

Arnold Arboretum Library

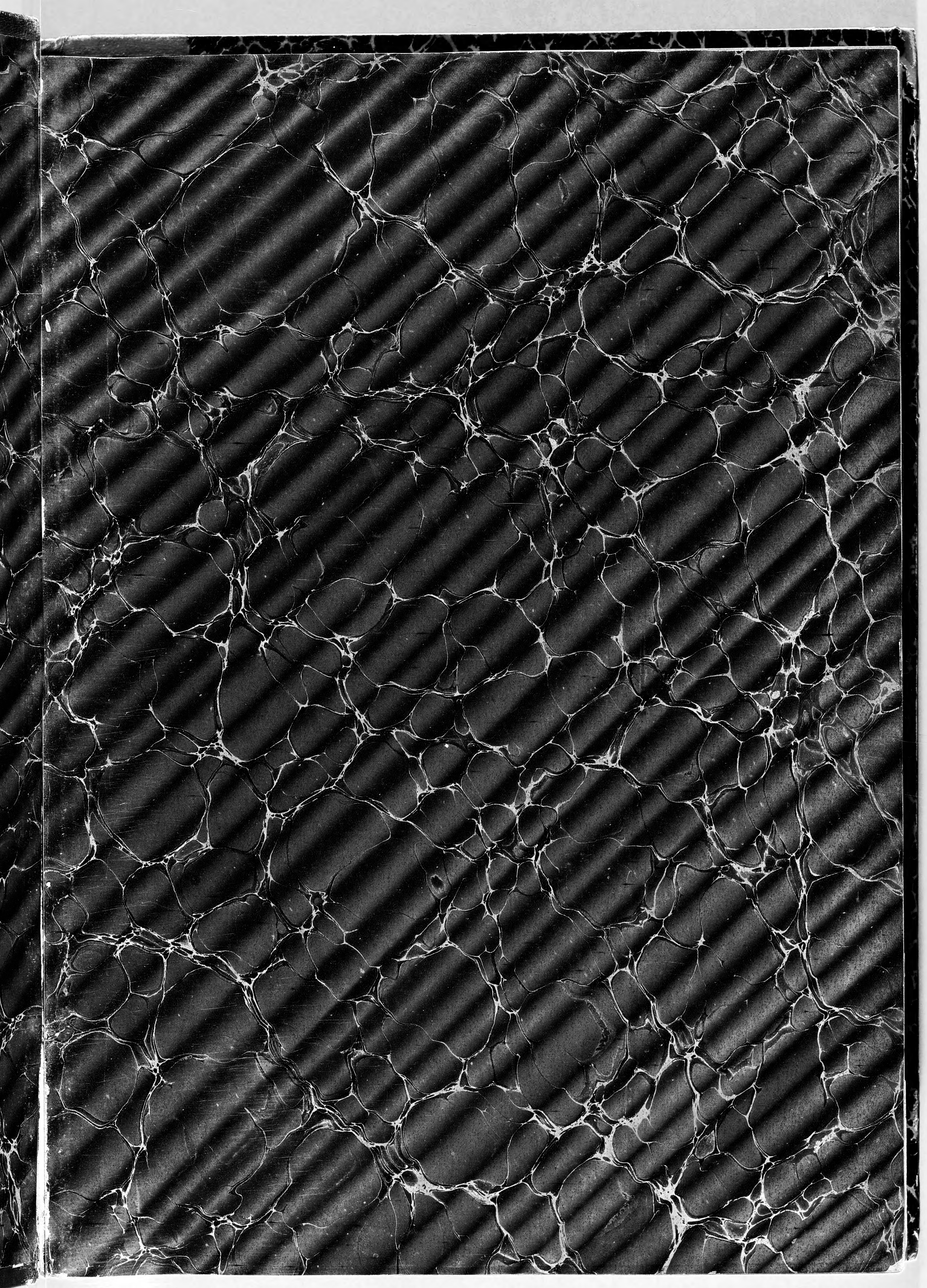


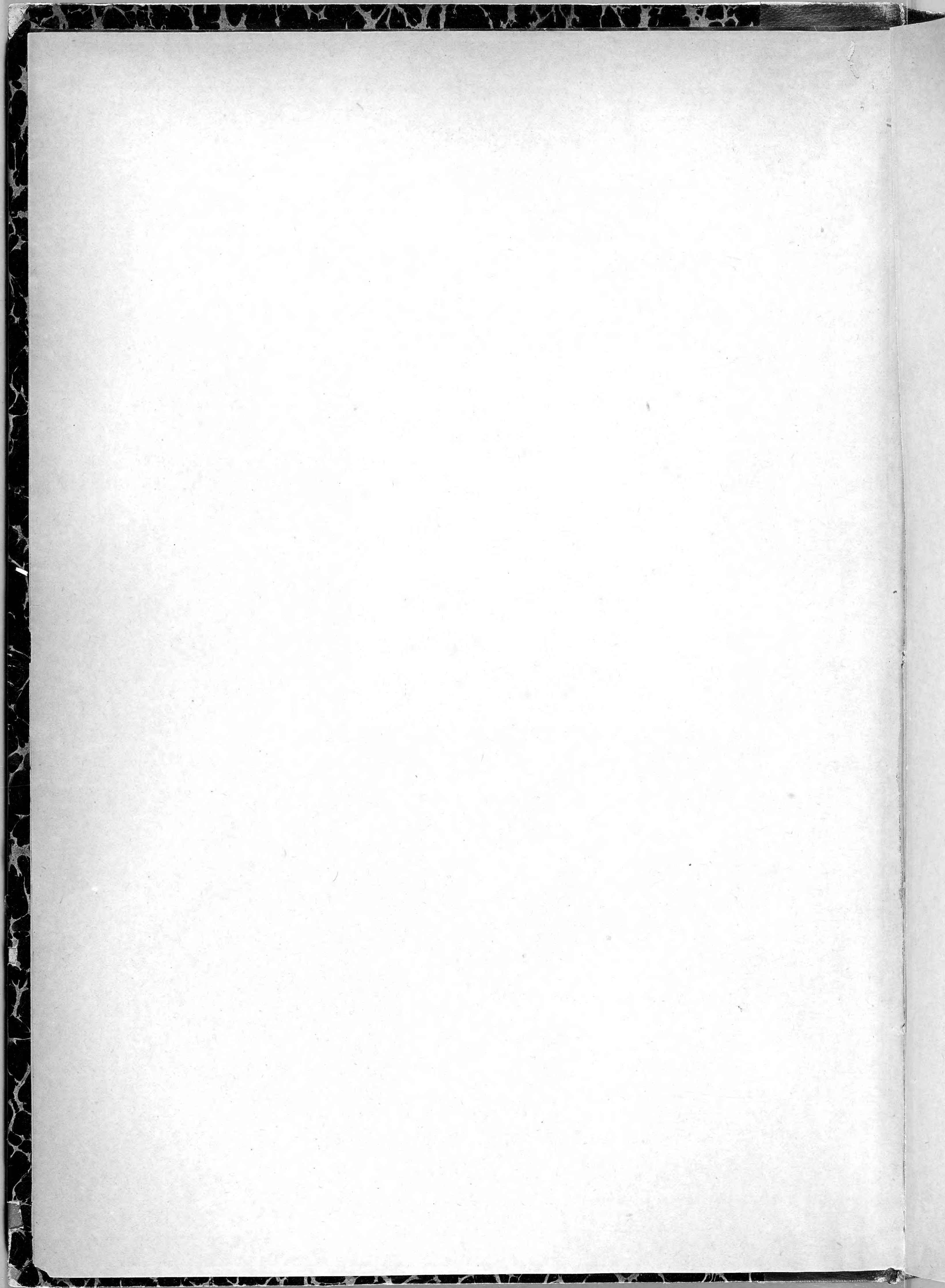
THE GIFT OF
FRANCIS SKINNER
OF DEDHAM

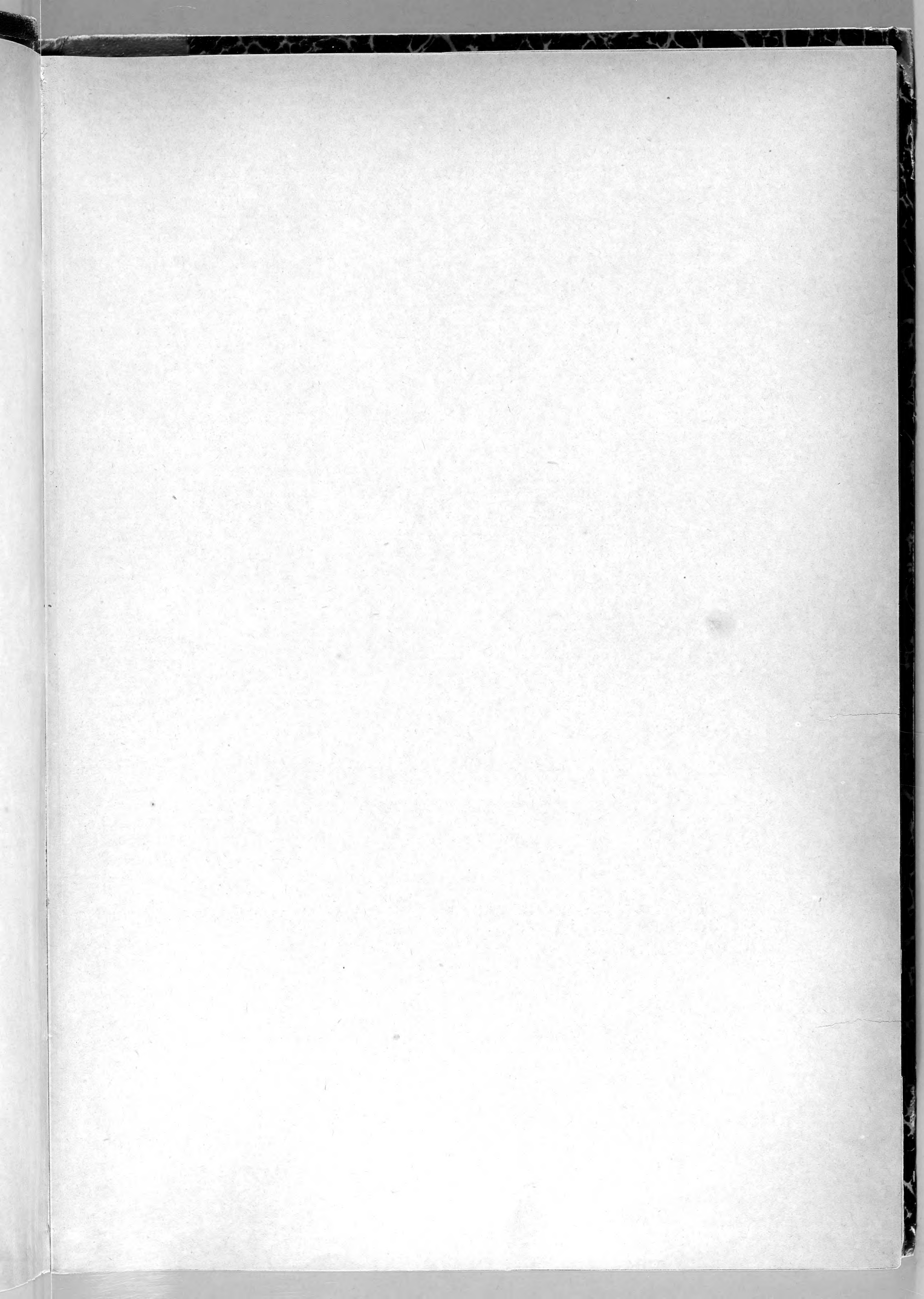
IN MEMORY OF
FRANCIS SKINNER

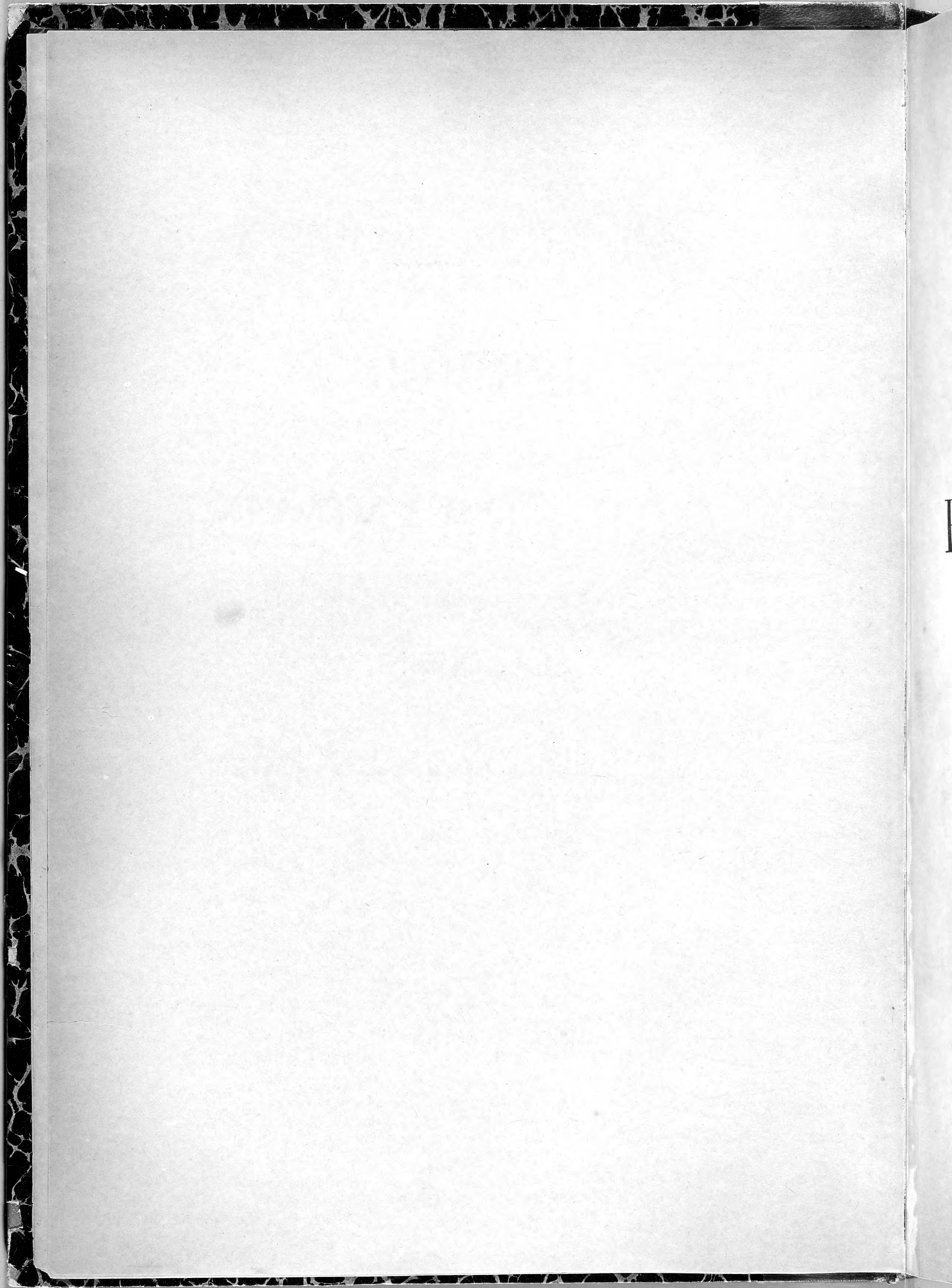
(H. C. 1862)

Received Jan. 1910.









PROCÉDÉ DE REPRODUCTION DIT PHYTOXYGRAPHIQUE.

HERBIER
DE LA
FLORE FRANÇAISE

PAR
M. L. CUSIN

AIDE-NATURALISTE AU JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE LYON.

Publié sous le patronage du Service du Parc et des Jardins de la ville de Lyon.

LYON

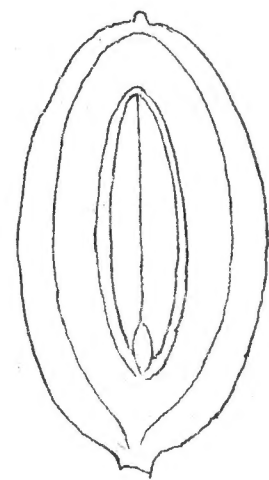
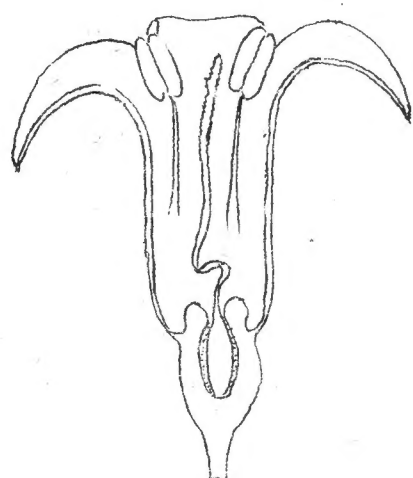
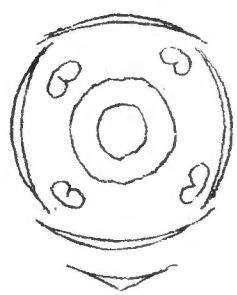
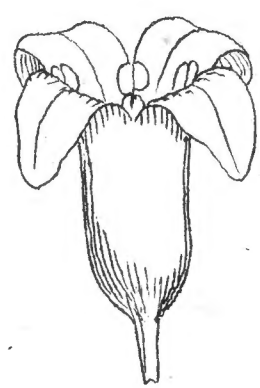
1876

HERBARIUM
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Fl
sions
étami
vert
chart

104° Famille. — ELÉAGNÉES.

Fleurs hermaphrodites ou unisexuées, régulières. Fleurs mâles en épi: périanthe à 2 divisions libres ou à 4 divisions en tube; étamines 4-8. Fleurs femelles ou hermaphrodites, 2-3, axillaires: Périanthe tubuleux, à 2-5 divisions; étamines périgynes. Ovaire libre, uniloculaire; devenant un fruit monosperme, indéhiscent et plus ou moins recouvert par la base du périanthe charnue ou indurée. Graines ascendantes, à embryon droit, au centre d'un albumen charnu.

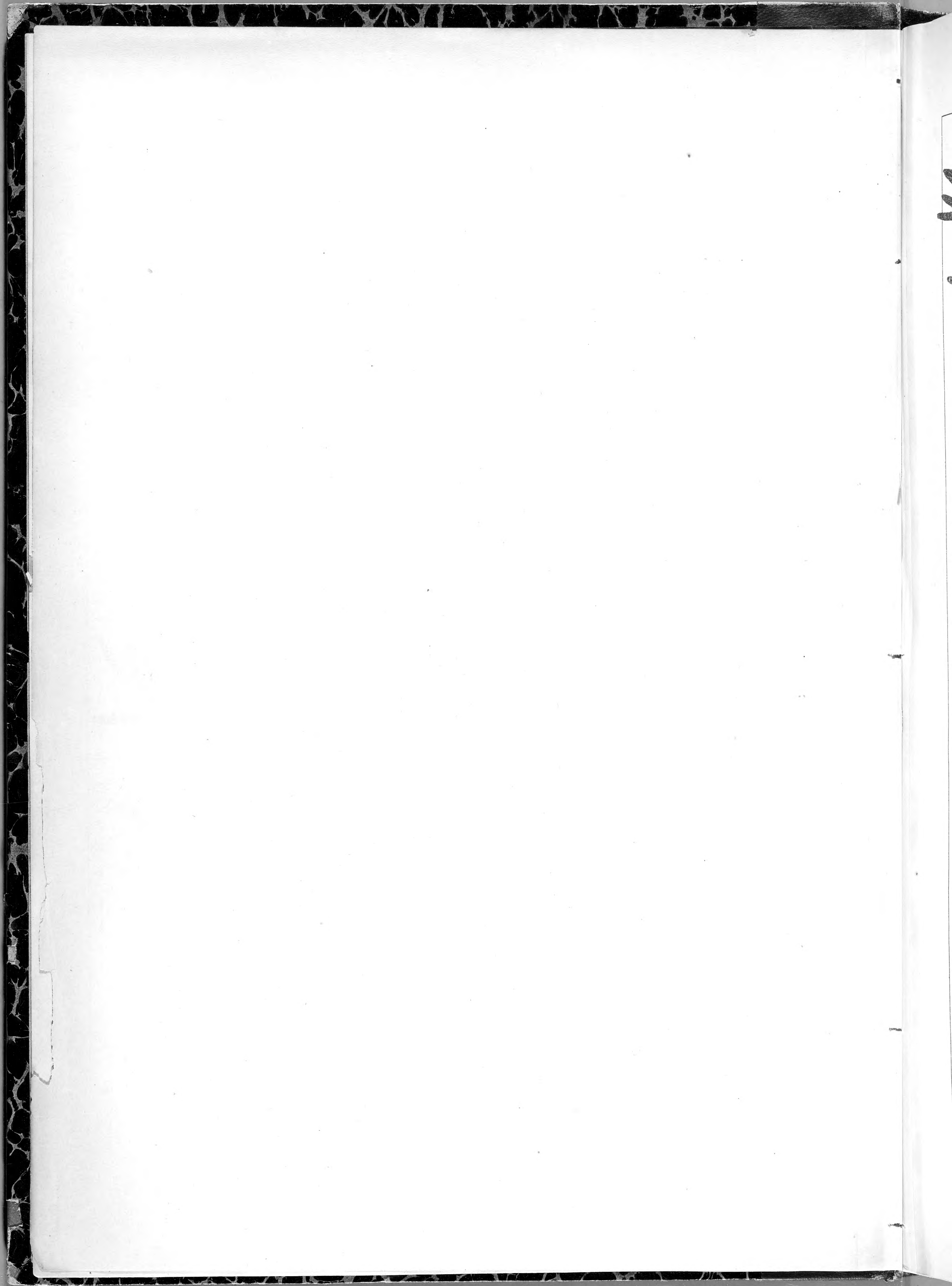


1^{er} GENRE. — *Hippophae*. L.

H. rhamnoides. L..... pl. 1.

2^e GENRE. — *Elæagnus*. L.

E. angustifolius. L..... pl. 2.



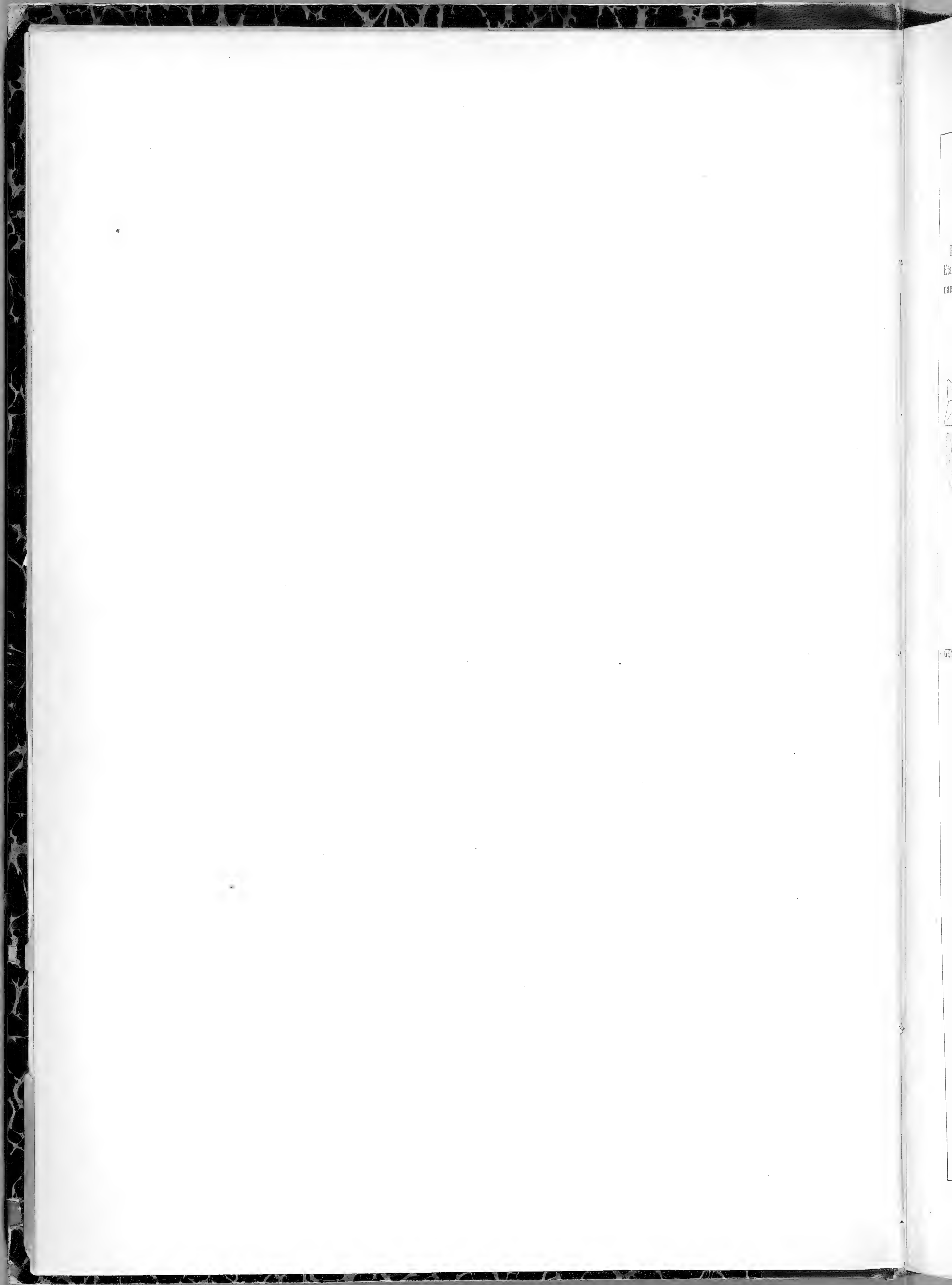


HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES. L. 3

WILSON, J. H.
1885-1886

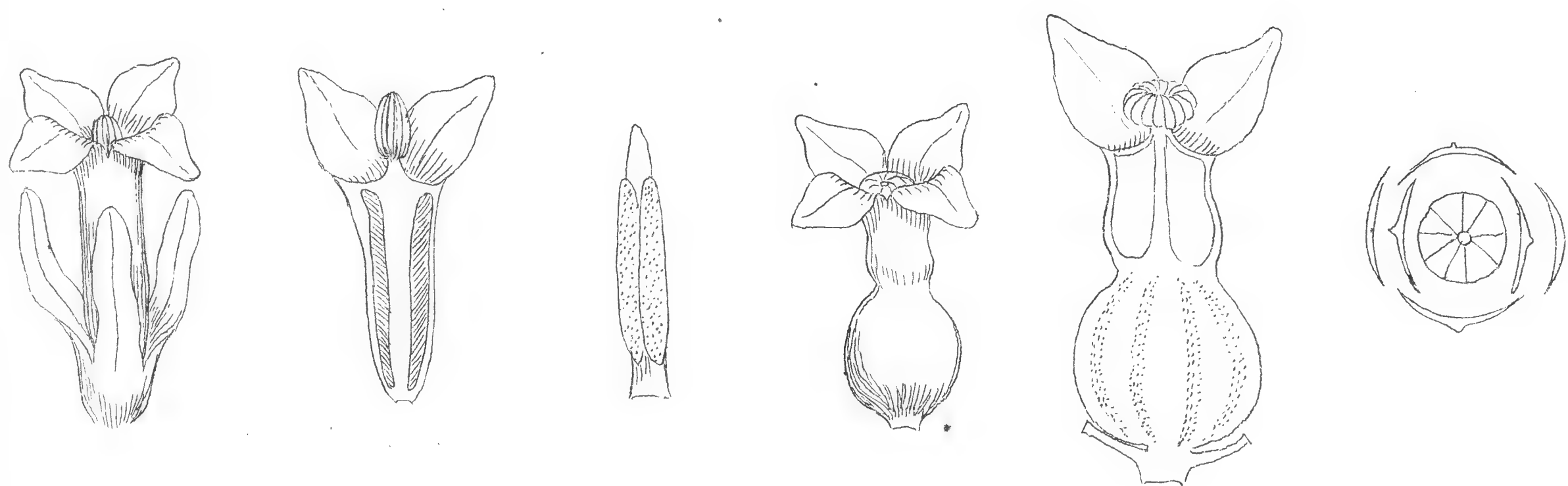


ELÆAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS. L. 5



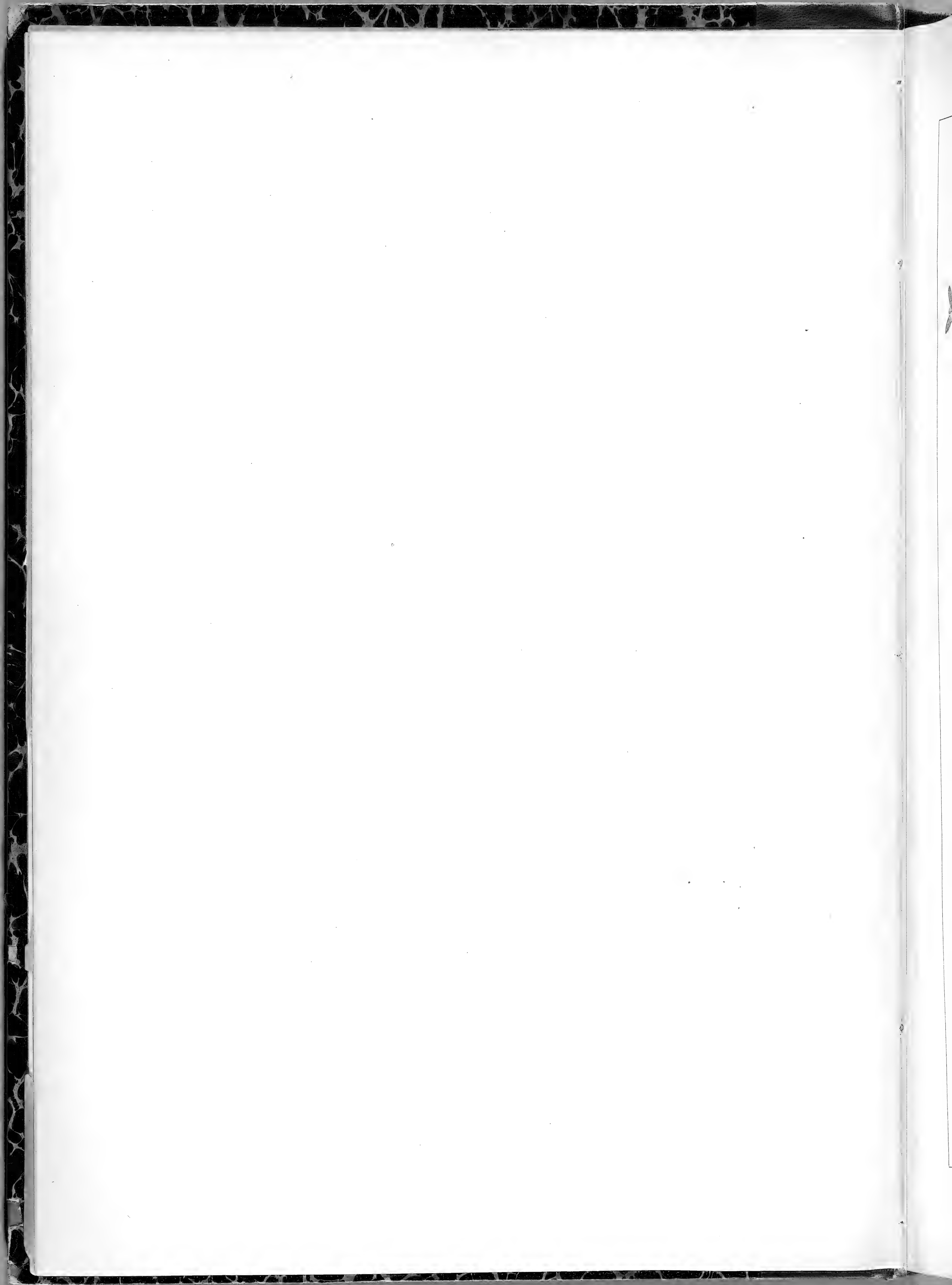
105° Famille. — CYTINÉES.

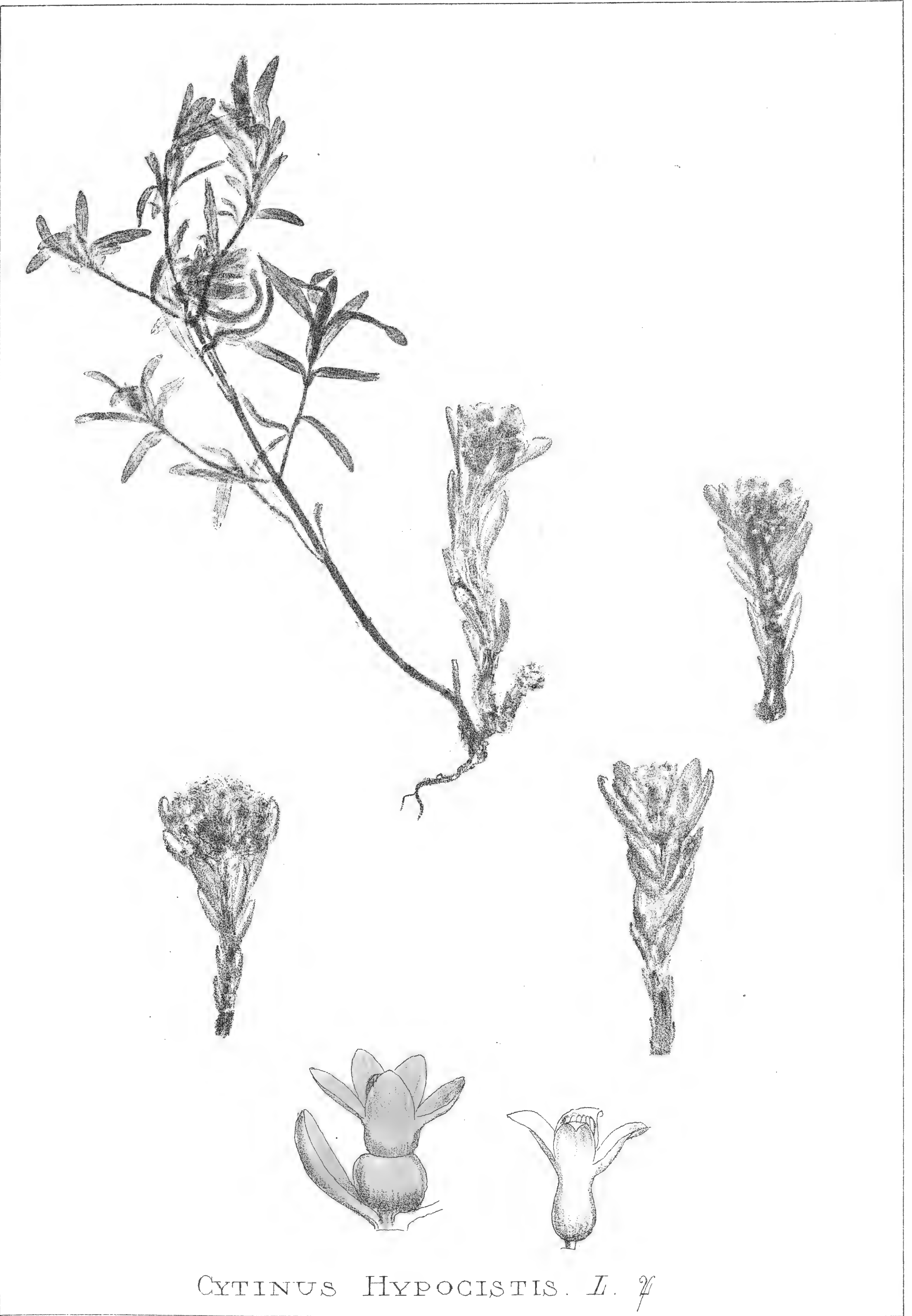
Fleurs hermaphrodites ou unisexuées. Périclythe tubuleux, le plus souvent adhérent à l'ovaire, à 3-6 lobes. Etamines 8-16, extrorses et soudées à une colonne centrale. Ovaire uniloculaire, à 4-8 placentas pariétaux; devenant un fruit sec ou pulpeux, polysperme. Graines à embryon droit et albumen charnu.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Cytinus*. L.

C. Hypocistis. L..... pl. 1.





CYTINUS HYPOCISTIS. L. ♀

Fleur
gulaire,
à 3-6
l'album

1^{er} GEN

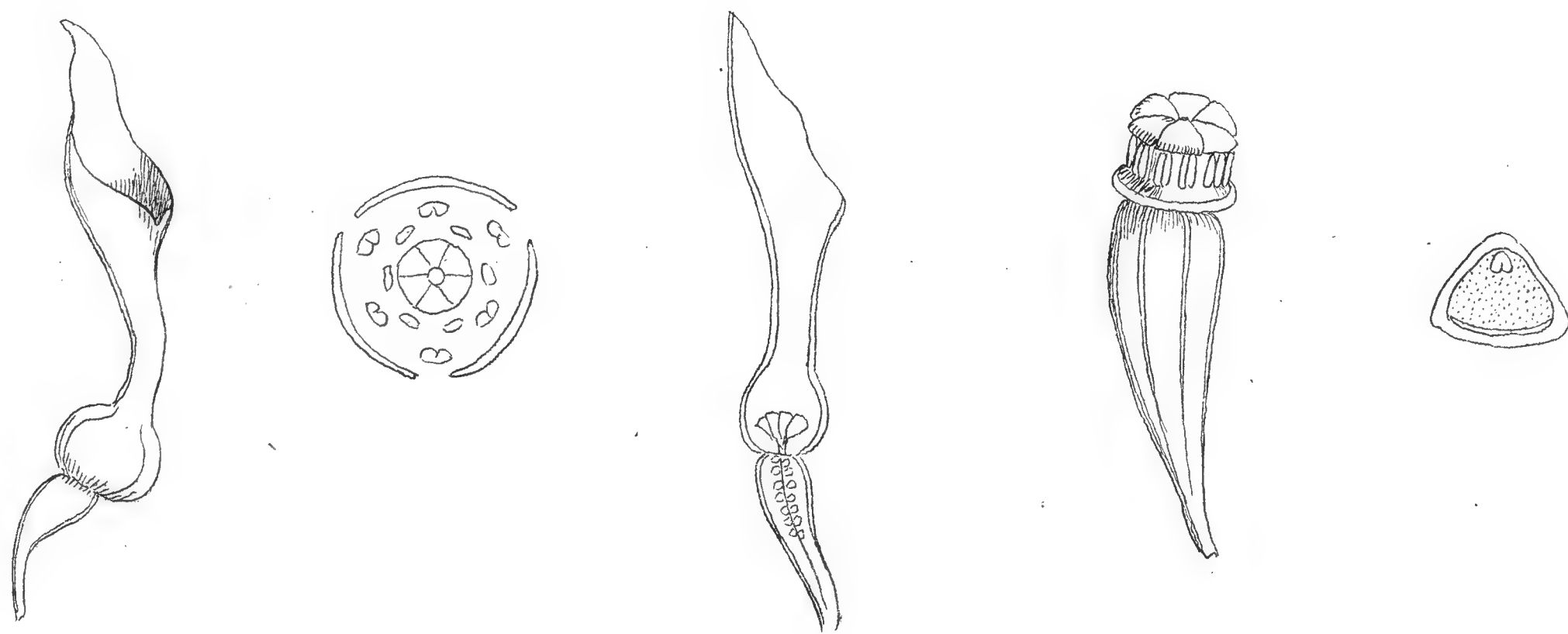
2^e GEN

A. Cl

A. Pl

106^e Famille. — ARISTOLOCHIÉES.

Fleurs ordinairement hermaphrodites. Péricorolle adhérent à l'ovaire; à limbe, tantôt prolongé en languette irrégulière, tantôt trifide et régulier. Etamines 6-12, sur un disque épigyné, subsessiles, extrorses. Ovaire adhérent, à 3-6 loges; devenant un fruit capsulaire ou bacciforme, polysperme. Graines à embryon très-petit dans la base de l'albumen.



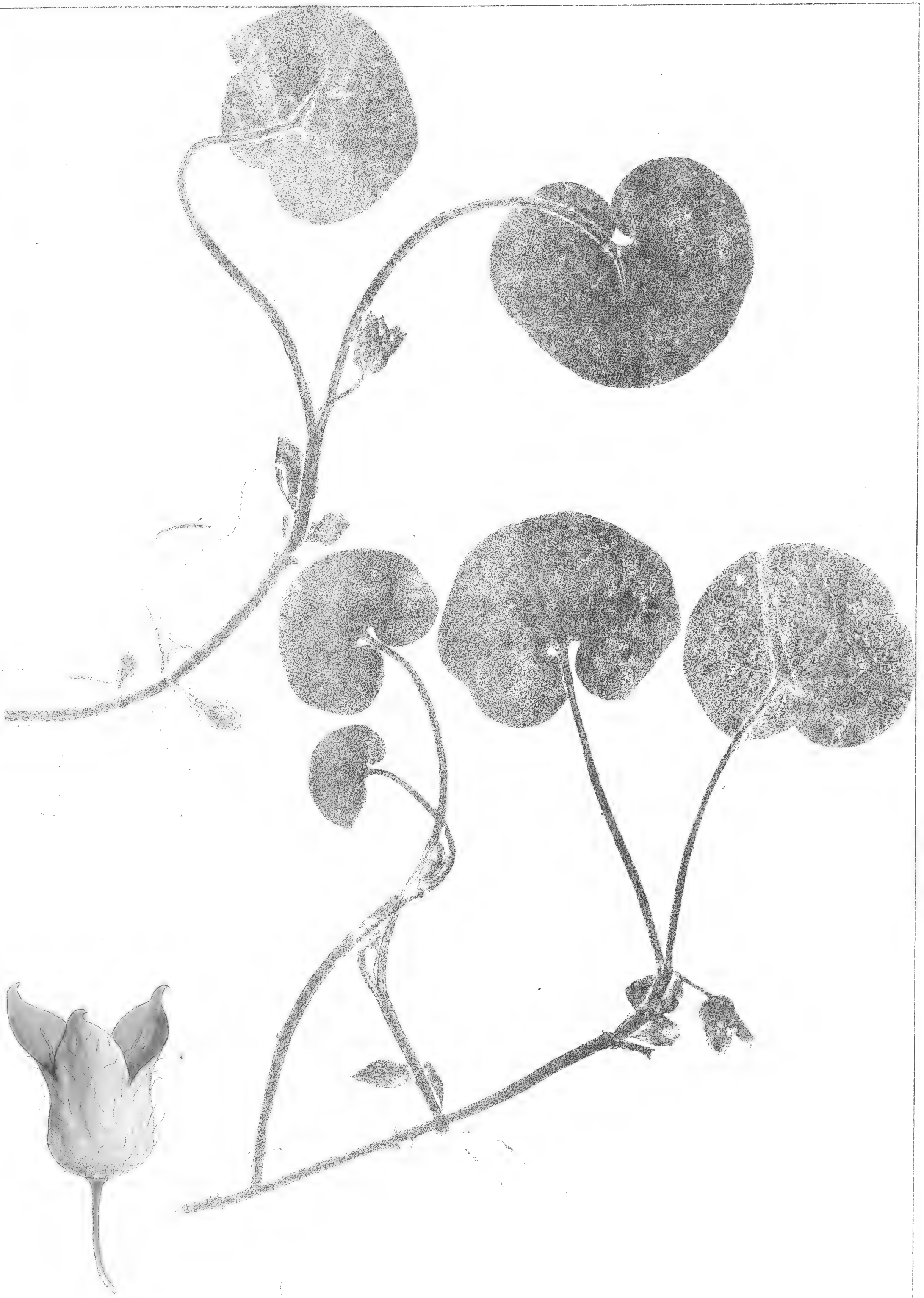
1^{er} GENRE. — *Asarum*. Tourn.

A. europæum. L..... pl. 1.

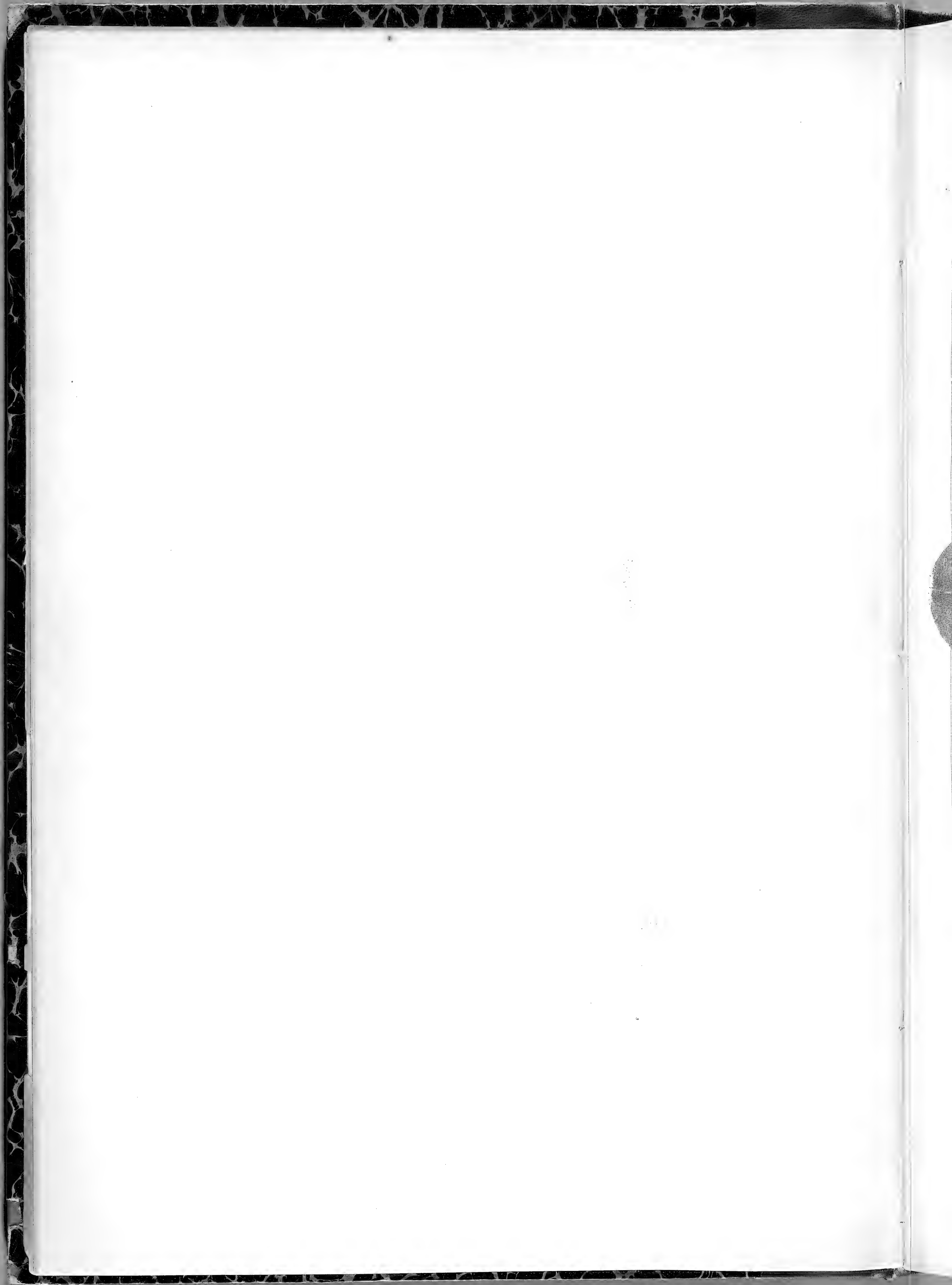
2^e GENRE. — *Aristolochia*. Tourn.

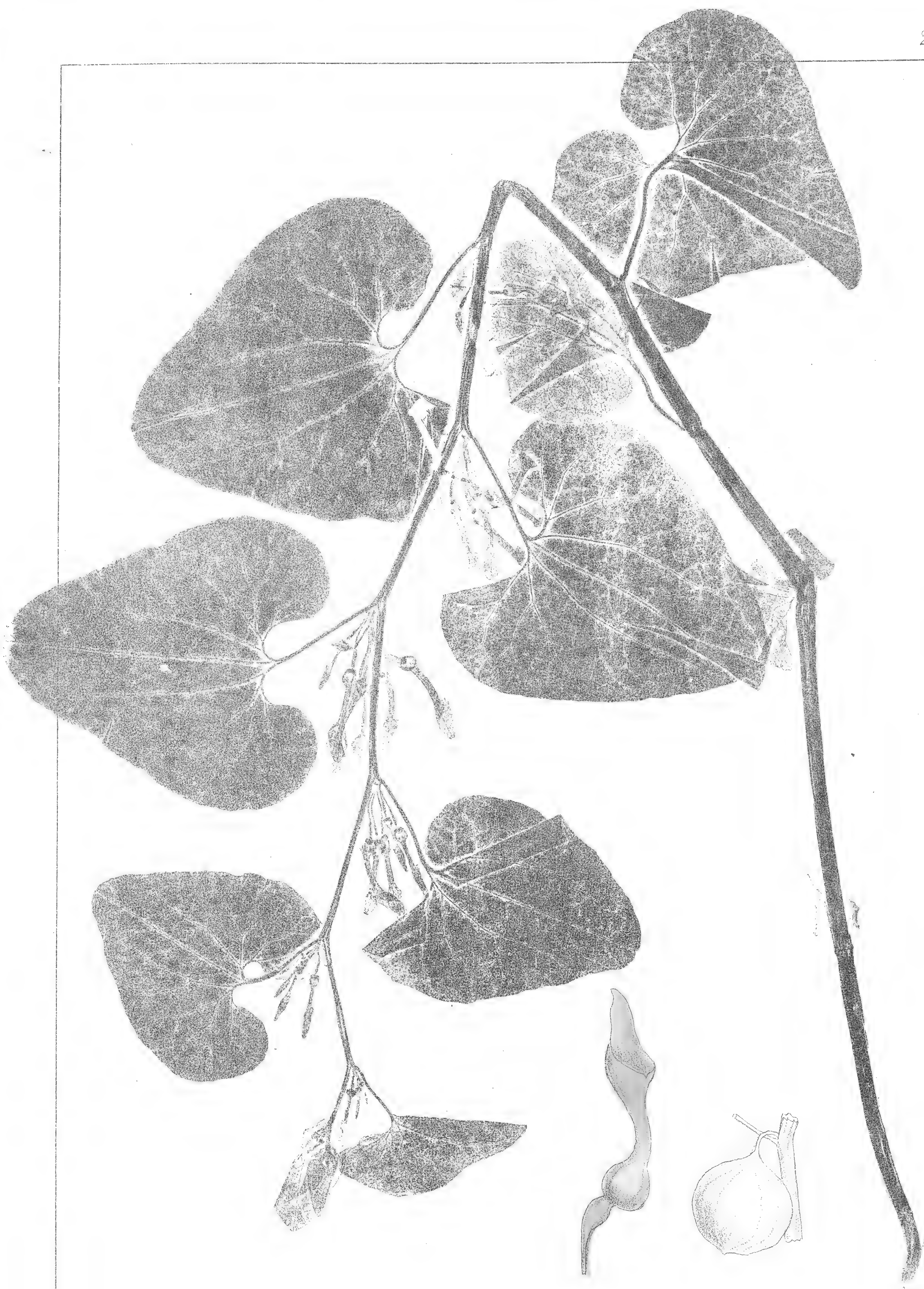
<i>A. Clematitis</i> . L.....	pl. 2.	<i>A. rotunda</i> . L.....	pl. 4.	<i>A. longa</i> . L.....	pl. 6.
<i>A. Pistolochia</i> . L.....	3.	<i>A. pallida</i> . Willd.....	5.		



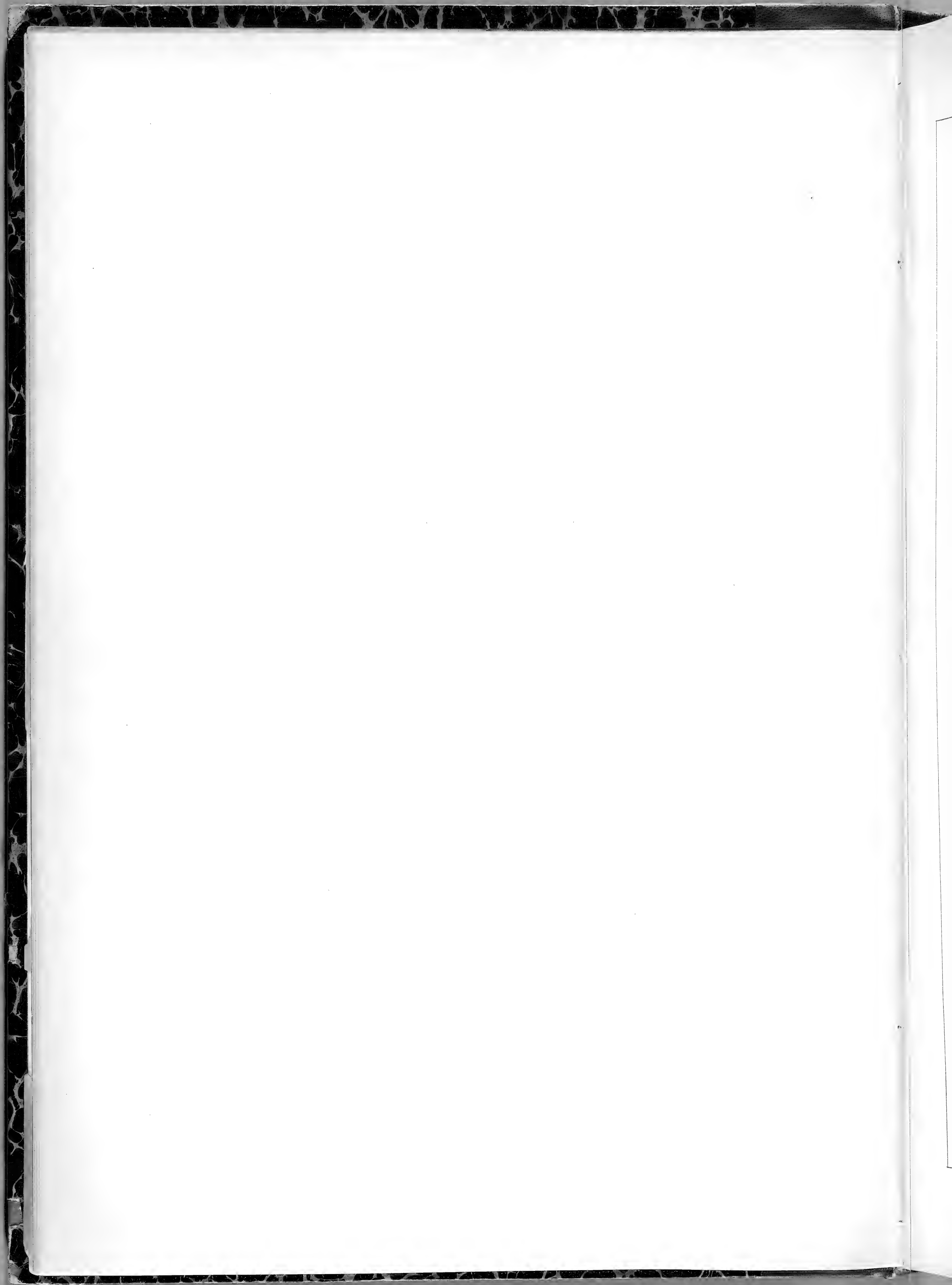


ASARUM EUROPEUM. L. 26



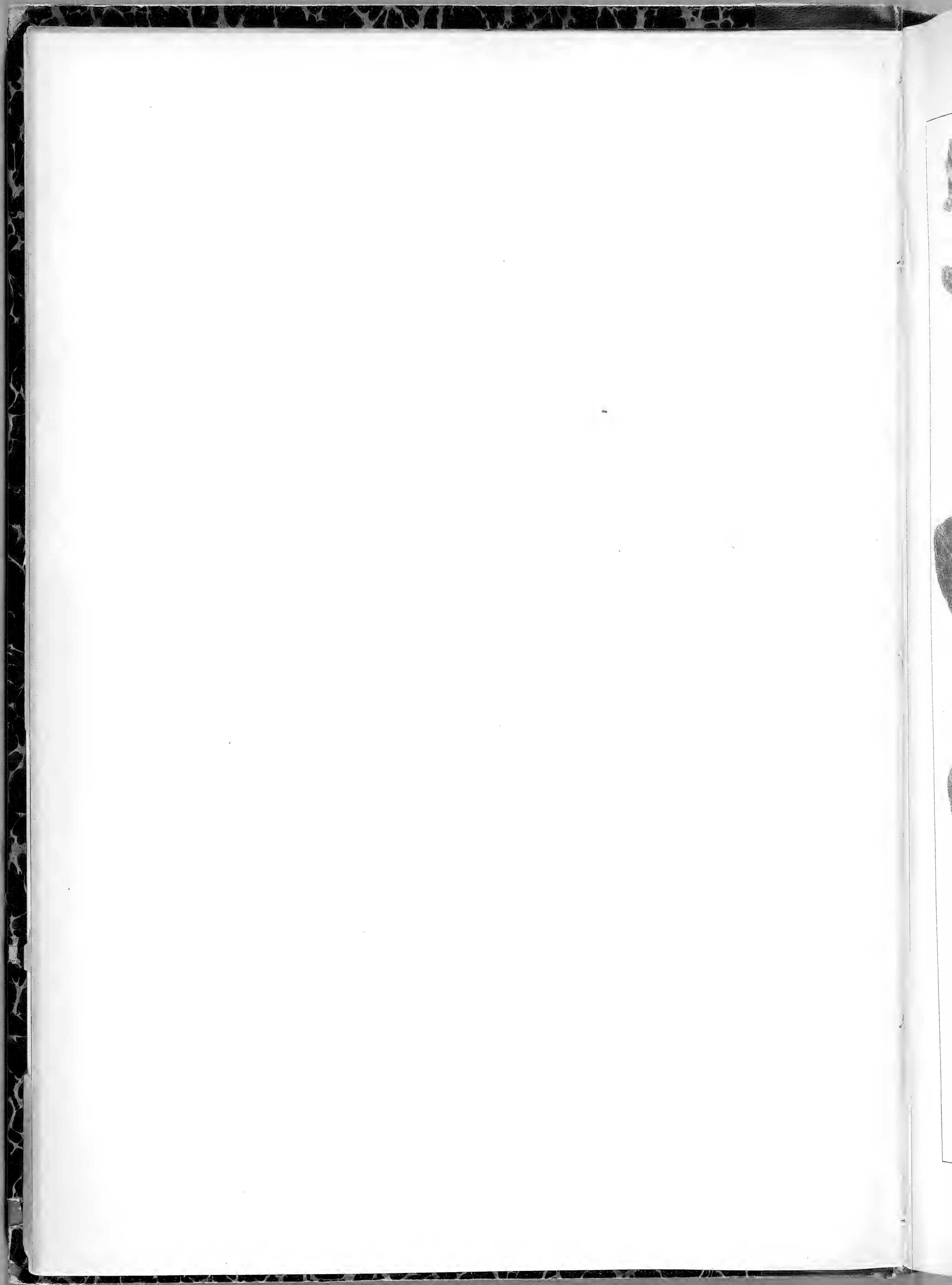


ARISTOLOCHIA CLEMATITIS. L. 2



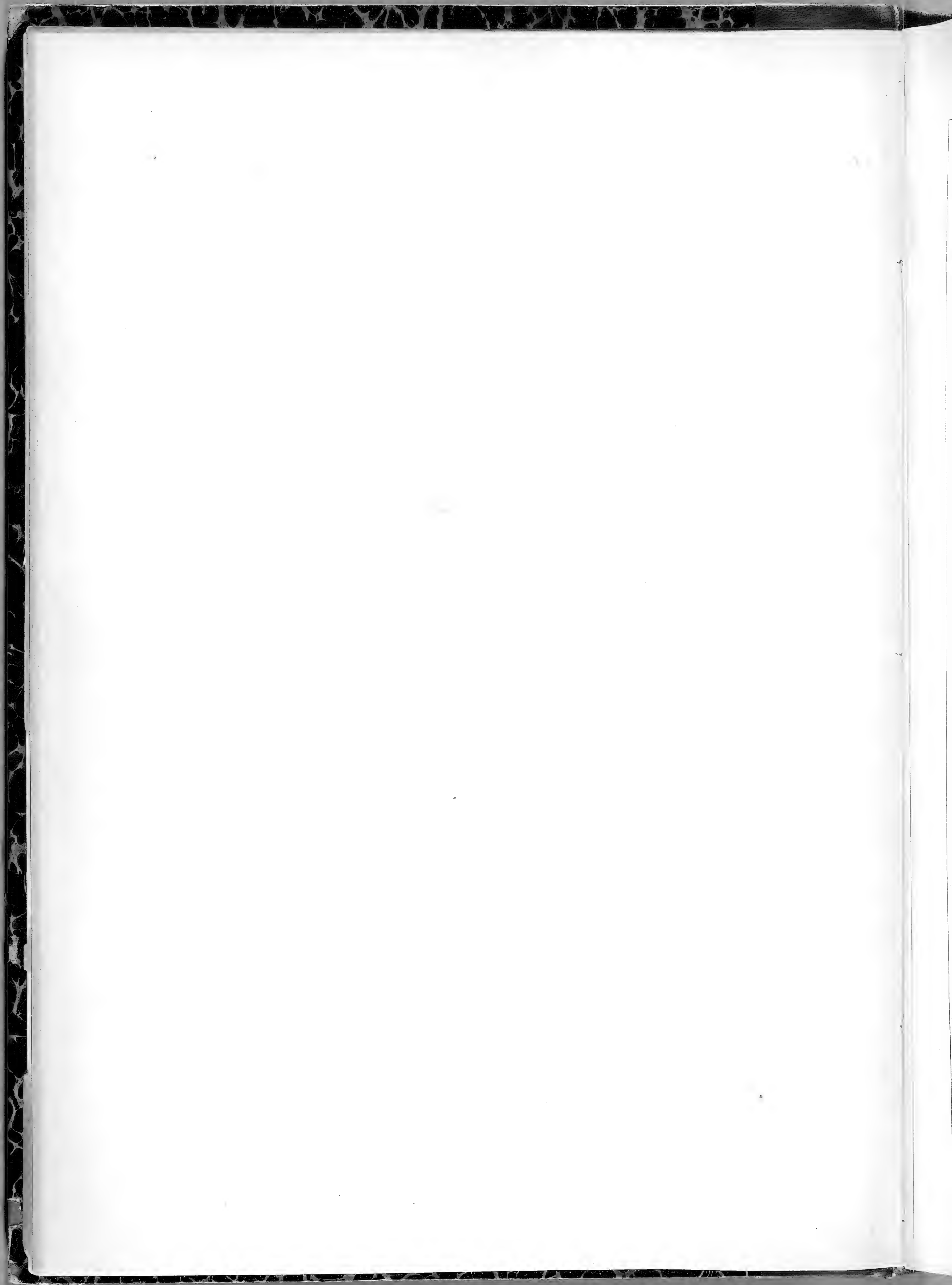


A. PISTOLOCHIA. L. *✓*



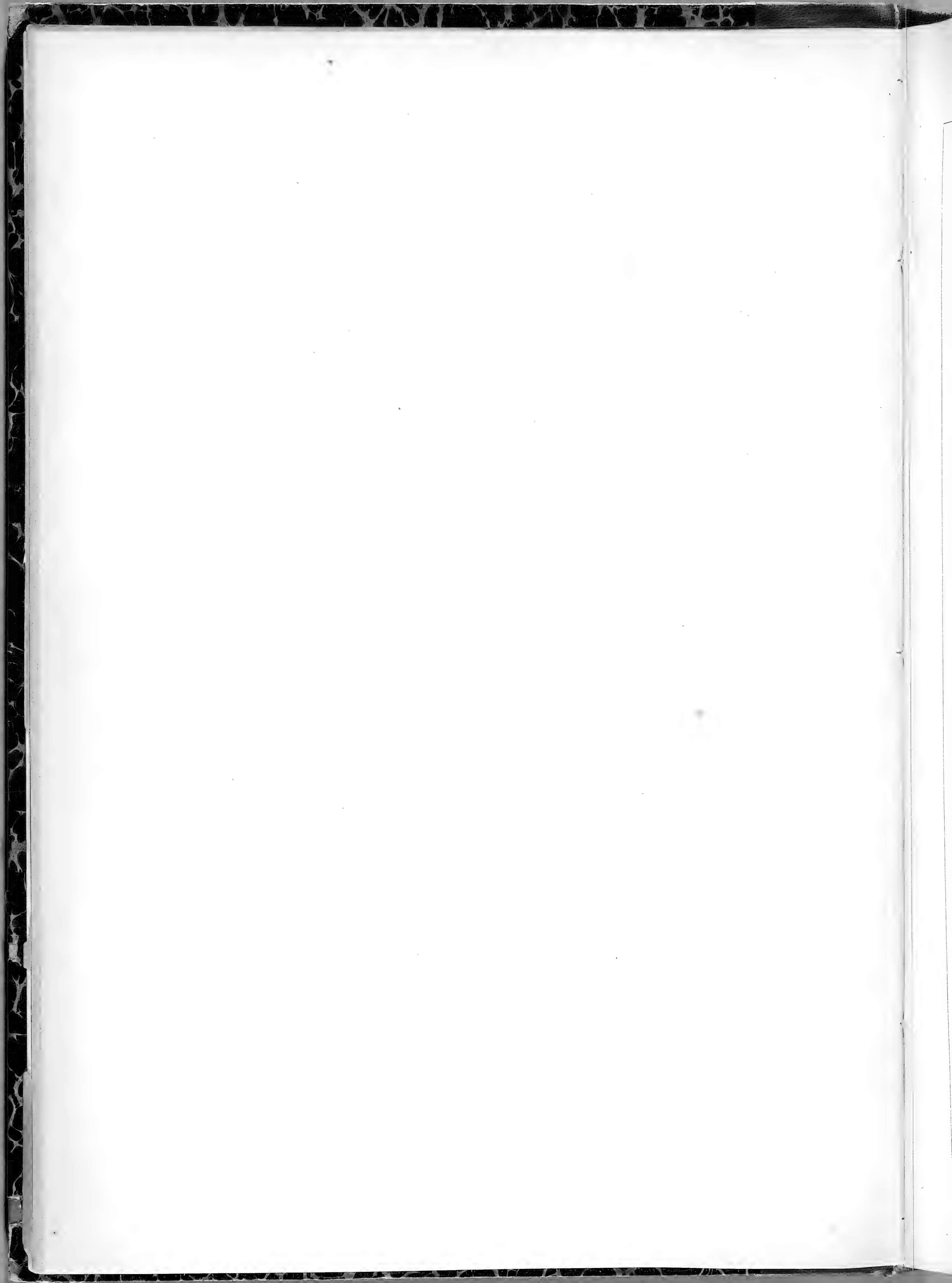


A. ROTUNDA. L 2



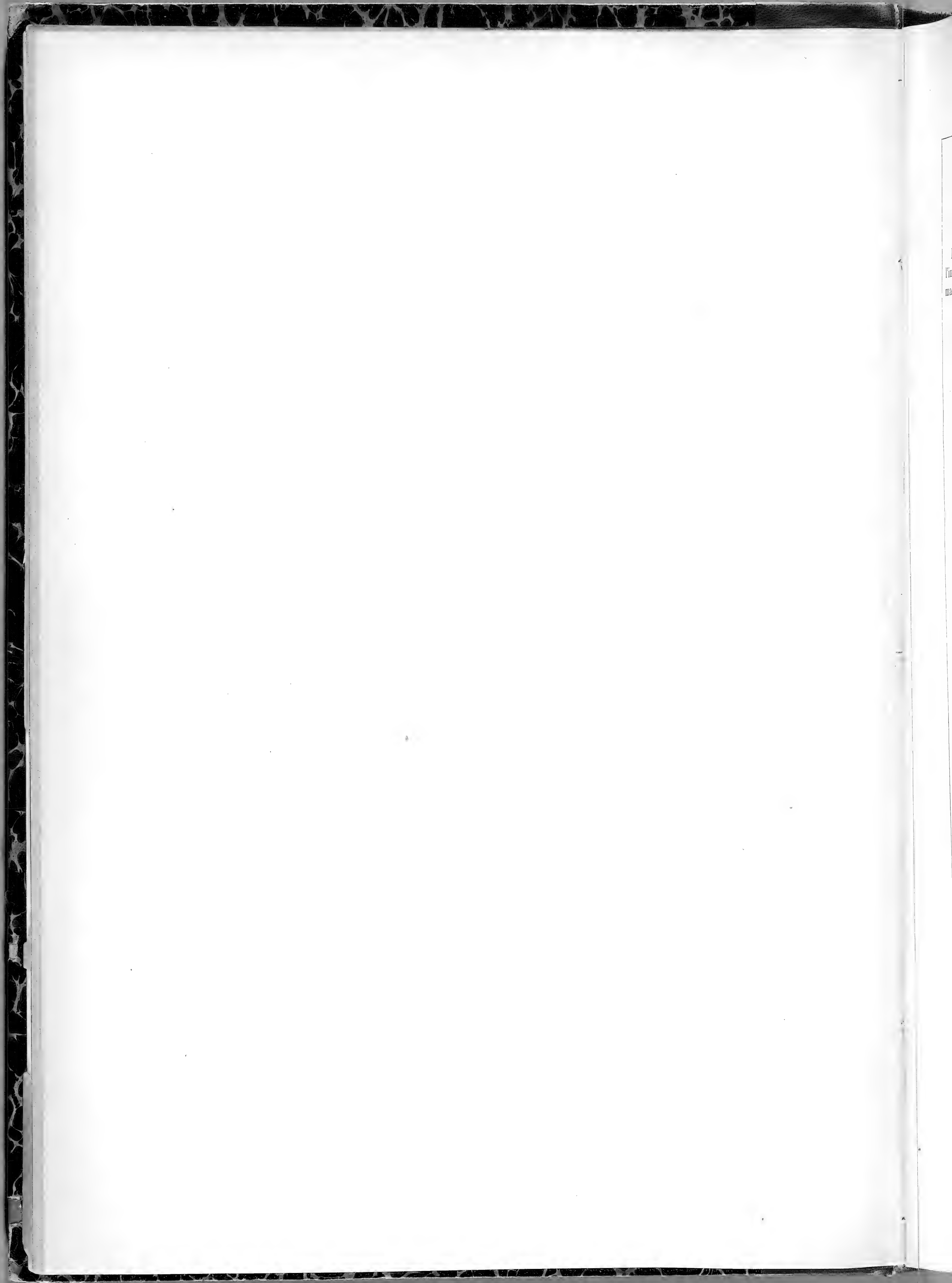


A. PALLIDA. WILLD.



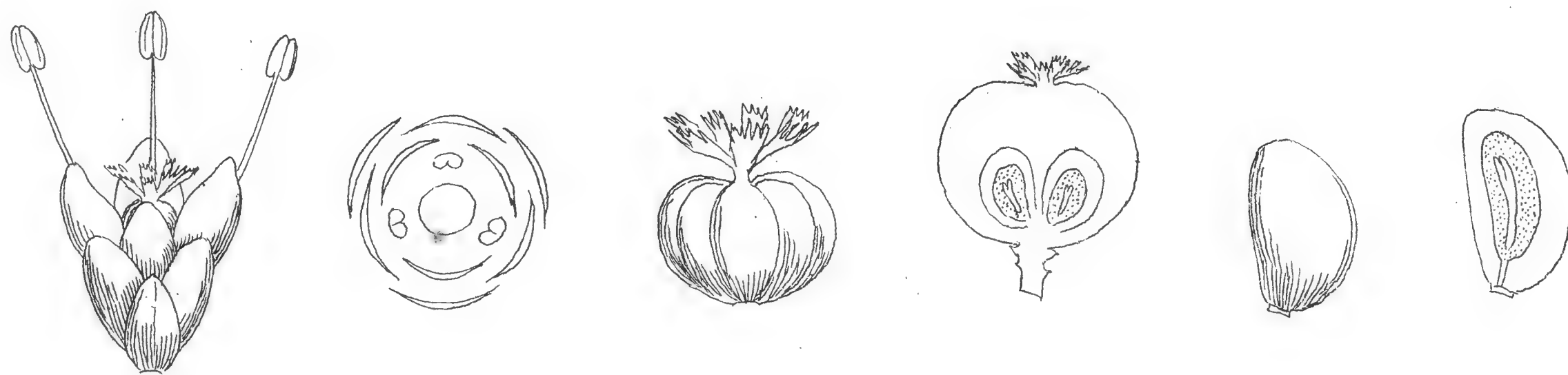


A. LONGA. L. 2.



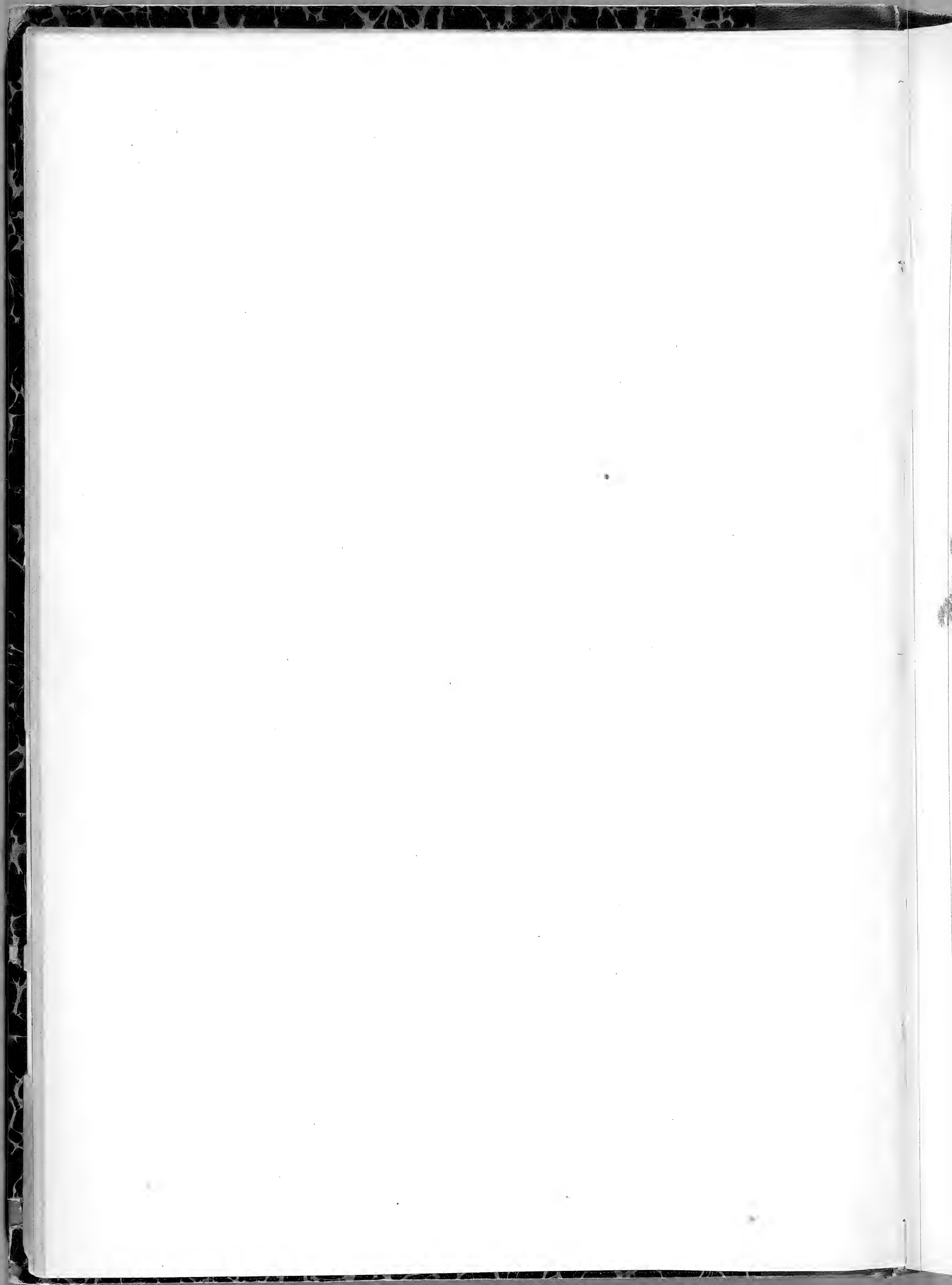
107° Famille. — EMPÉTRÉES.

Fleurs dioïques ou polygames, régulières. Péricarpe double et hypogyne, l'extérieur herbacé à 2-3 folioles, l'intérieur pétaloïde à 2-3 folioles. Etamines 3, alternes, extrorses. Ovaire à 3-9 loges, placé sur un disque; stigmates rayonnant. Fruit drupacé, renfermant 2-9 noyaux. Graines à embryon droit, au centre de l'albumen.



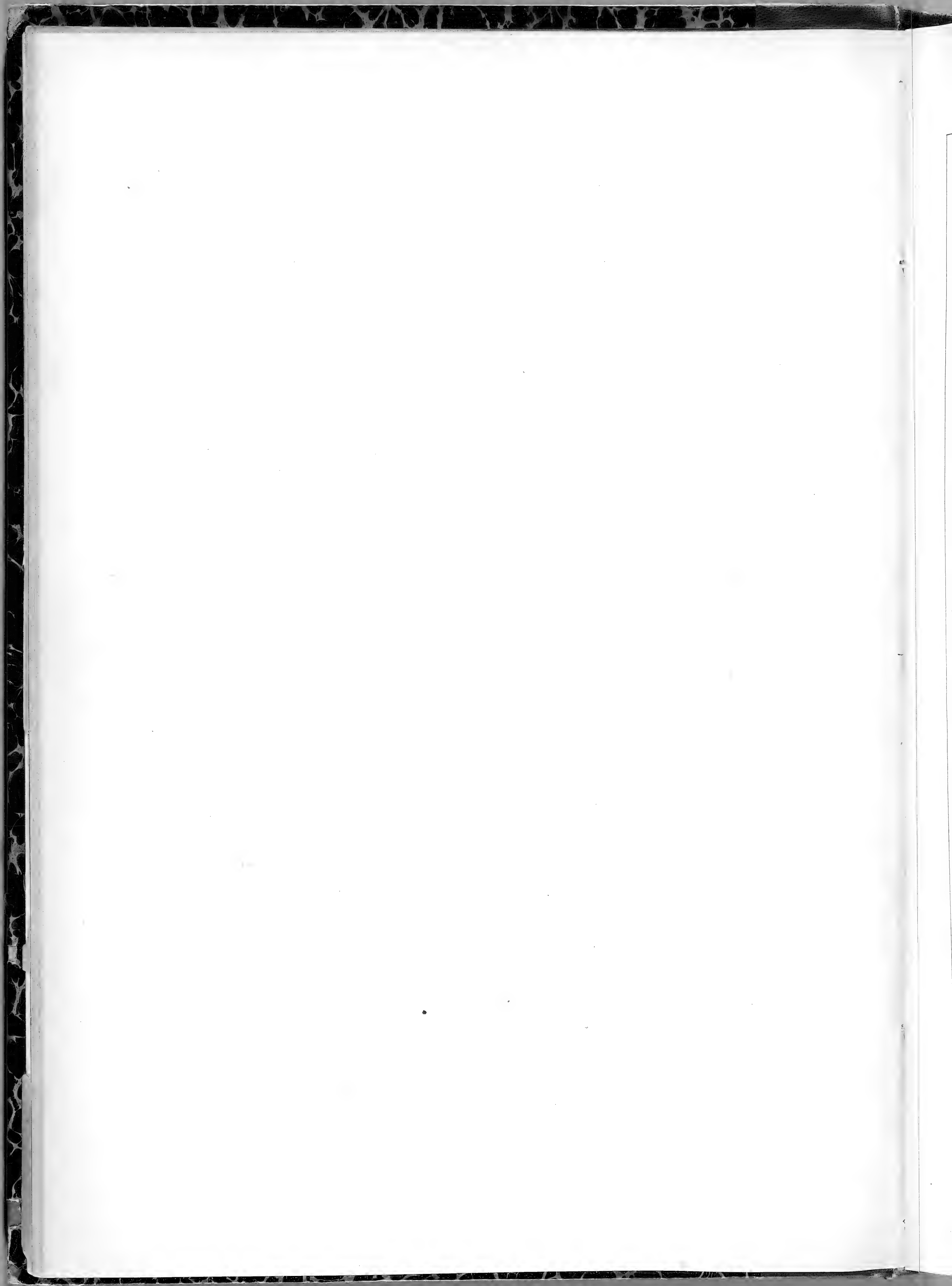
GENRE UNIQUE. — *Empetrum*. *Tourn.*

E. nigrum. *L.*..... pl. 1.



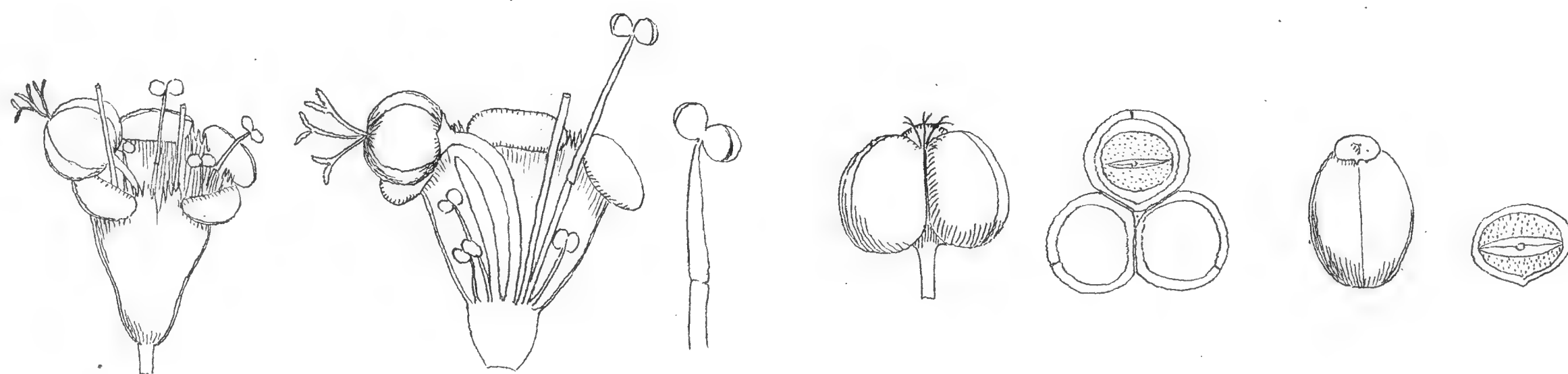


EMPETRUM NIGRUM. L. 5



108° Famille. — EUPHORBIACÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, avec ou sans périclypthe, réunies dans un involucre; la fleur femelle au centre, entourée de fleurs mâles monostémones. Ovaire libre, à 2-3 loges; devenant un fruit capsulaire, à 2-3 coques monospermes et s'ouvrant avec élasticité par la dorsale. Graines réfléchies, le plus souvent caronculées, à embryon orthotrope dans un albumen charnu.



1^{er} GENRE. — *Euphorbia*. L.

<i>E. Preslii</i> . Guss.....	pl. 2.	<i>E. verrucosa</i> . Lamk.....	pl. 18.	<i>E. Gayi</i> . Salis.....	pl. 42.
<i>E. Chamaesyce</i> . L.....	3.	<i>E. flavicoma</i> . D. C.....	20.	<i>E. exigua</i> . L.....	43,44.
<i>E. Peplis</i> . L.....	4.	<i>E. spinosa</i> . L.....	21.	<i>E. sulcata</i> . Delens.....	45.
<i>E. Helioscopia</i> . L.....	5.	<i>E. Gerardiana</i> . Jacq.....	22-24.	<i>E. falcata</i> . L.....	46.
<i>E. pterococca</i> . Brot.....	6.	<i>E. Chamæbuxus</i> . Bern.....	25.	<i>E. taurinensis</i> . All.....	47.
<i>E. cuneifolia</i> . Guss.....	7.	<i>E. Myrsinites</i> . L.....	26.	<i>E. Peplus</i> . L.....	48.
<i>E. platyphylla</i> . L.....	8.	<i>E. Pithyusa</i> . L.....	27,28.	<i>E. peplodes</i> . Gou.....	49.
<i>E. stricta</i> . L.....	9.	<i>E. Parallas</i> . L.....	29.	<i>E. biumbellata</i> . Poir.....	50.
<i>E. akenocarpa</i> . Guss.....	10.	<i>E. dendroides</i> . L.....	30.	<i>E. segetalis</i> . L.....	51-52 bis.
<i>E. pubescens</i> . Desf.....	11.	<i>E. nicaeensis</i> . Al.l.....	31.	<i>E. pinea</i> . L.....	53.
<i>E. pilosa</i> . L.....	12.	<i>E. Esula</i> . L.....	32-35.	<i>E. portlandica</i> . L.....	54.
<i>E. paniculata</i> . Lois.....	13.	<i>E. tenuifolia</i> . Lamk.....	36.	<i>E. semiperfoliata</i> . Viv.....	55.
<i>E. palustris</i> . L.....	14.	<i>E. terracina</i> . L.....	37.	<i>E. amygdaloides</i> . L.....	56.
<i>E. hyberna</i> . L.....	15.	<i>E. serrata</i> . L.....	38.	<i>E. Characias</i> . L.....	57.
<i>E. dulcis</i> . L.....	16.	<i>E. aleppica</i> . L.....	39.	<i>E. Lathyris</i> . L.....	58.
<i>E. angulata</i> . Jacq.....	17.	<i>E. Cyparissias</i> . L.....	40,41.		

2^e GENRE. — *Mercurialis*. Tourn.

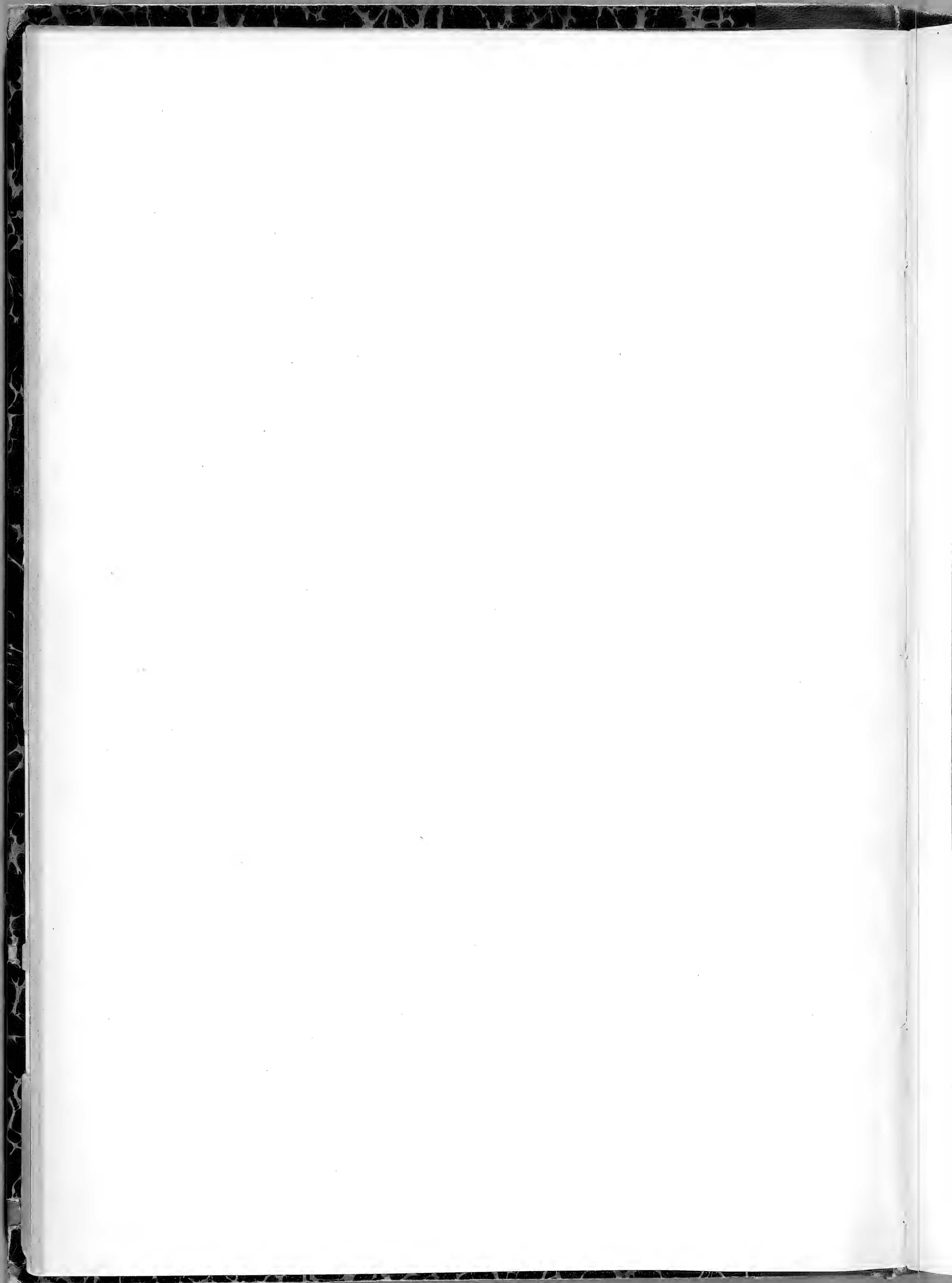
<i>M. perennis</i> . L.....	pl. 59.	<i>M. Huetii</i> . Henry.....	pl. 61.	<i>M. corsica</i> . Coss.....	pl. 63.
<i>M. annua</i> . L.....	60.	<i>M. ambigua</i> . L.....	62.	<i>M. tomentosa</i> . L.....	64.

3^e GENRE. — *Crozophora*. Neck.

<i>C. tinctoria</i> . Juss.....	pl. 65.
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4^e GENRE. — *Buxus*. Tourn.

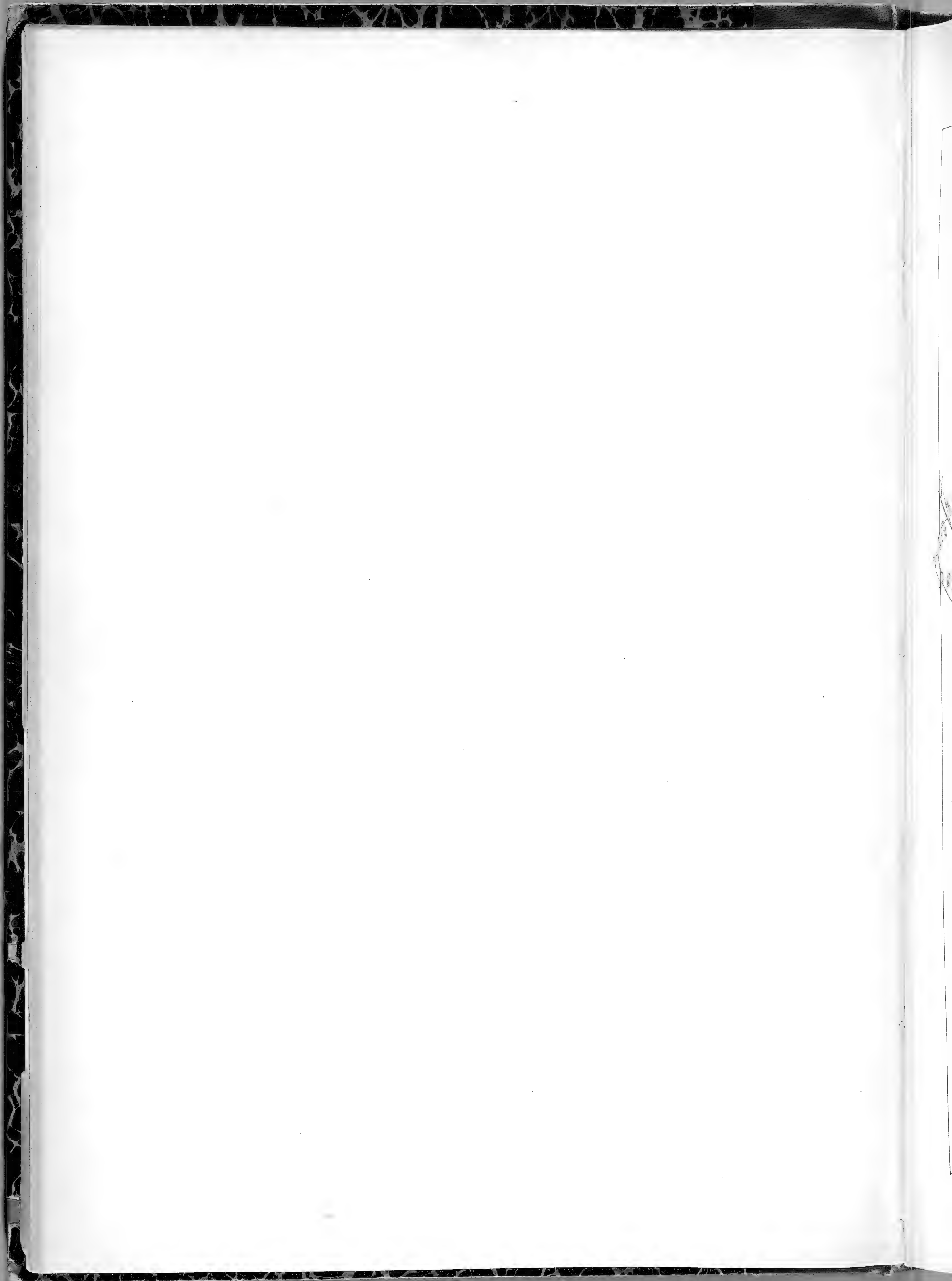
<i>B. sempervirens</i> . L.....	pl. 66.
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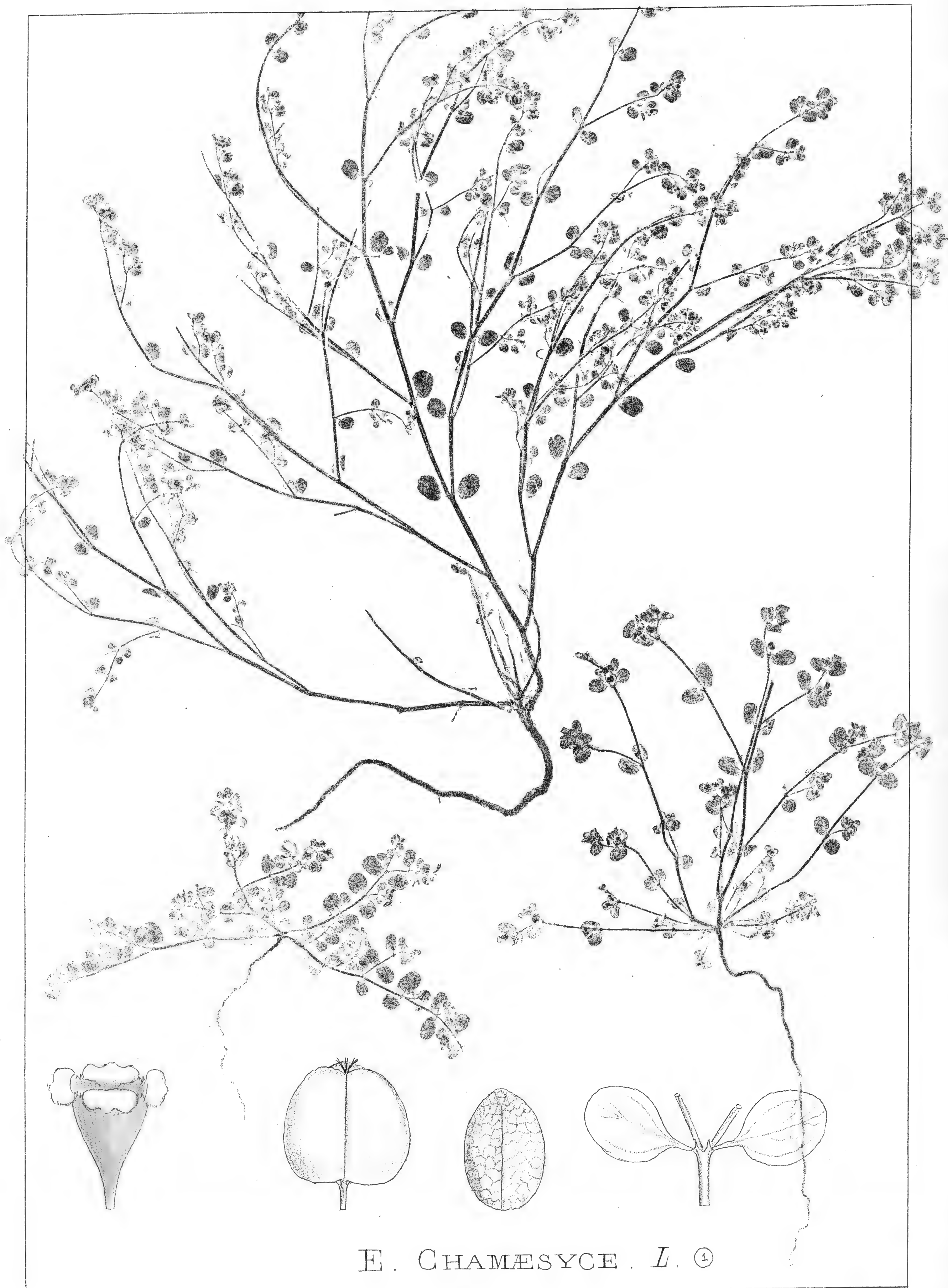


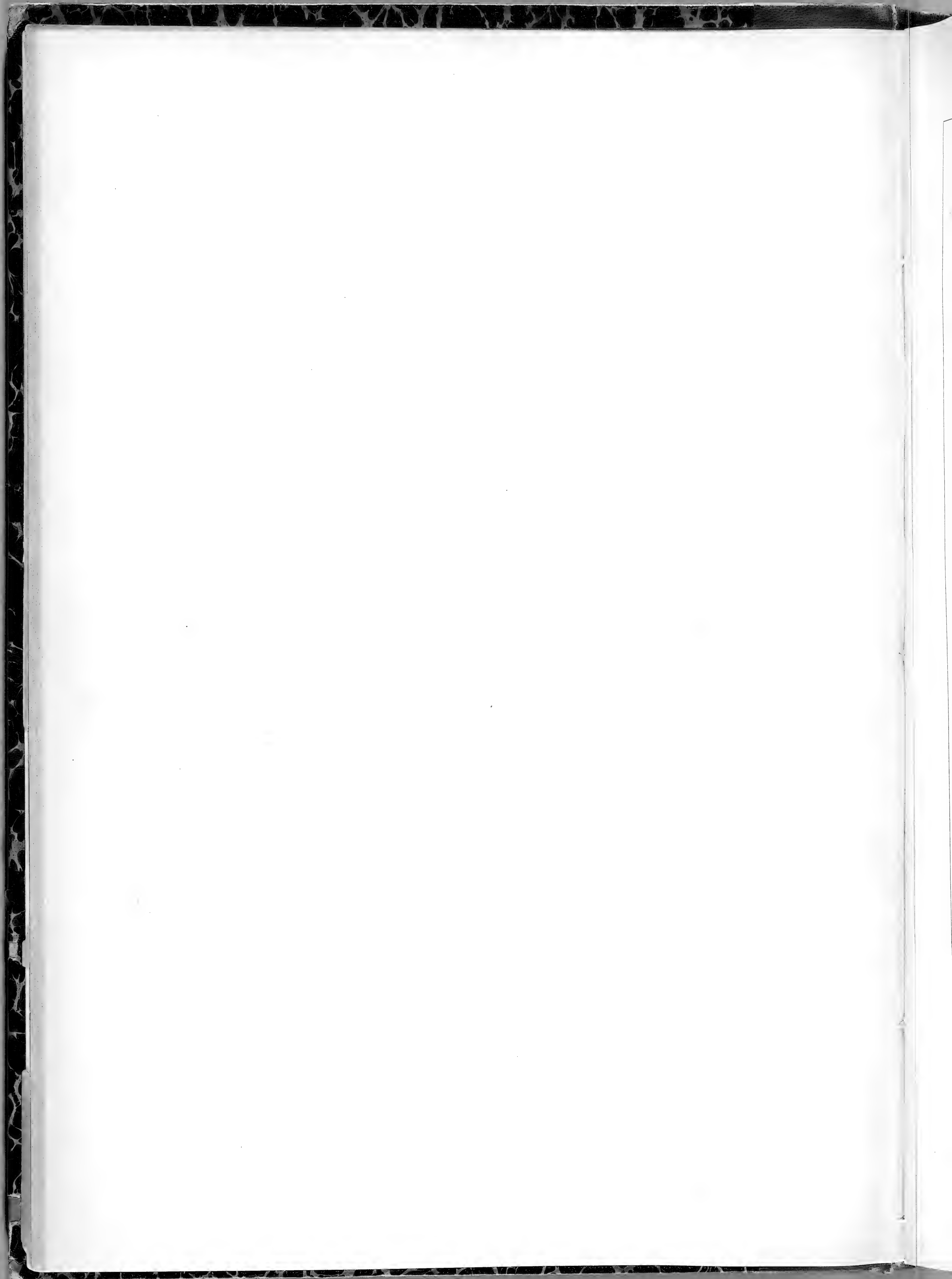
ph. Preslii

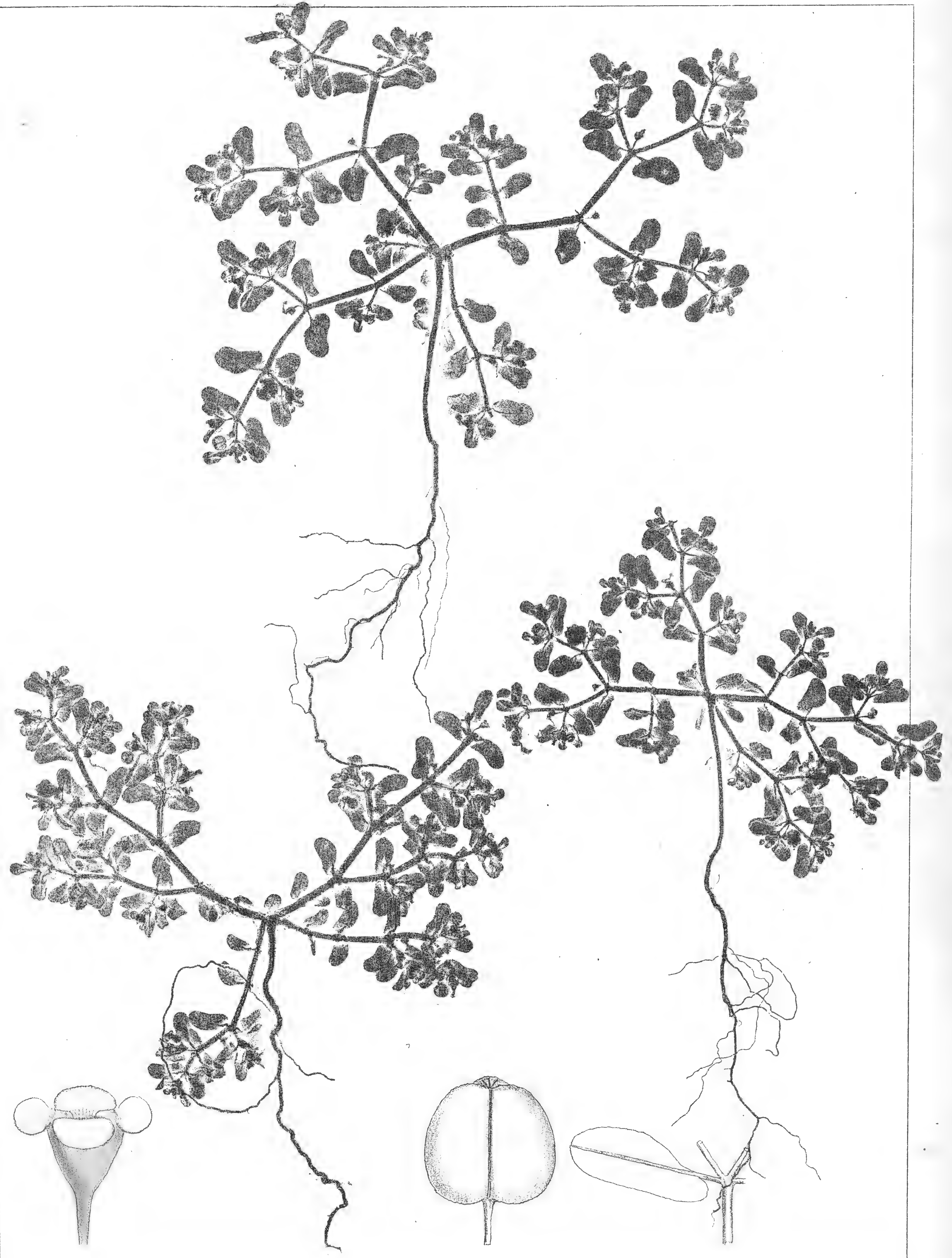


EUPHORBIA PRESLIi. GUSS. ①

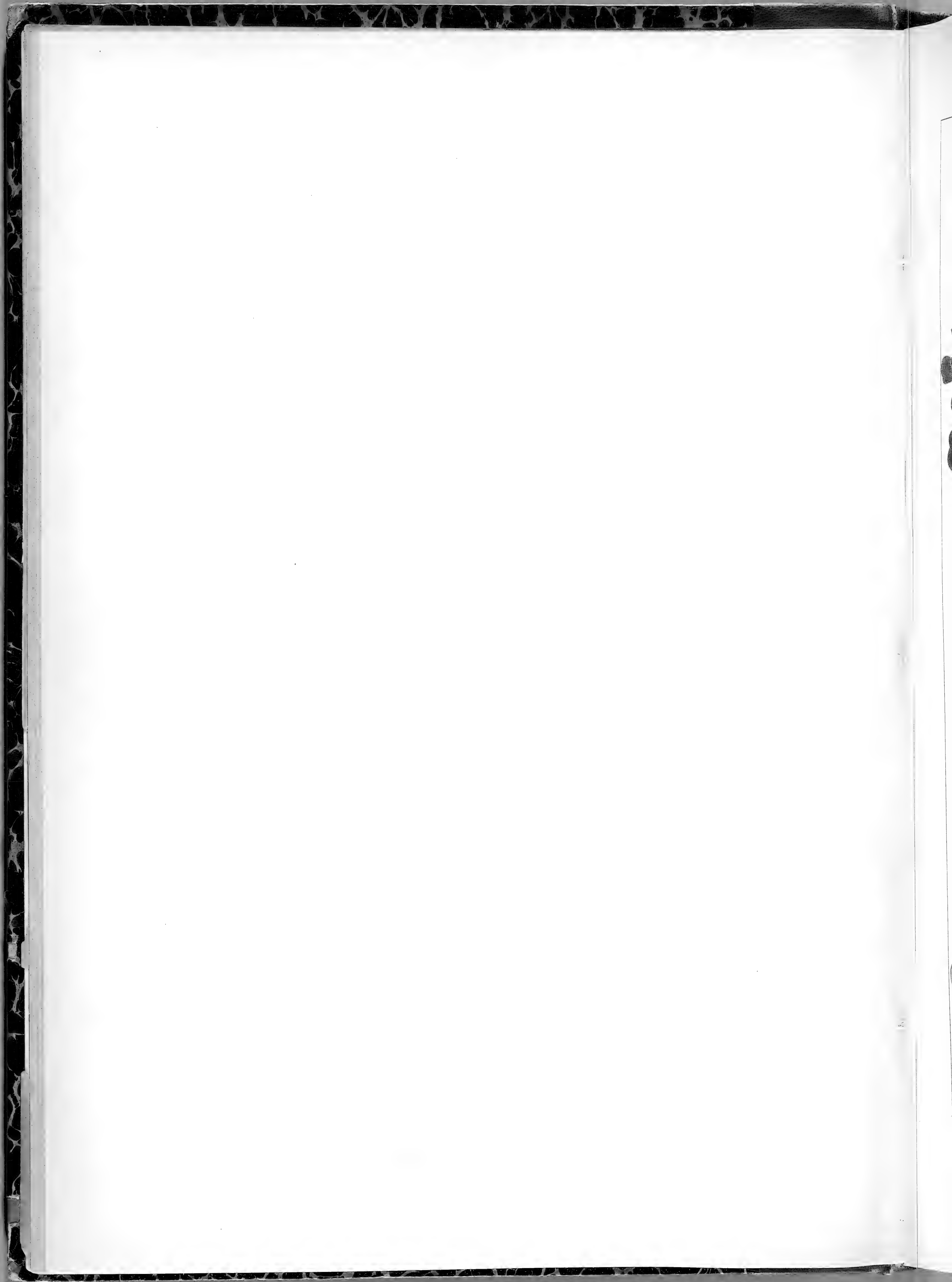






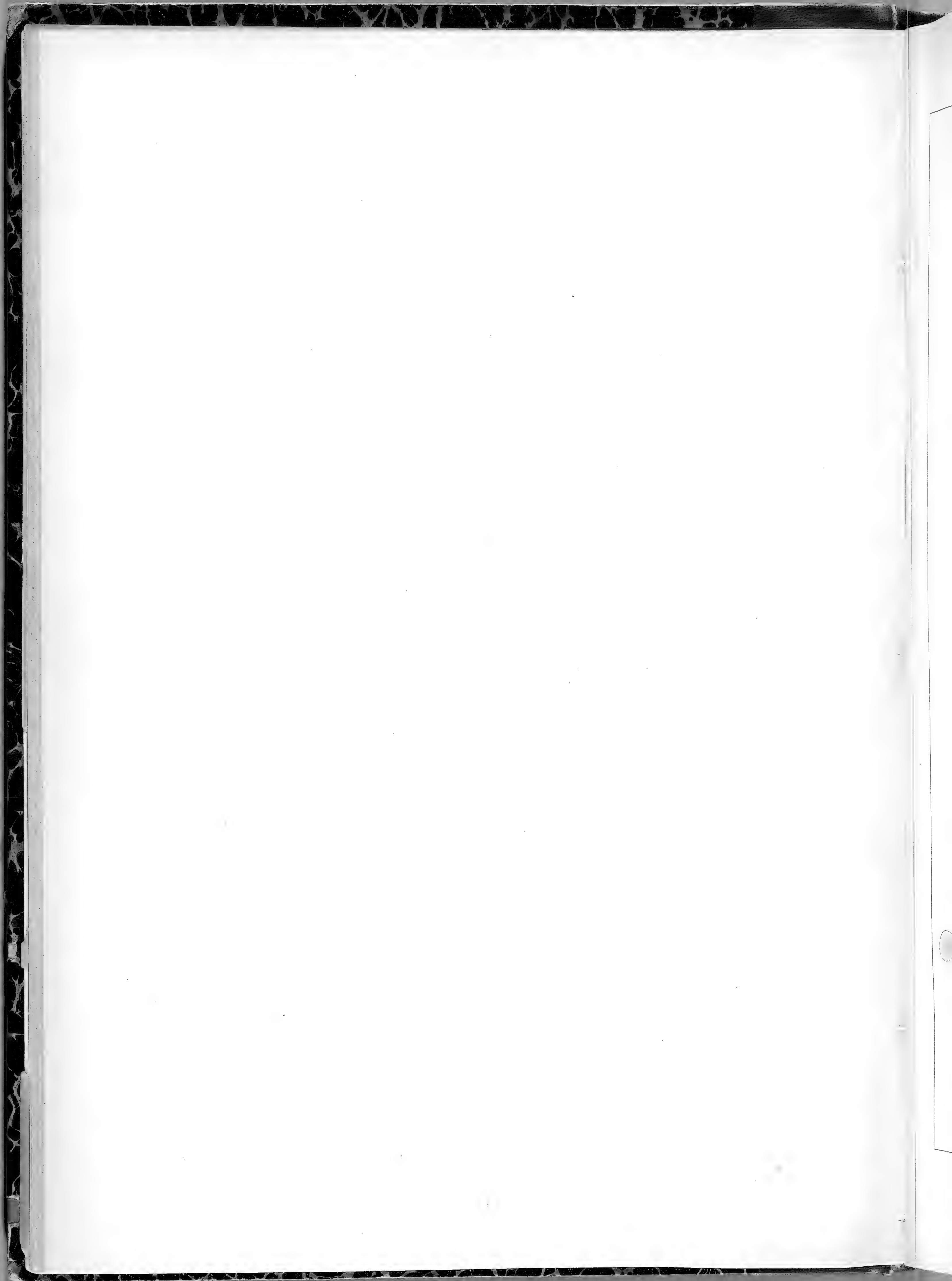


E. PEPLIS. L. ①

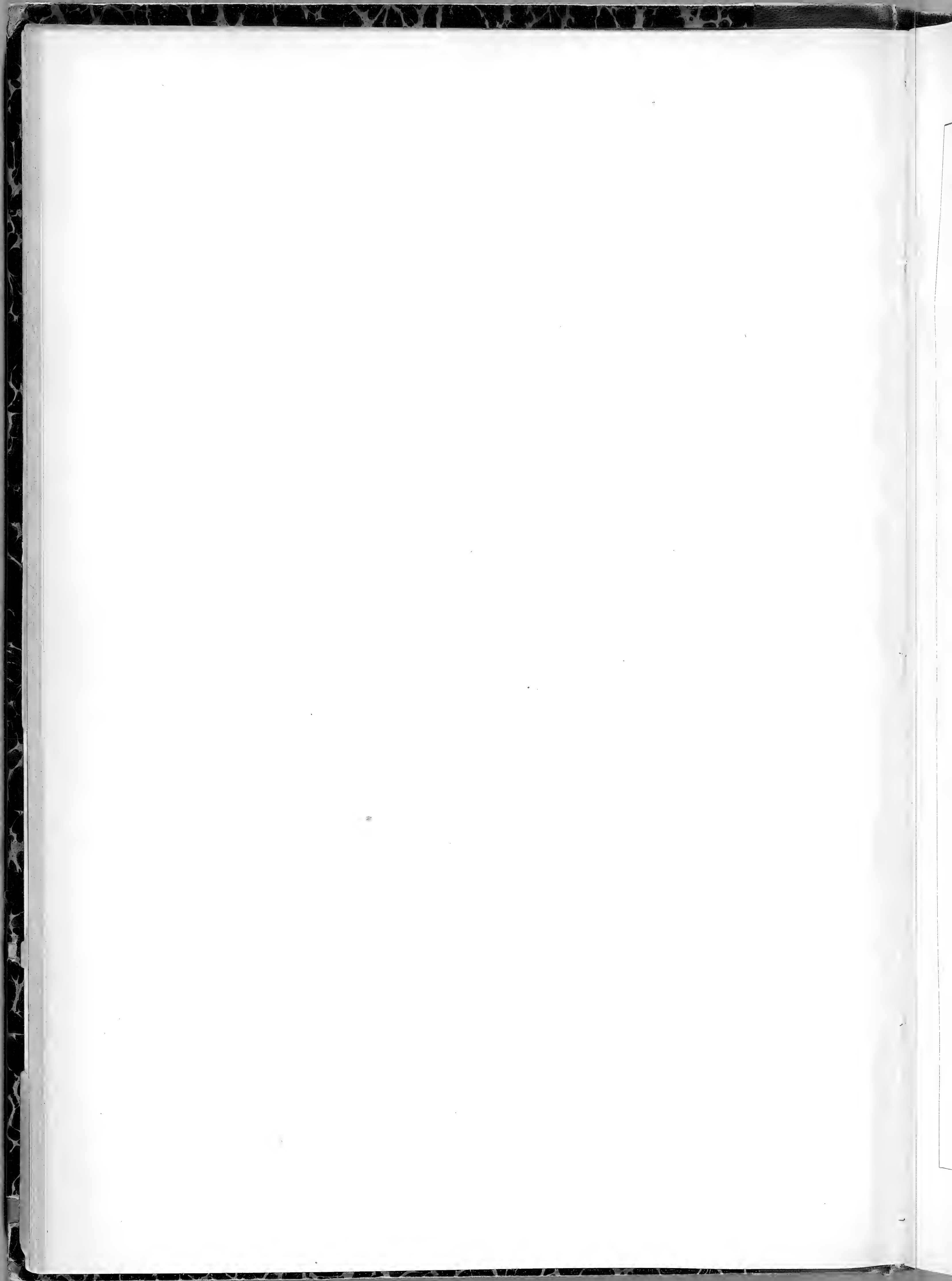


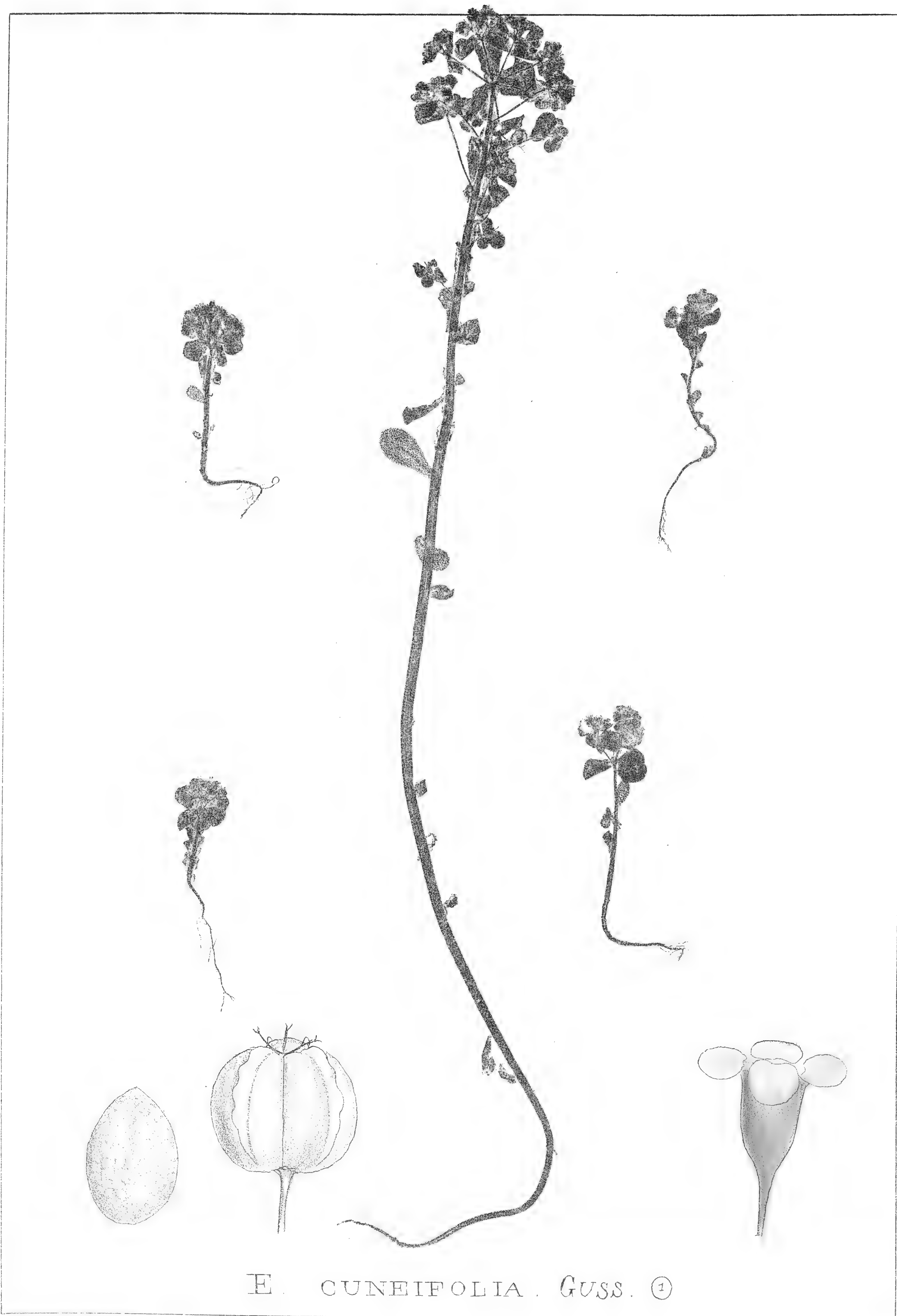


E. HELIOSCOPIA. L. ④

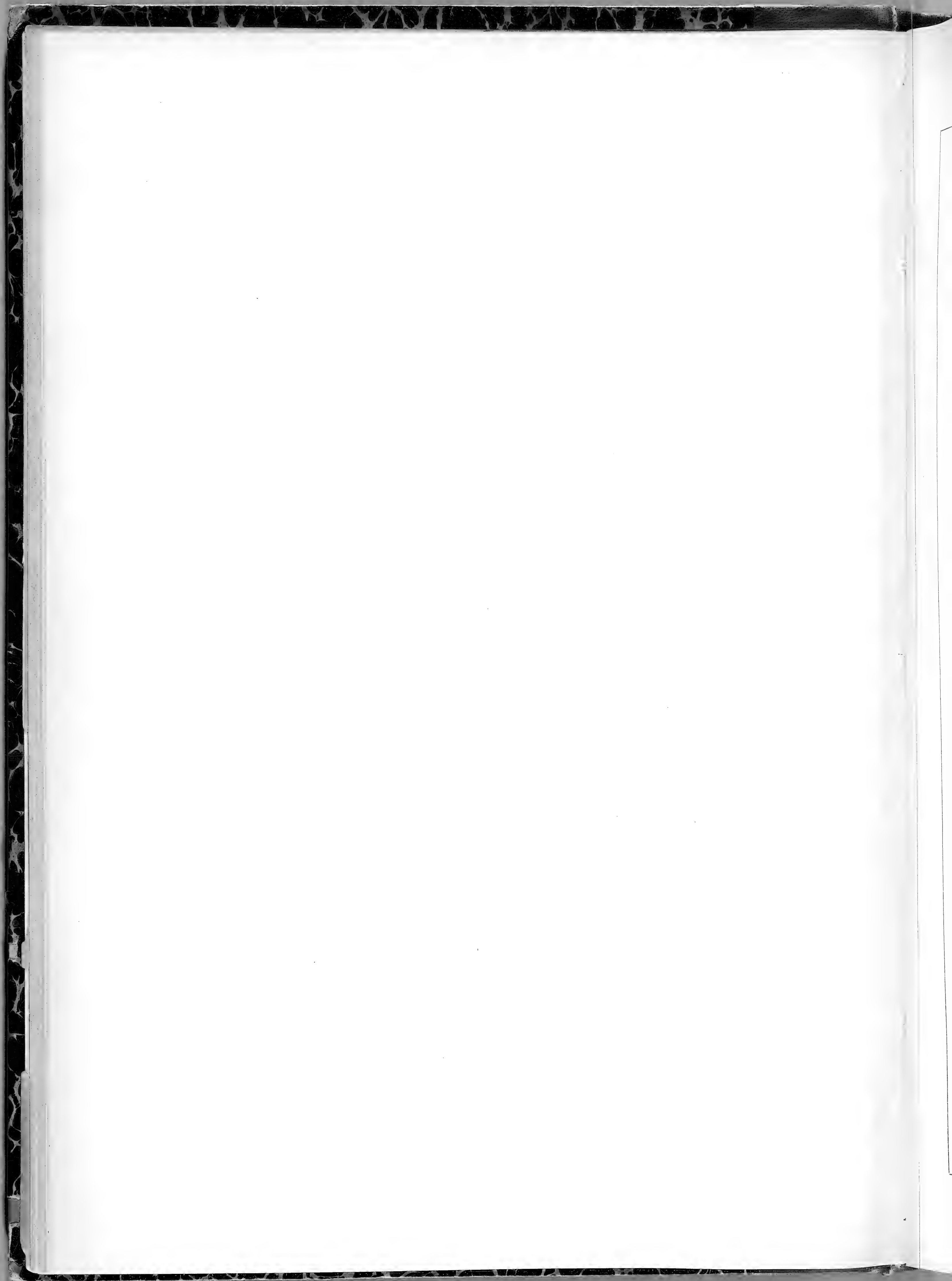


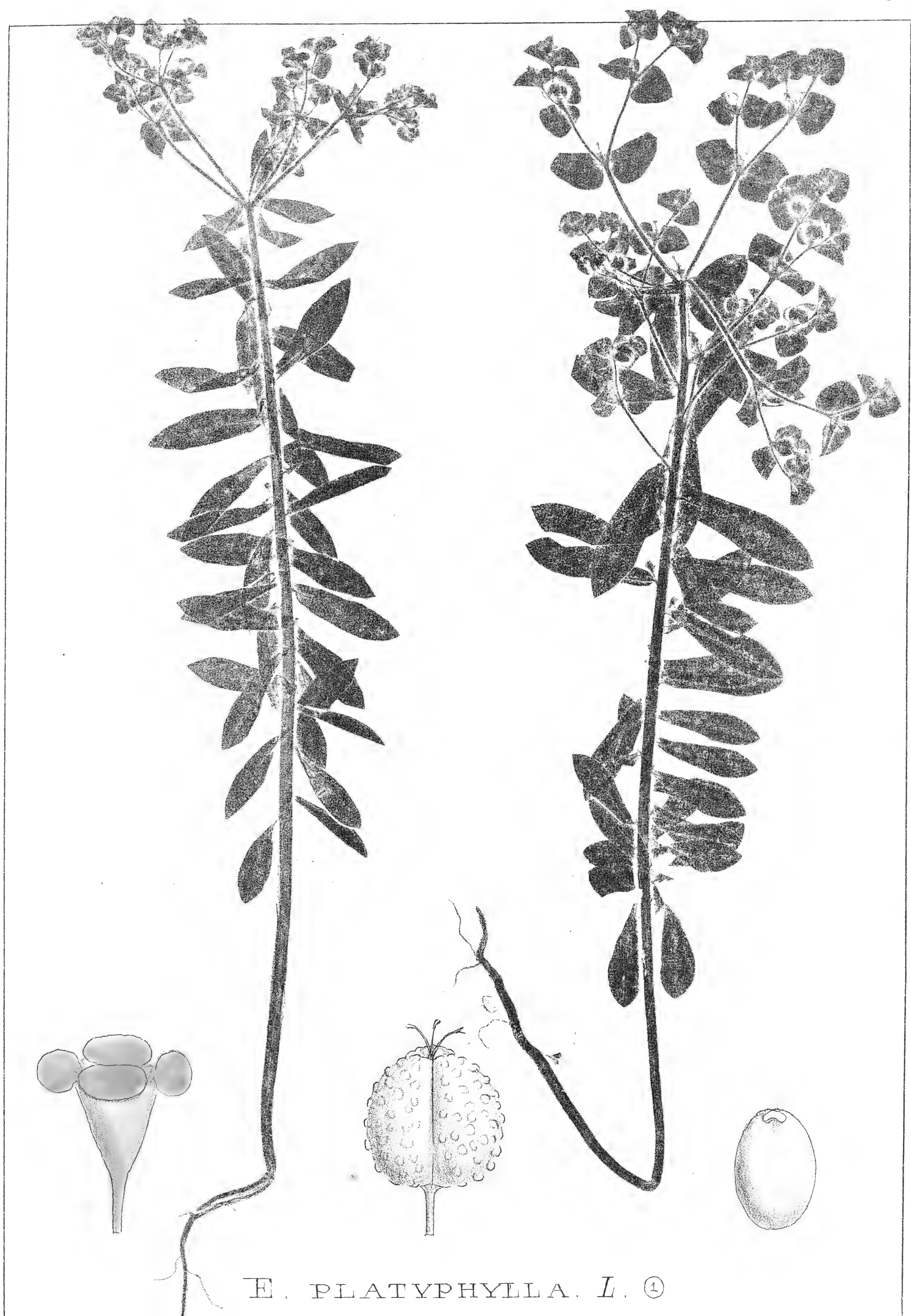






E. CUNEIFOLIA. GUSS. (1)



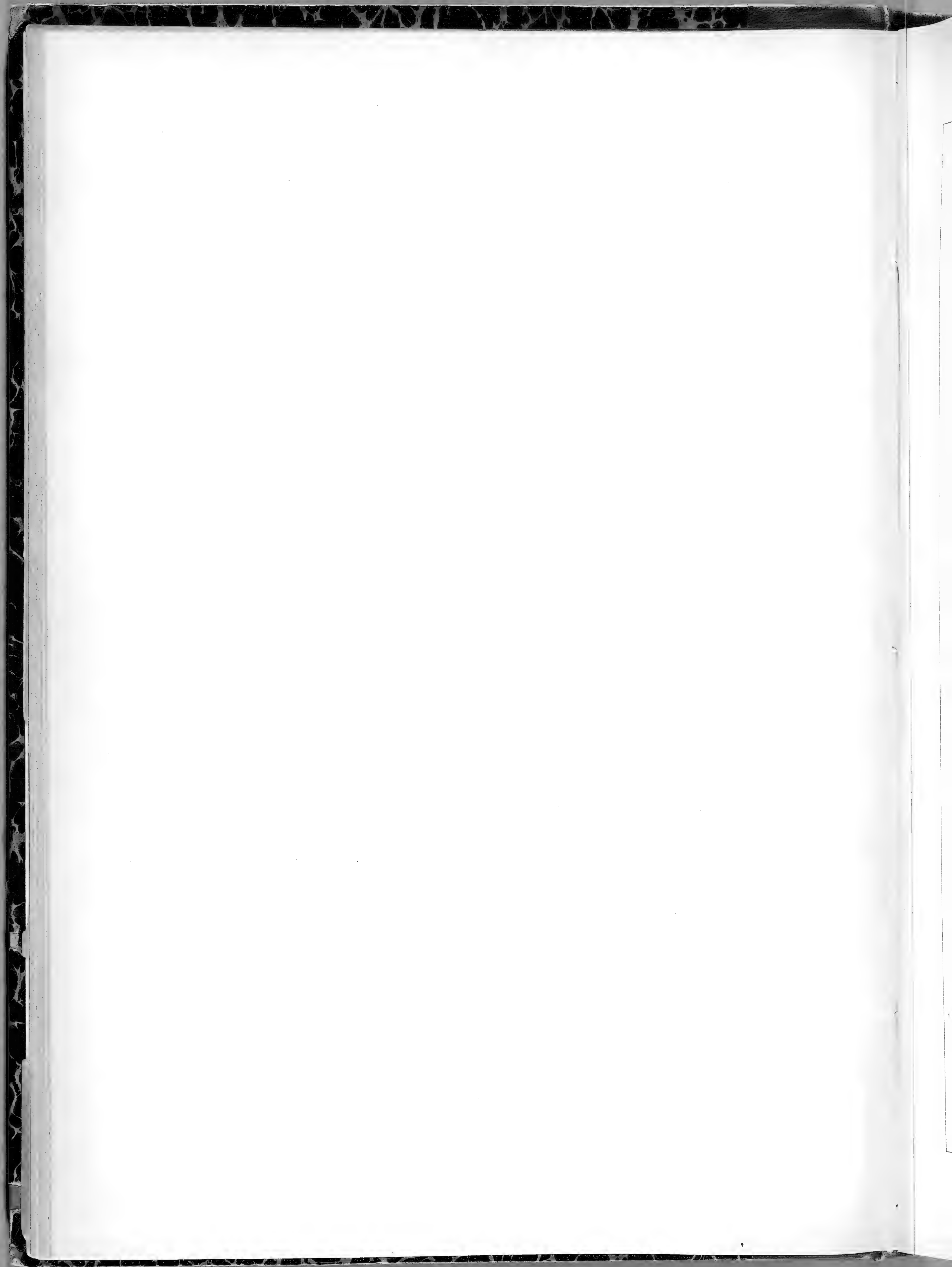


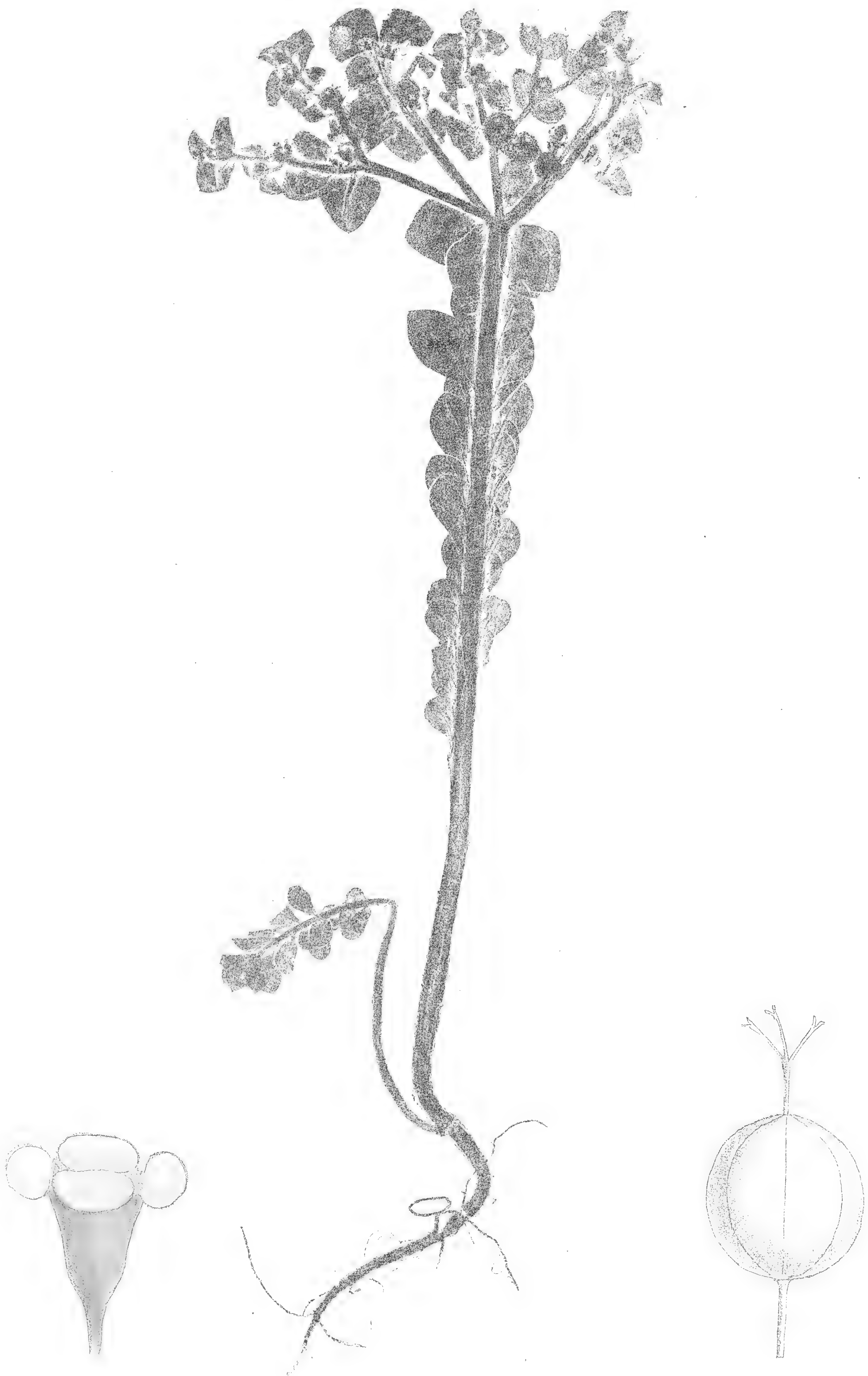
E. PLATYPHYLLA. L. ①

WARDEN, GEO. F.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

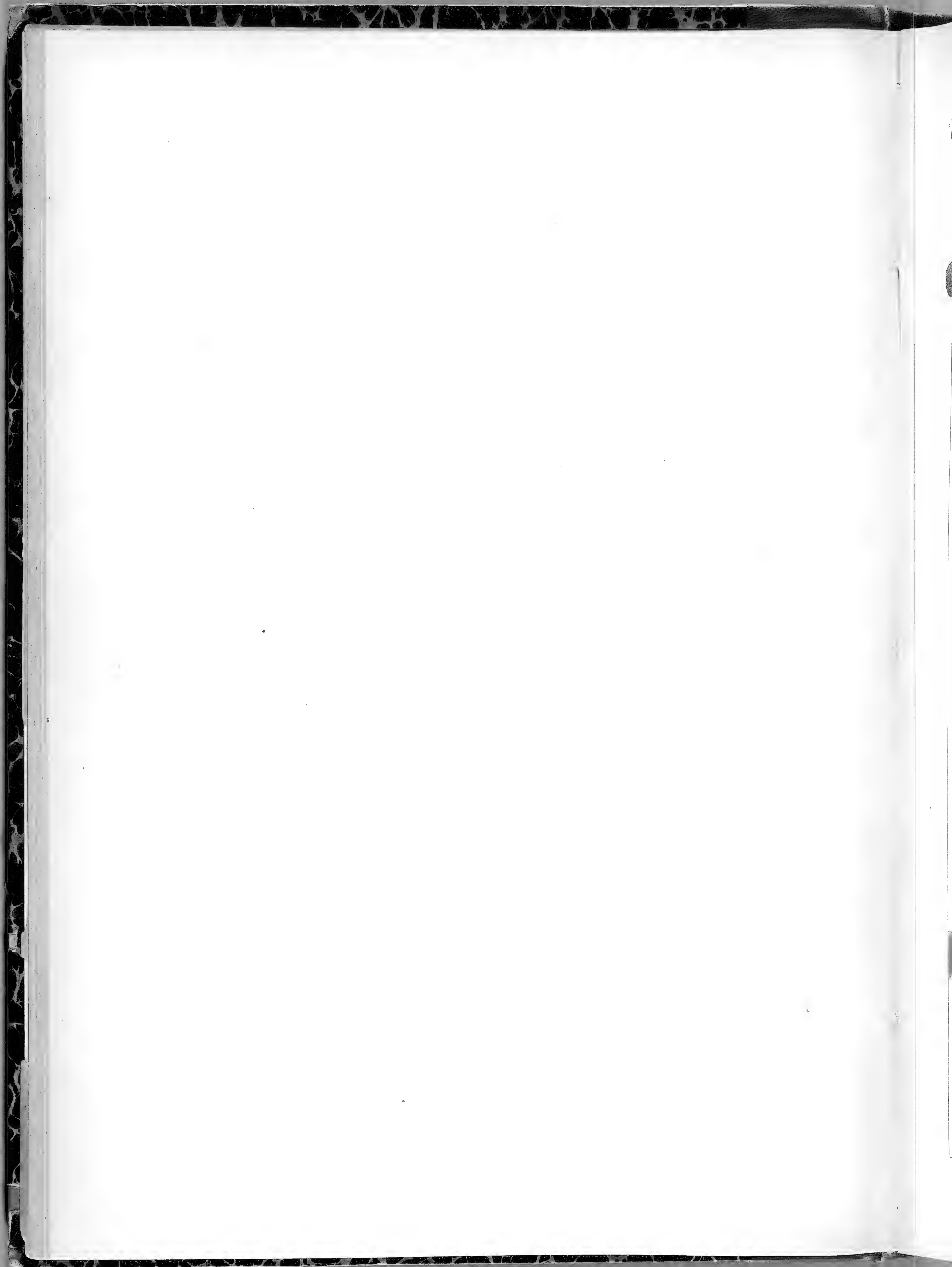


E. STRICTA. L. ①



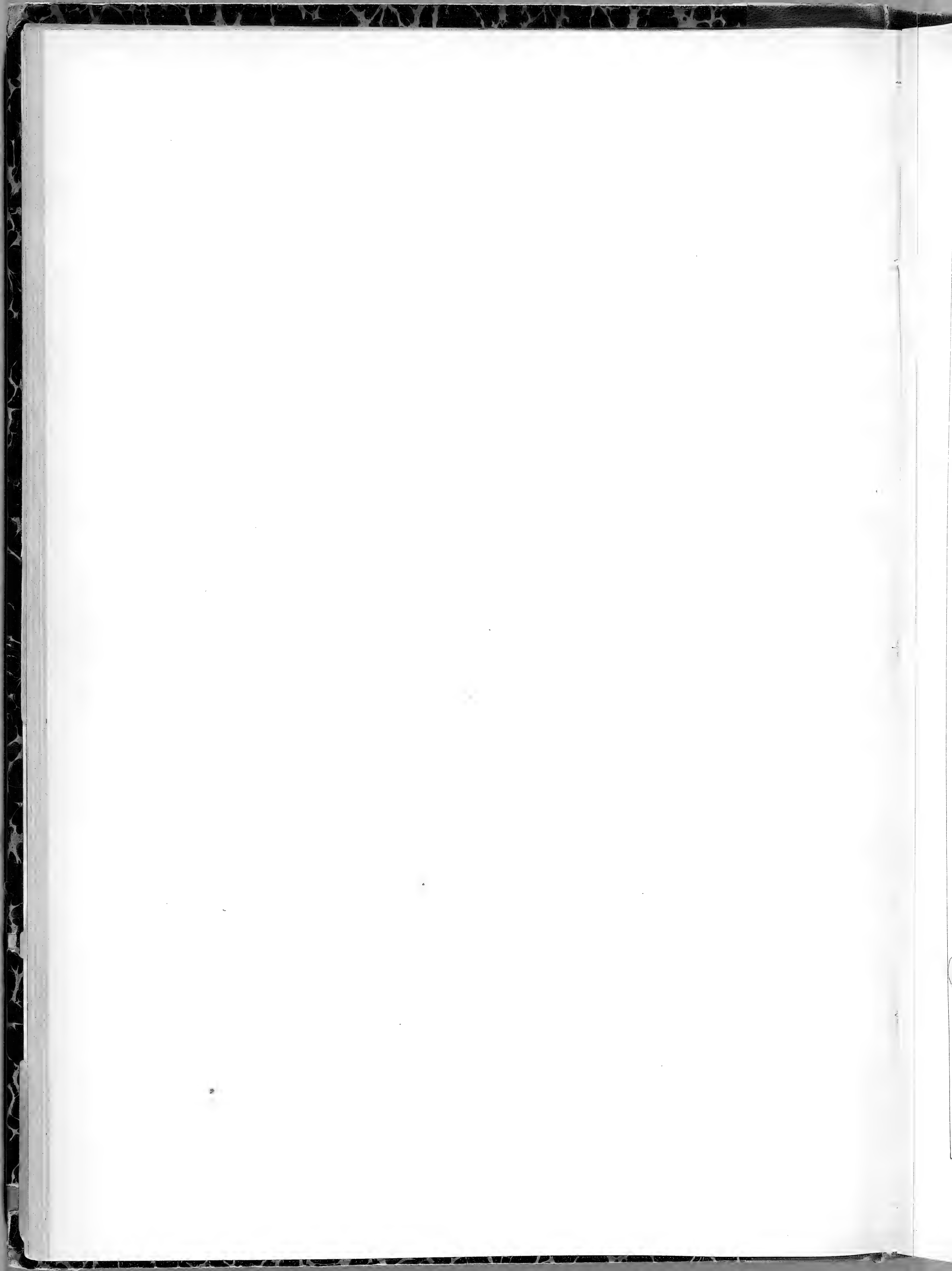


E. AKENOCARPA. GUSS. ②



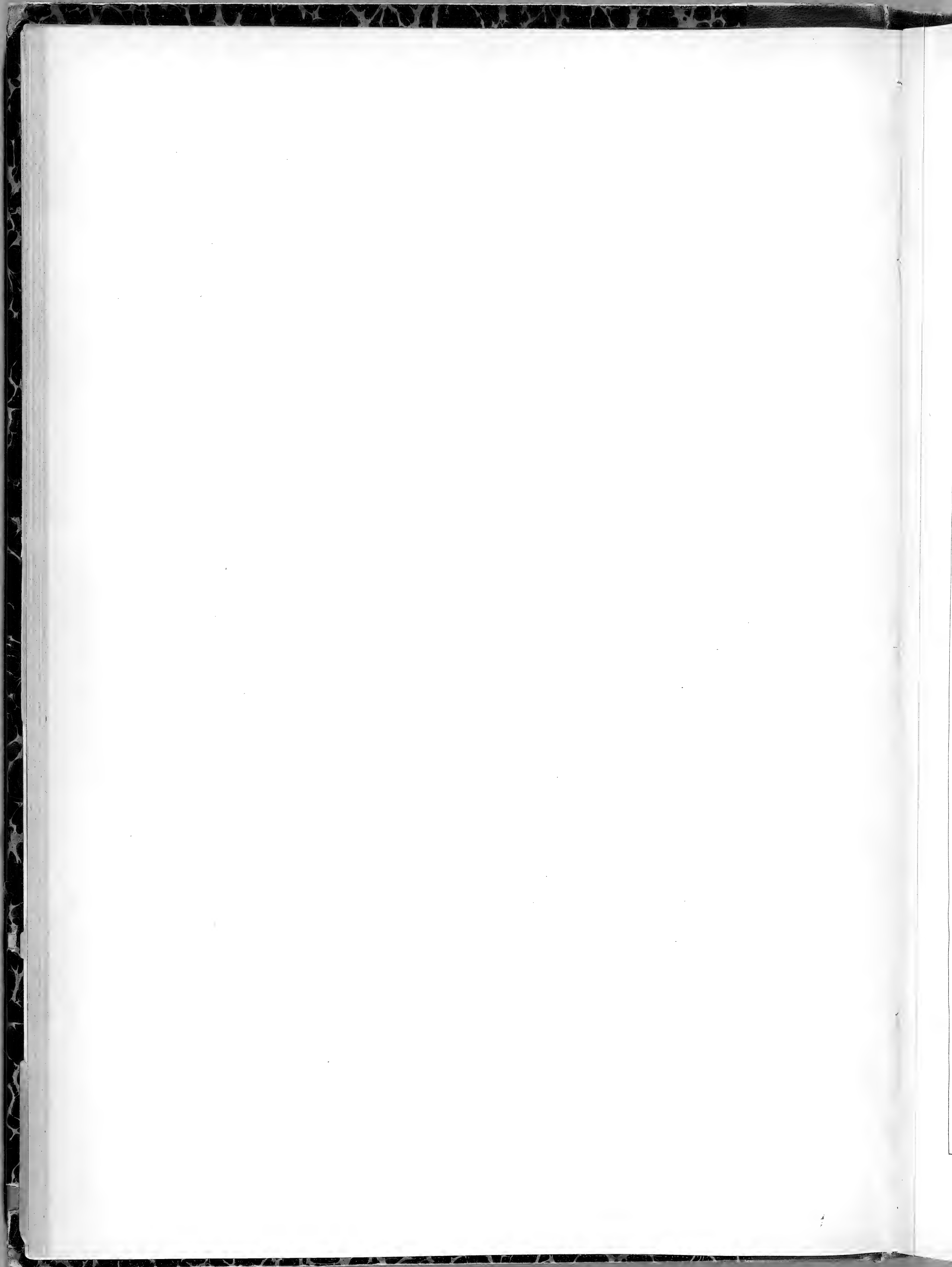


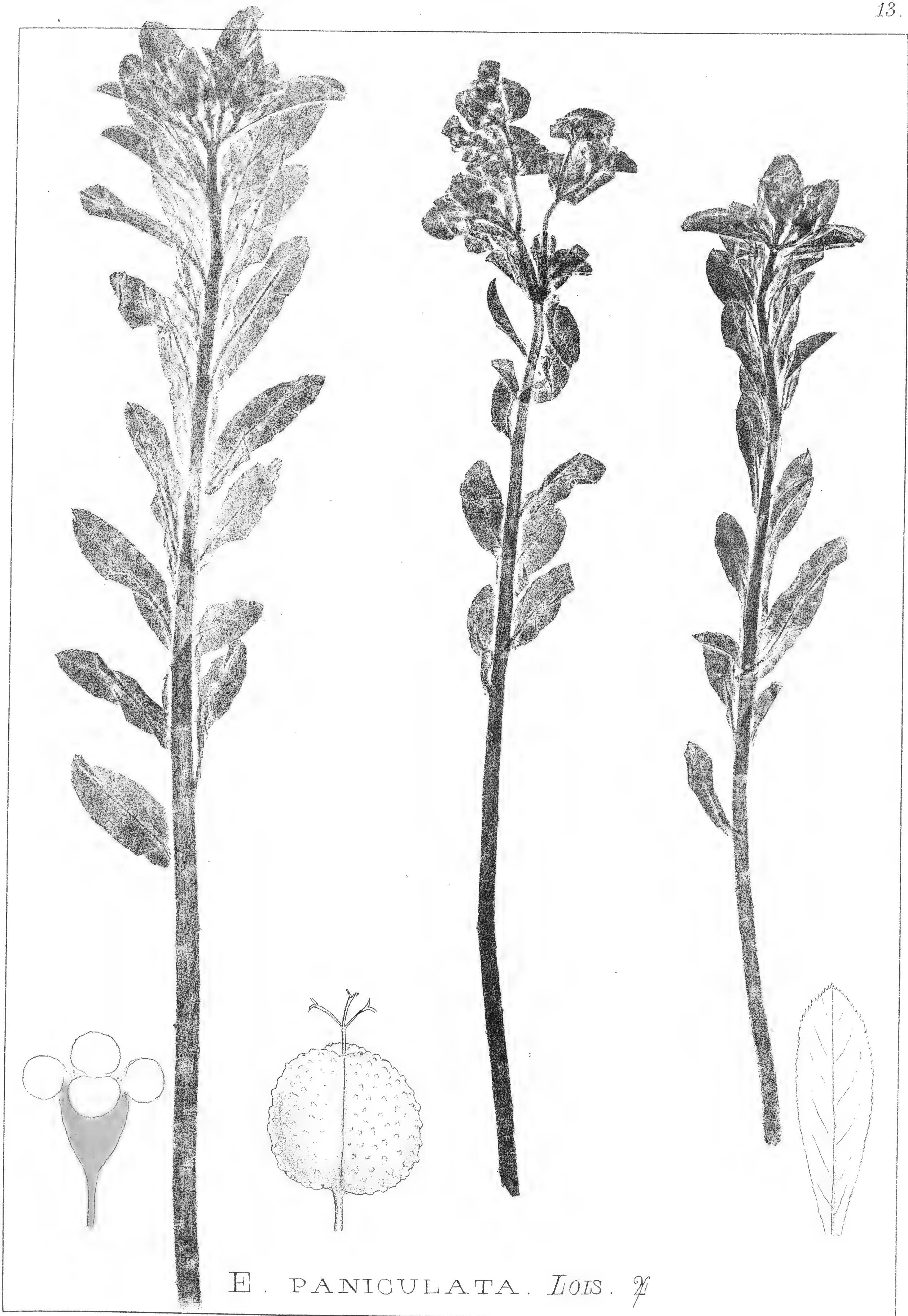
E. PUBESCENS. DESF. 2



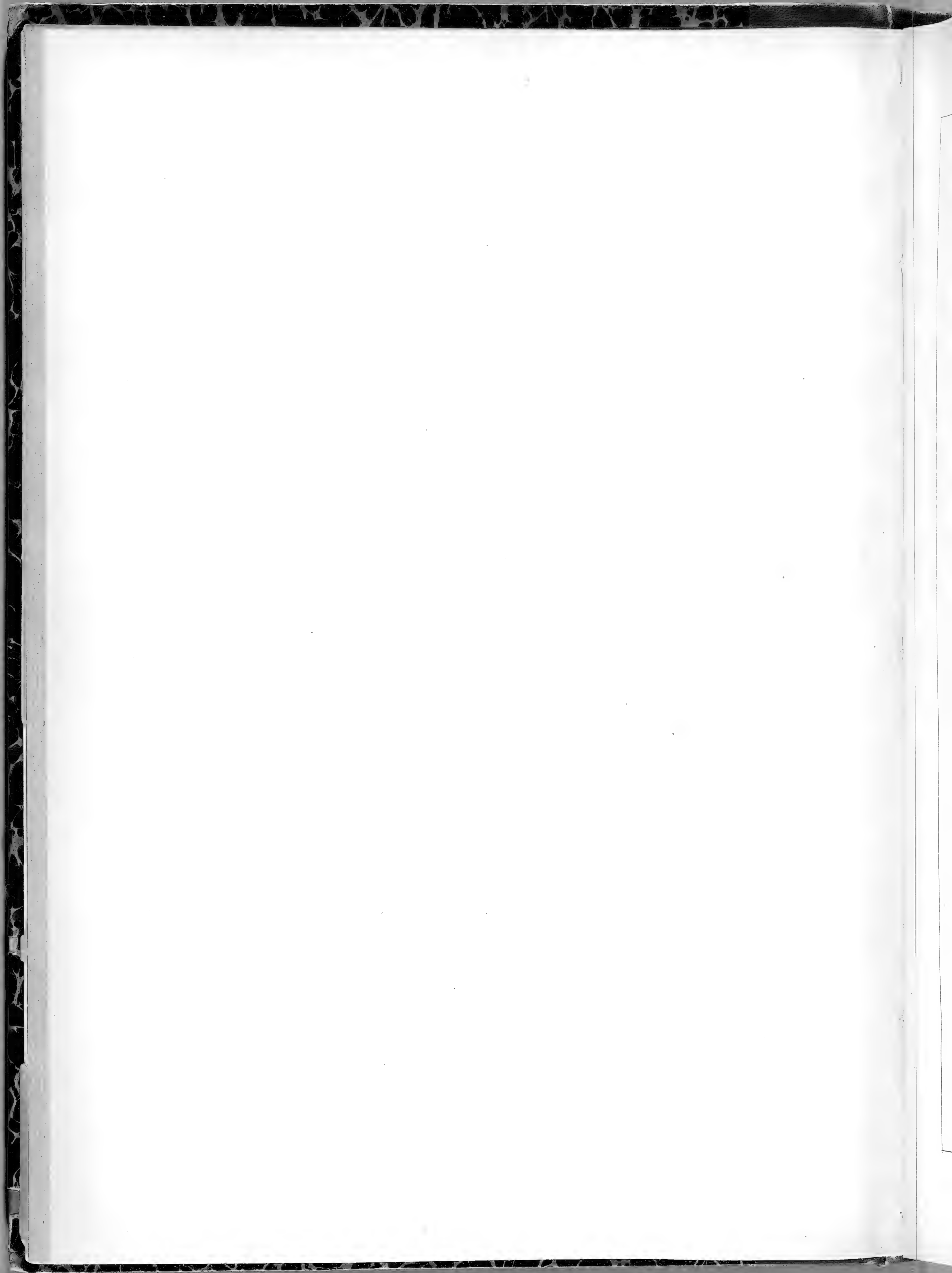


E. PILOSA. L. var.



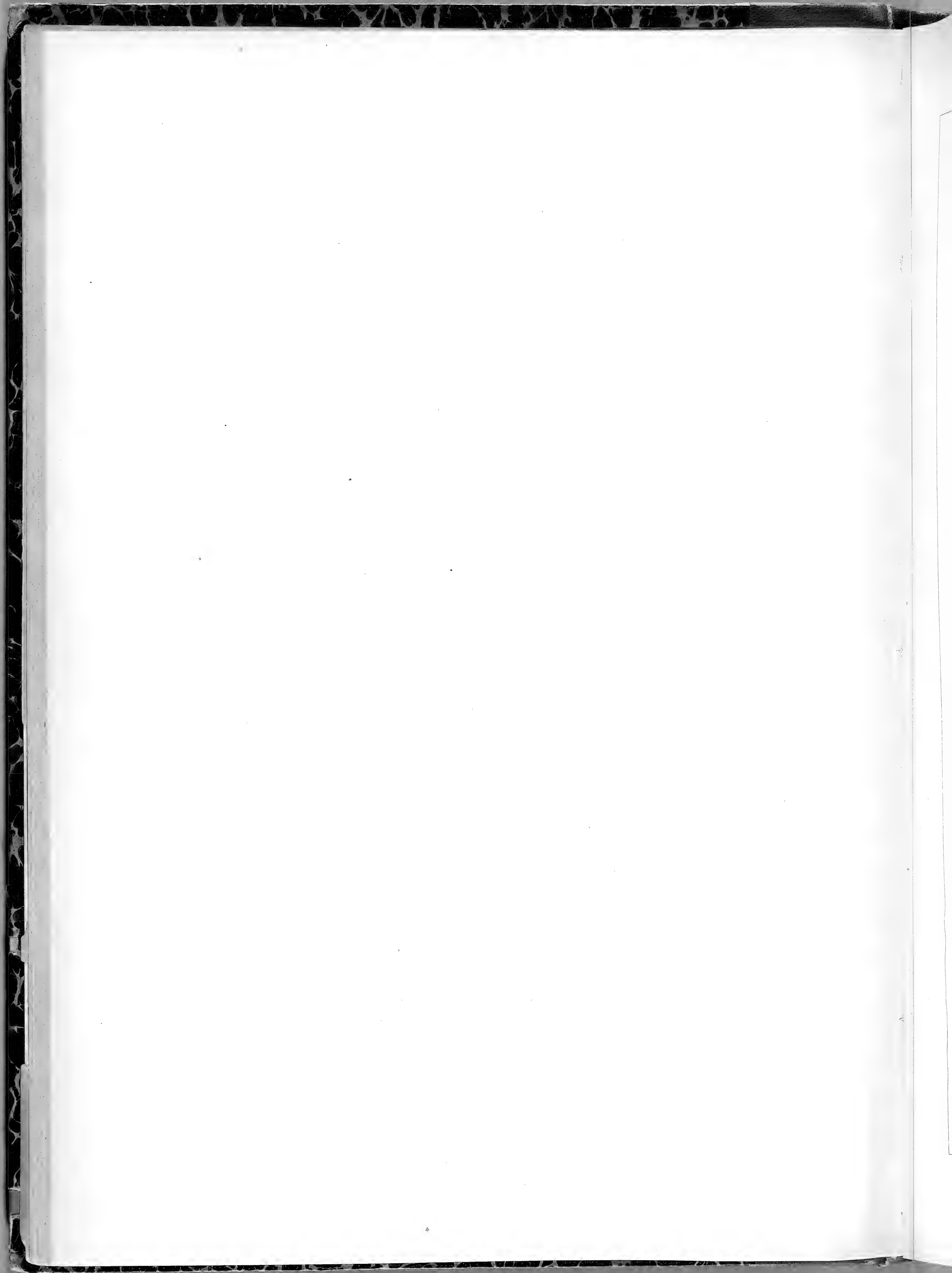


E. PANICULATA. LOIS. 2



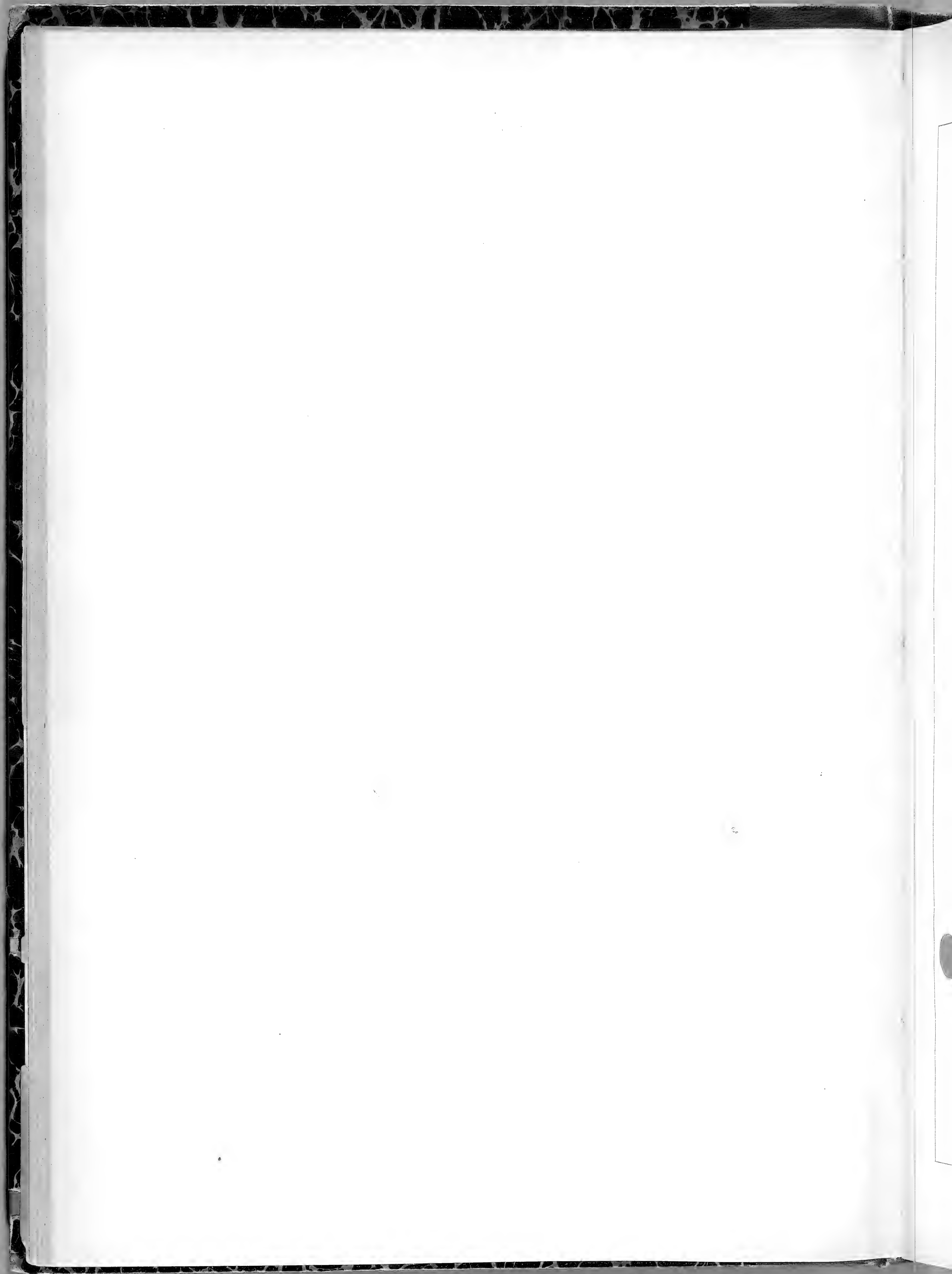


E. PALUSTRIS . L. ♀



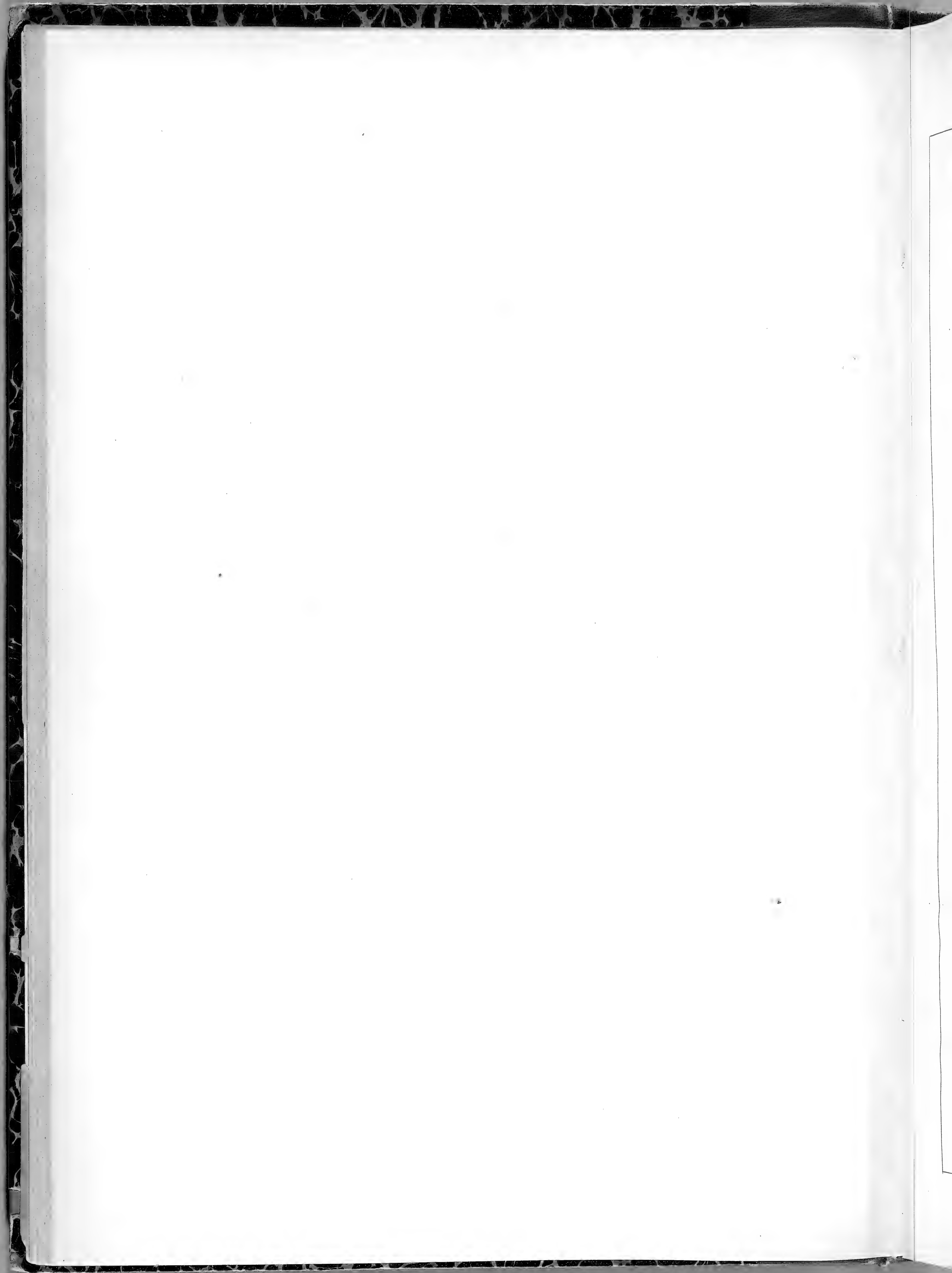


E. HYBENA L. 26



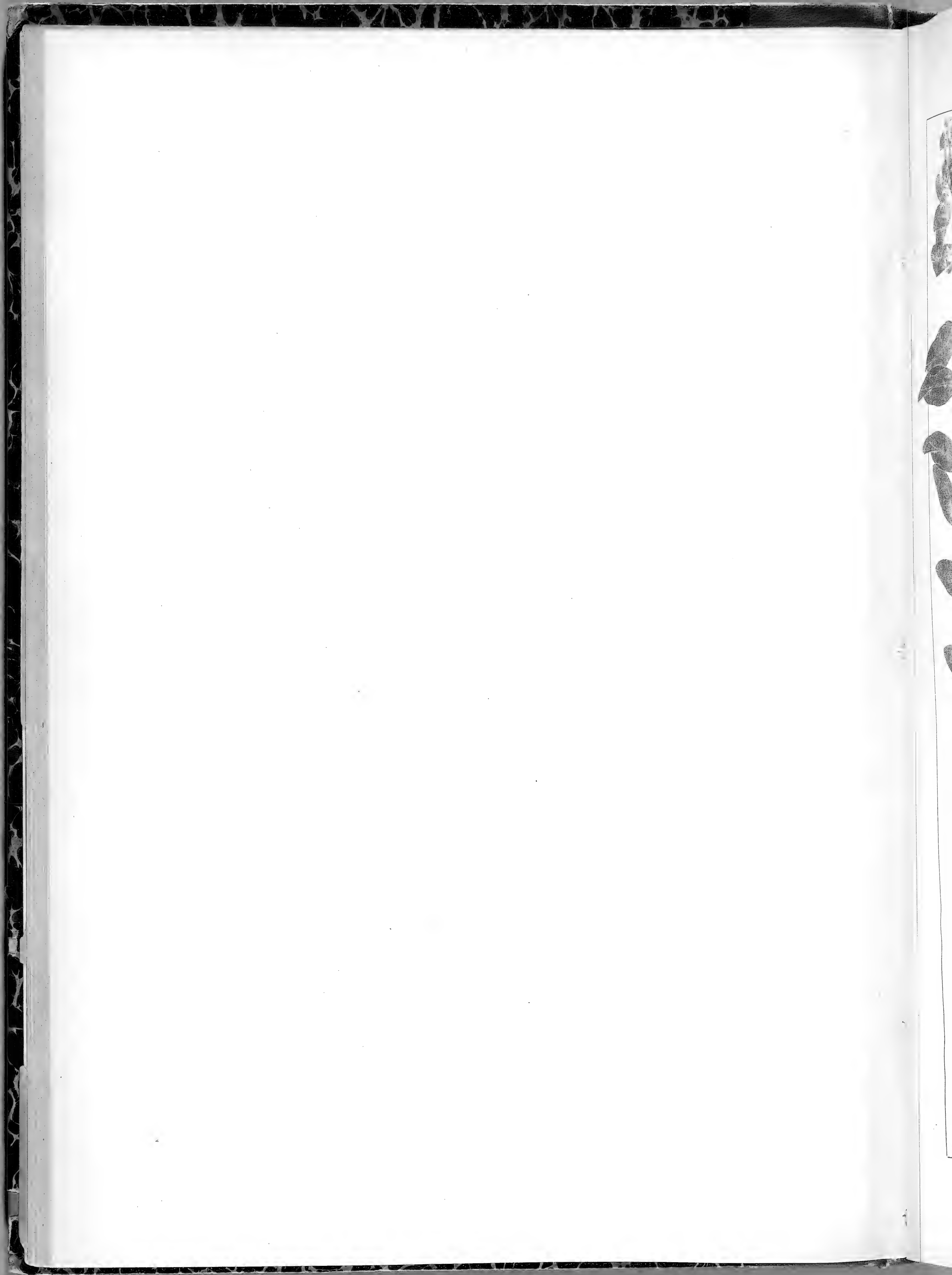


E. DULCIS L. 24



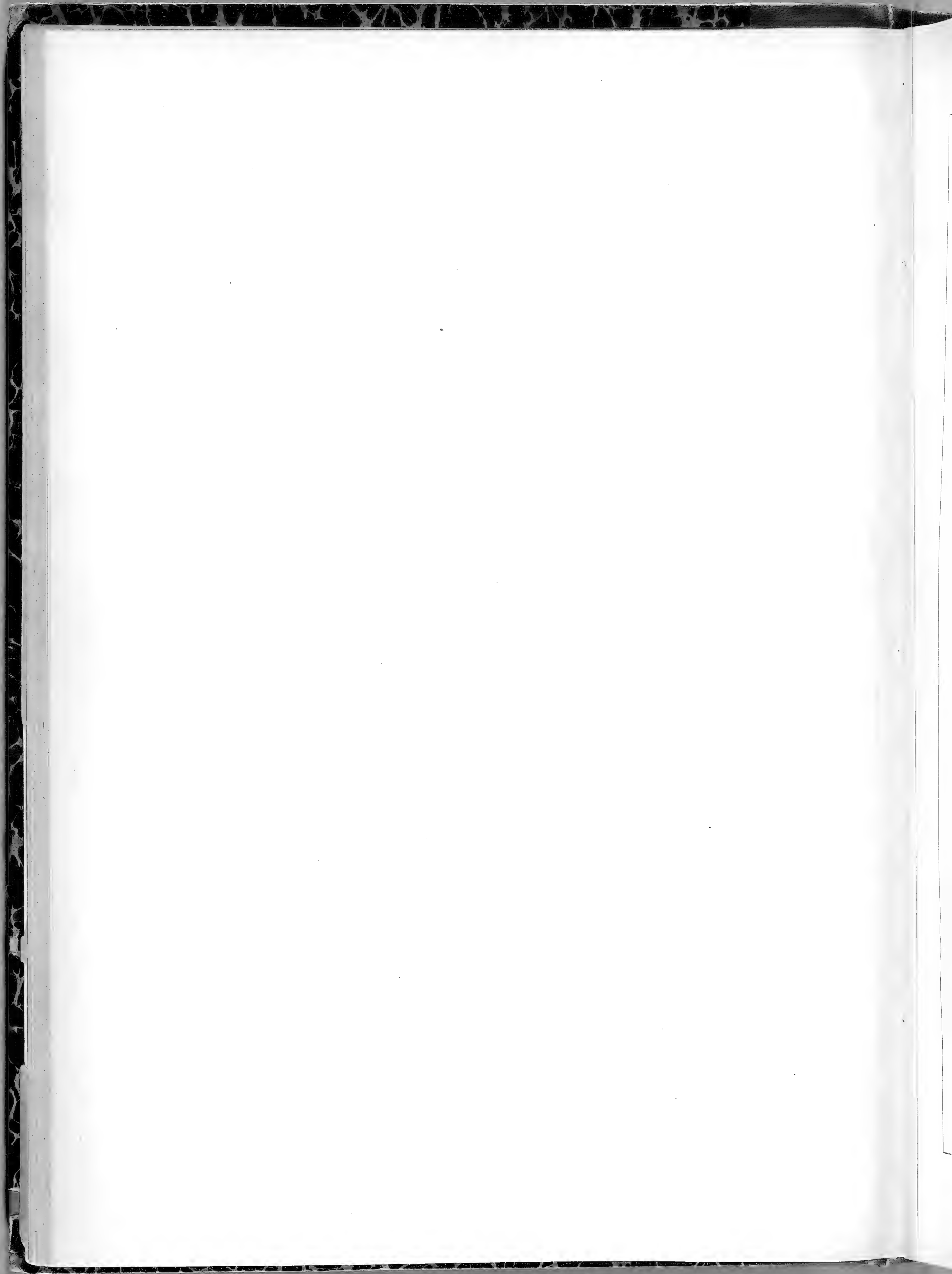


E. ANGULATA. JACQ. 2





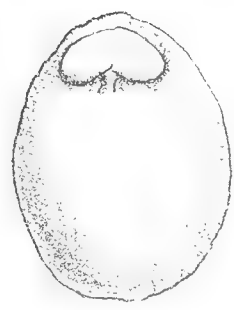
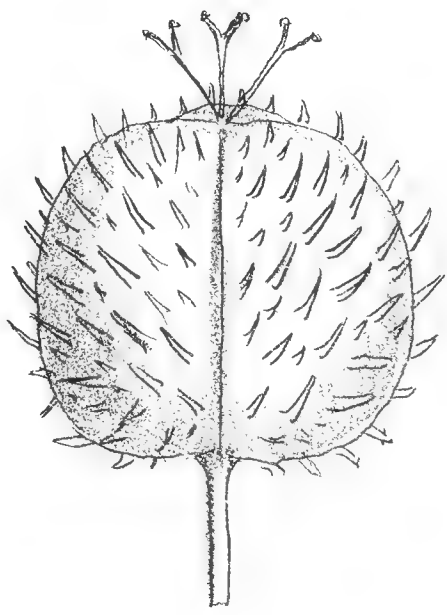
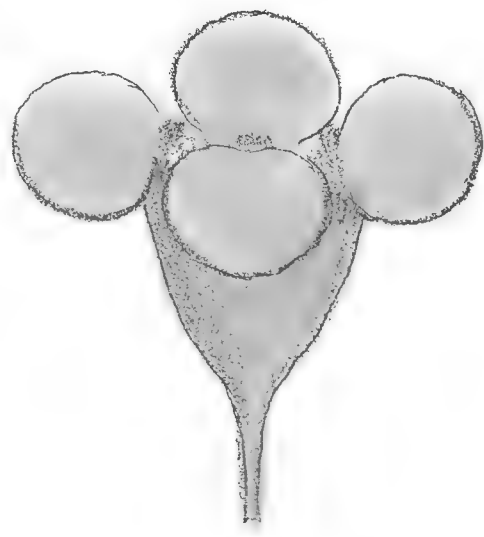
E. VERRUCOSA. LAMK. ♀



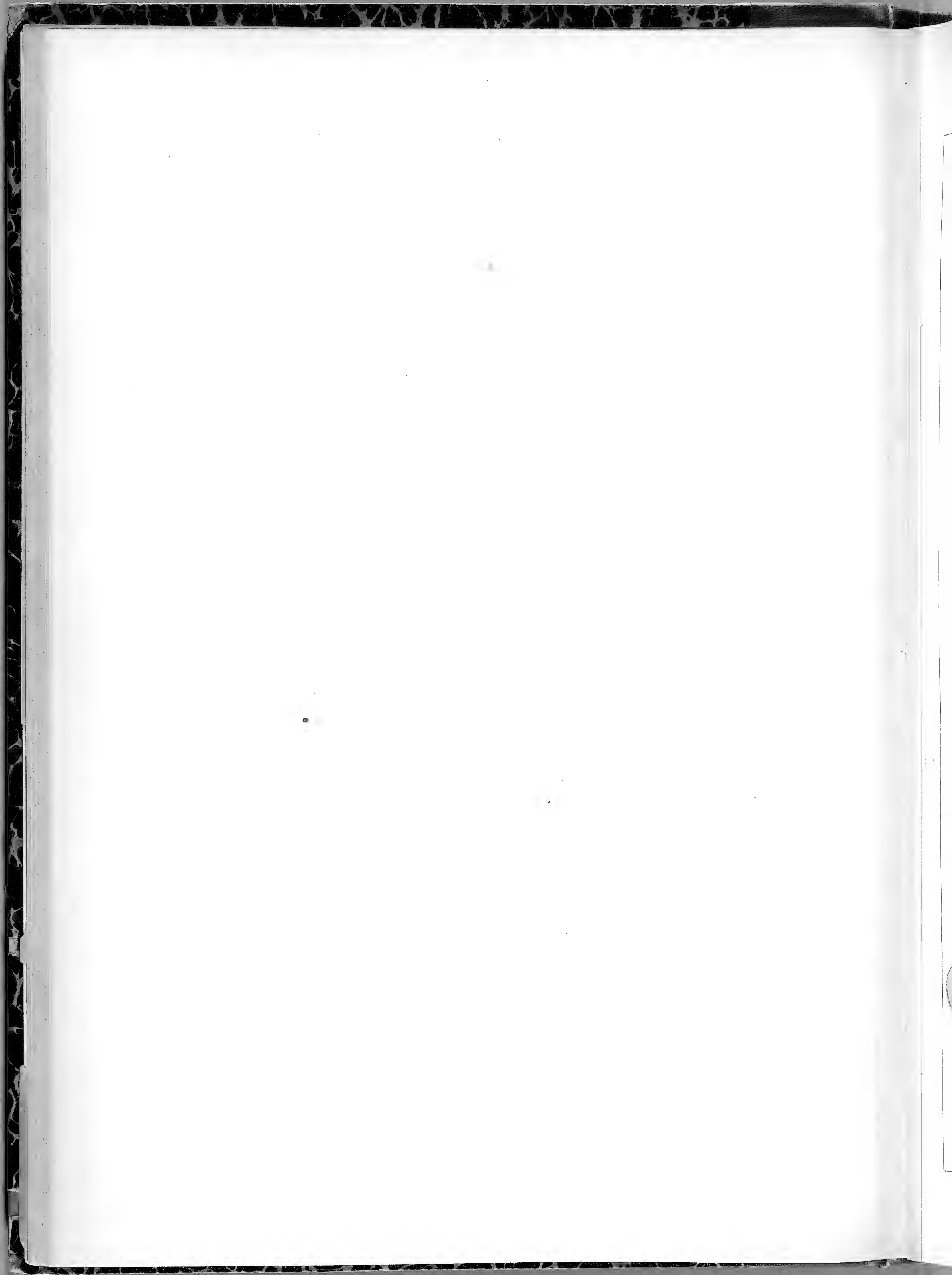


F. FLAVICOMA. D. C. 5



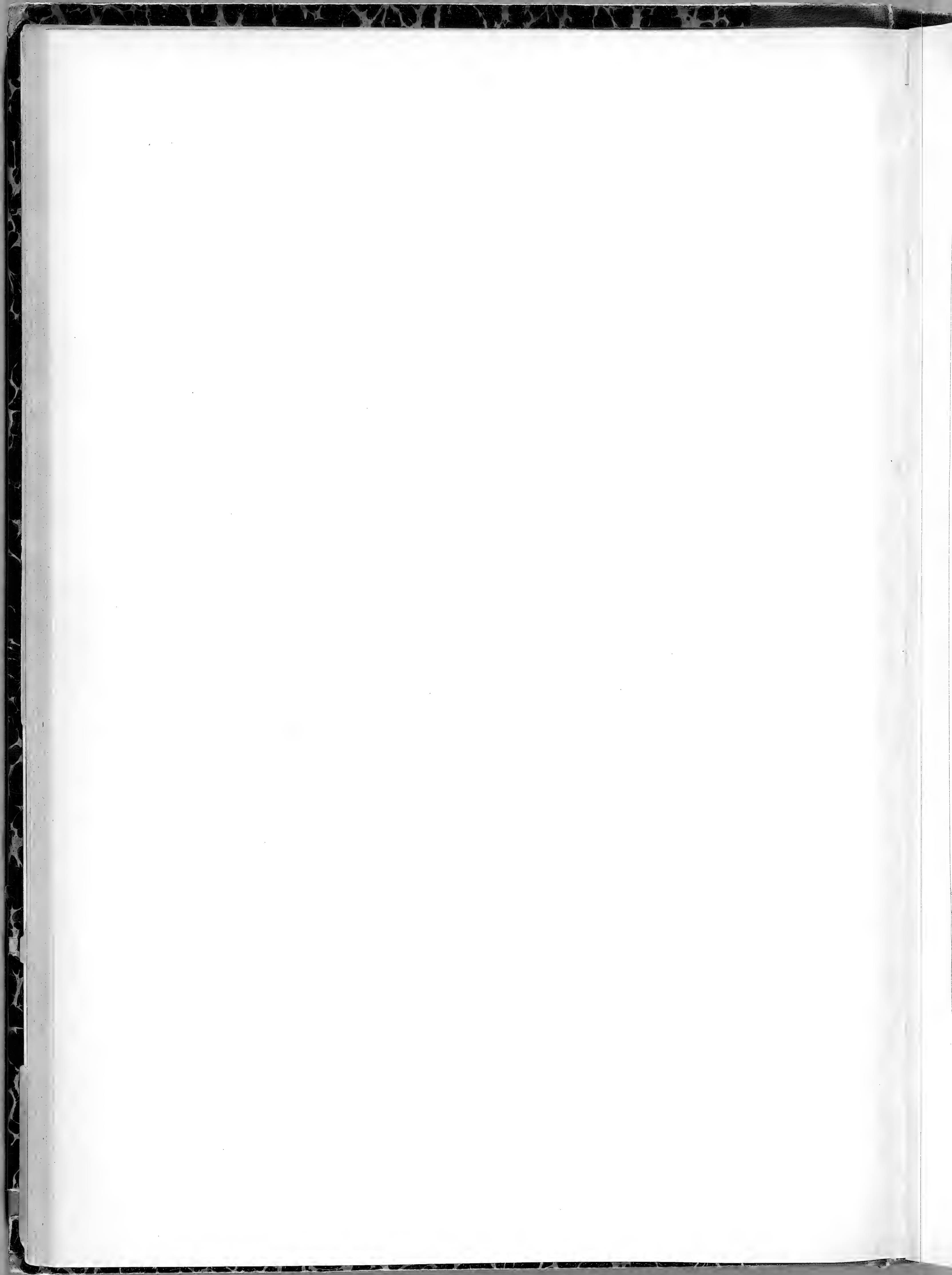


E. SPINOSA. L. 5



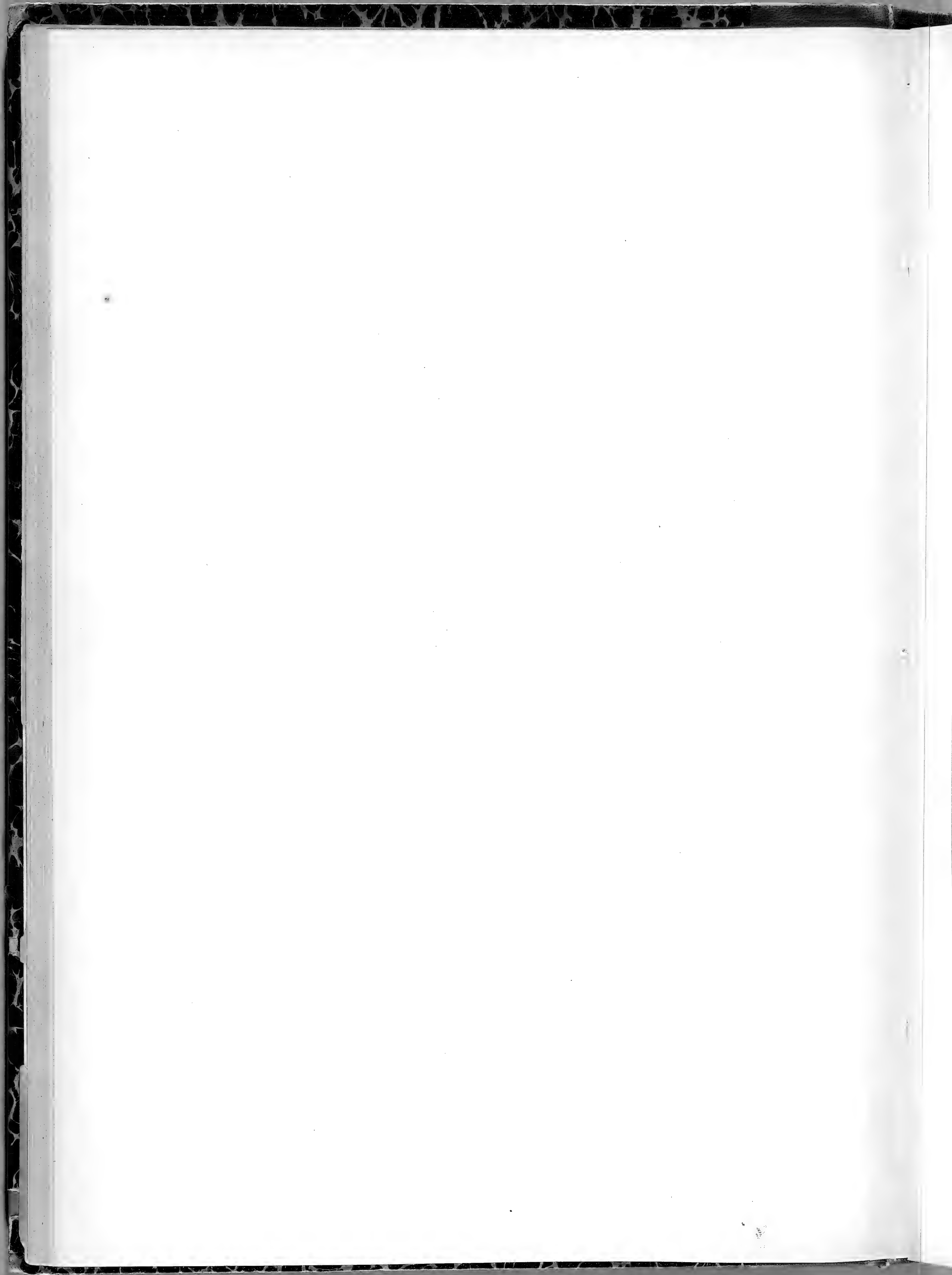


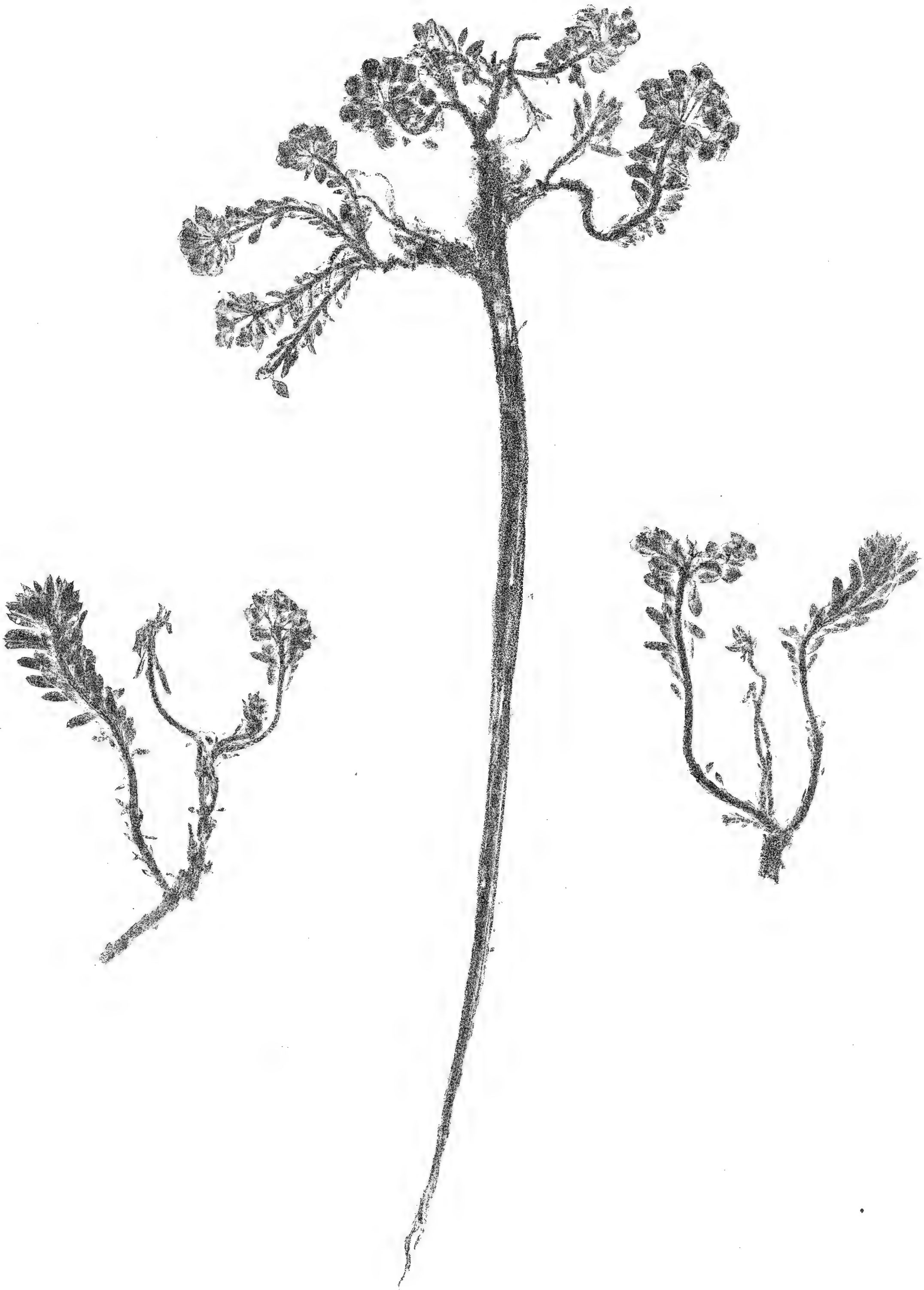
E. GERARDIANA. JACQ. 26





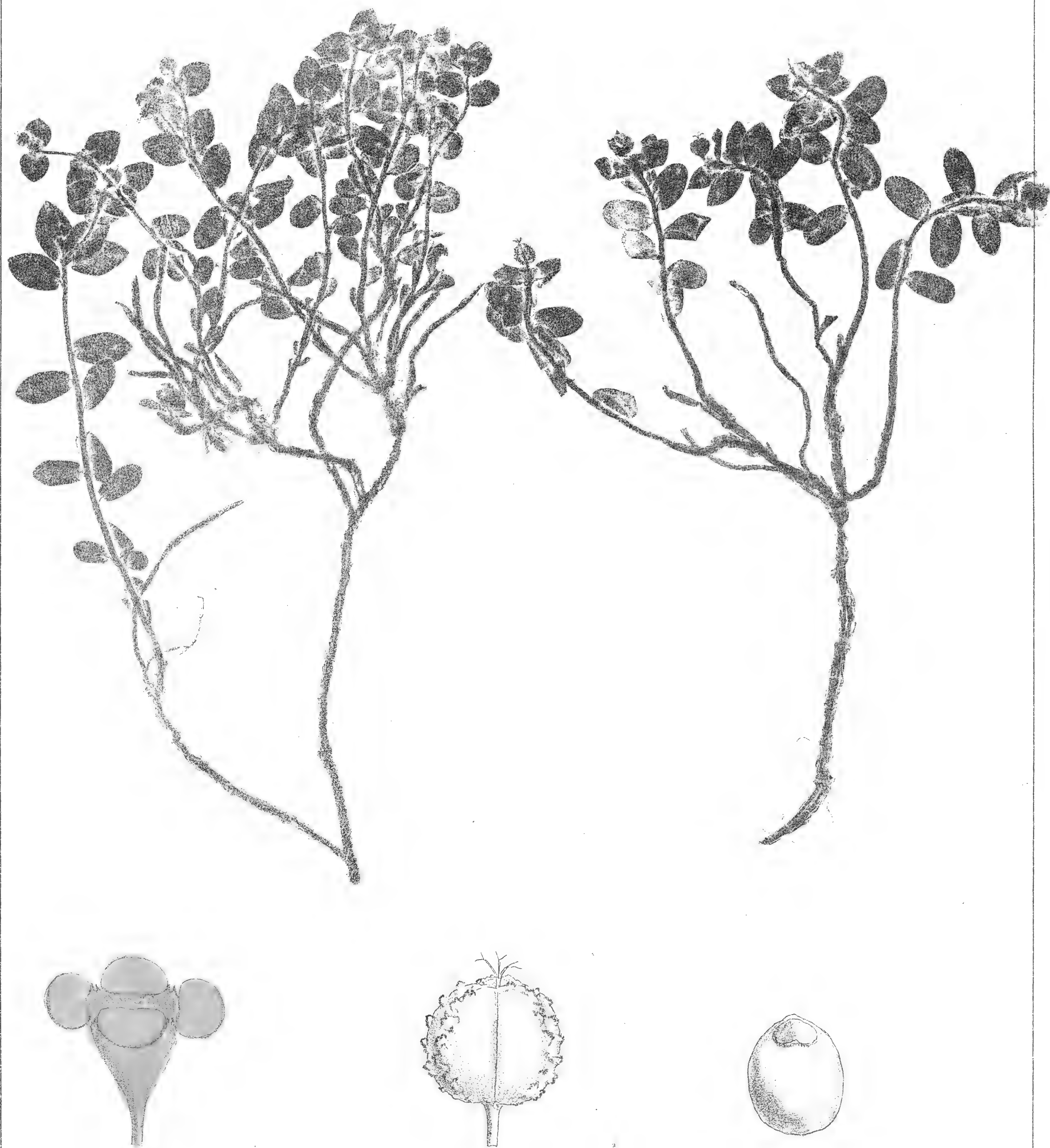
E. GERARDIANA. JACQ. Var. tenuifolia.





H. GERARDIANA. JACQ. *Var. minor.*



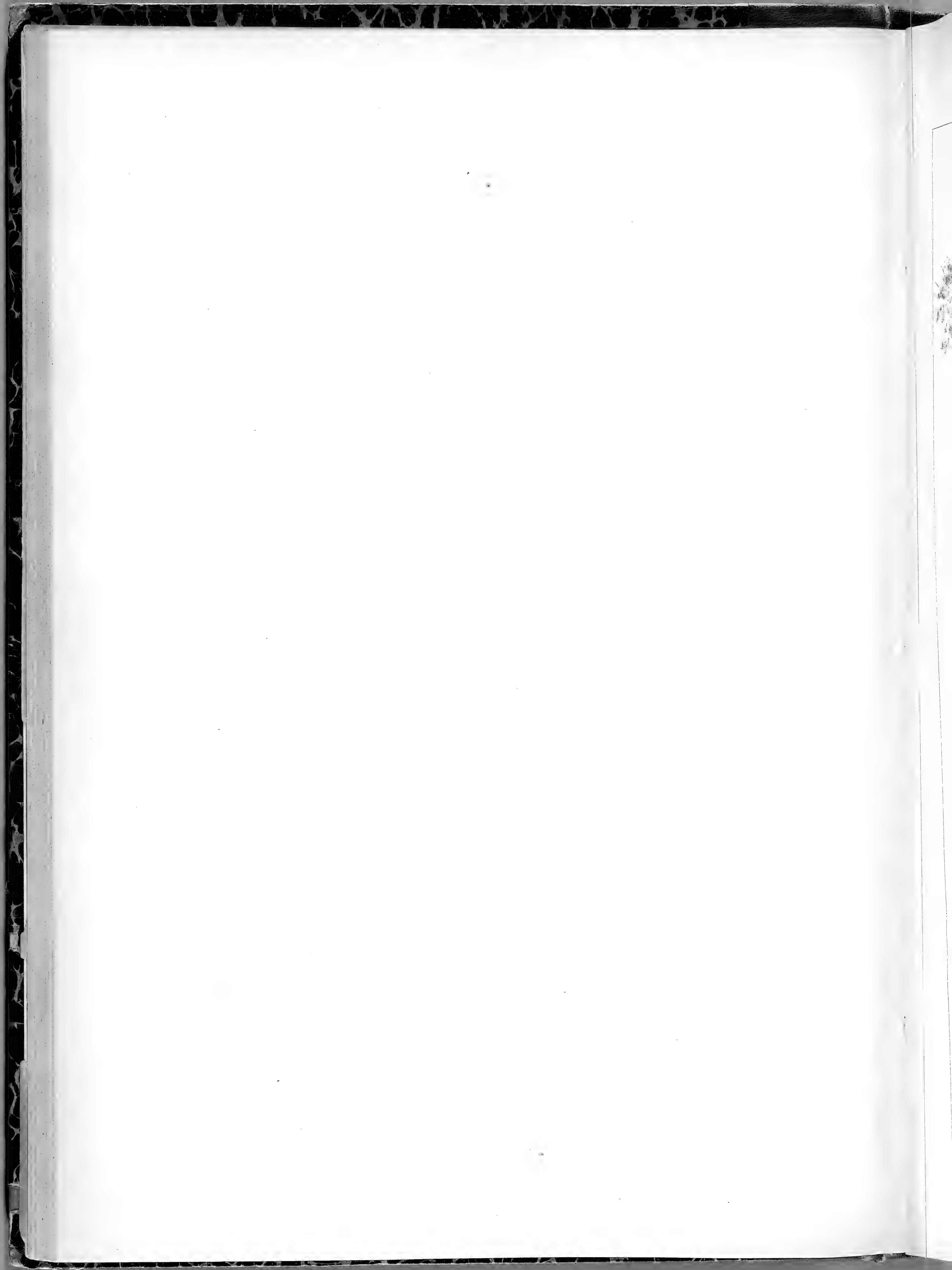


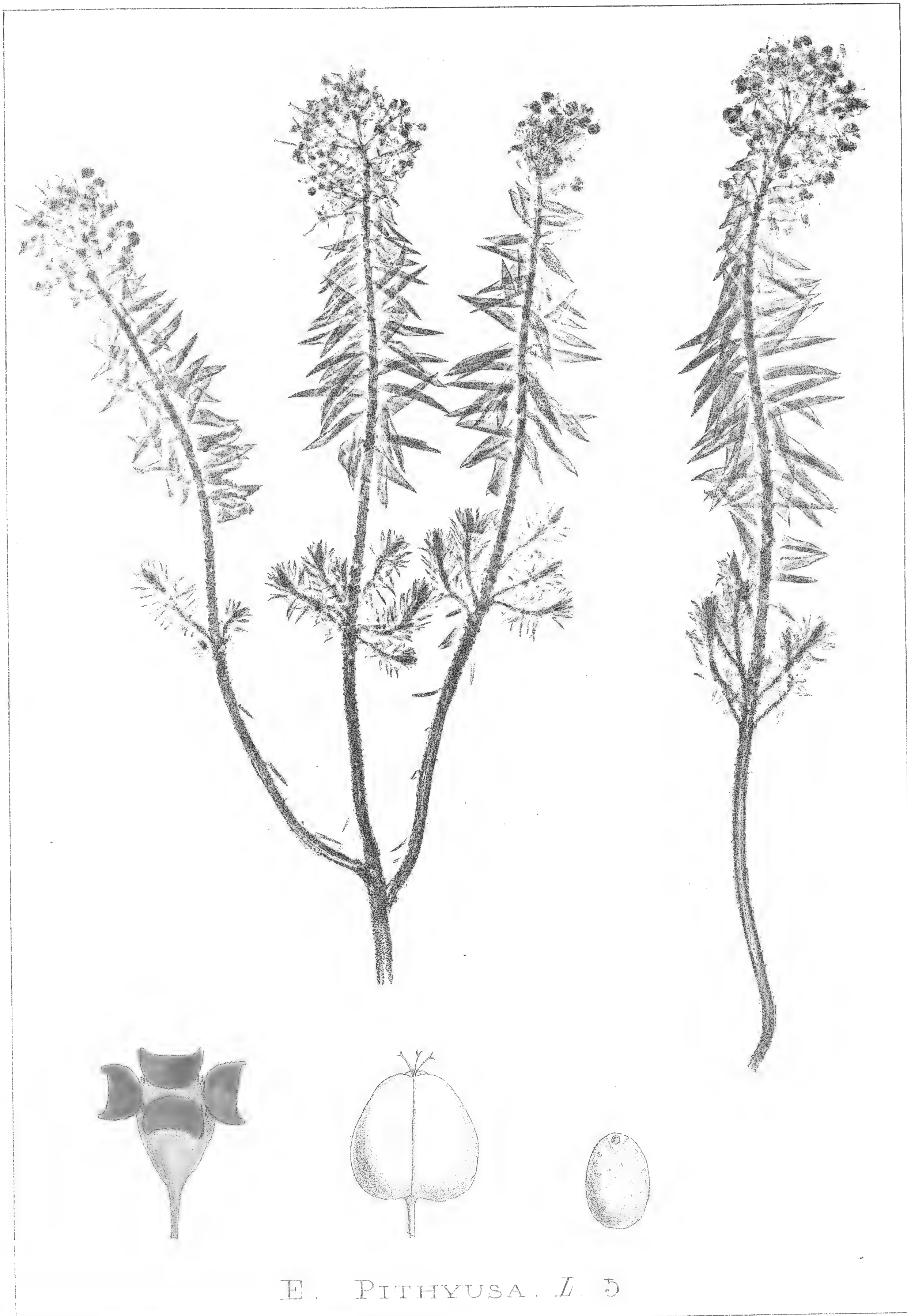
E. CHAMÆBUXUS. BERN. 26

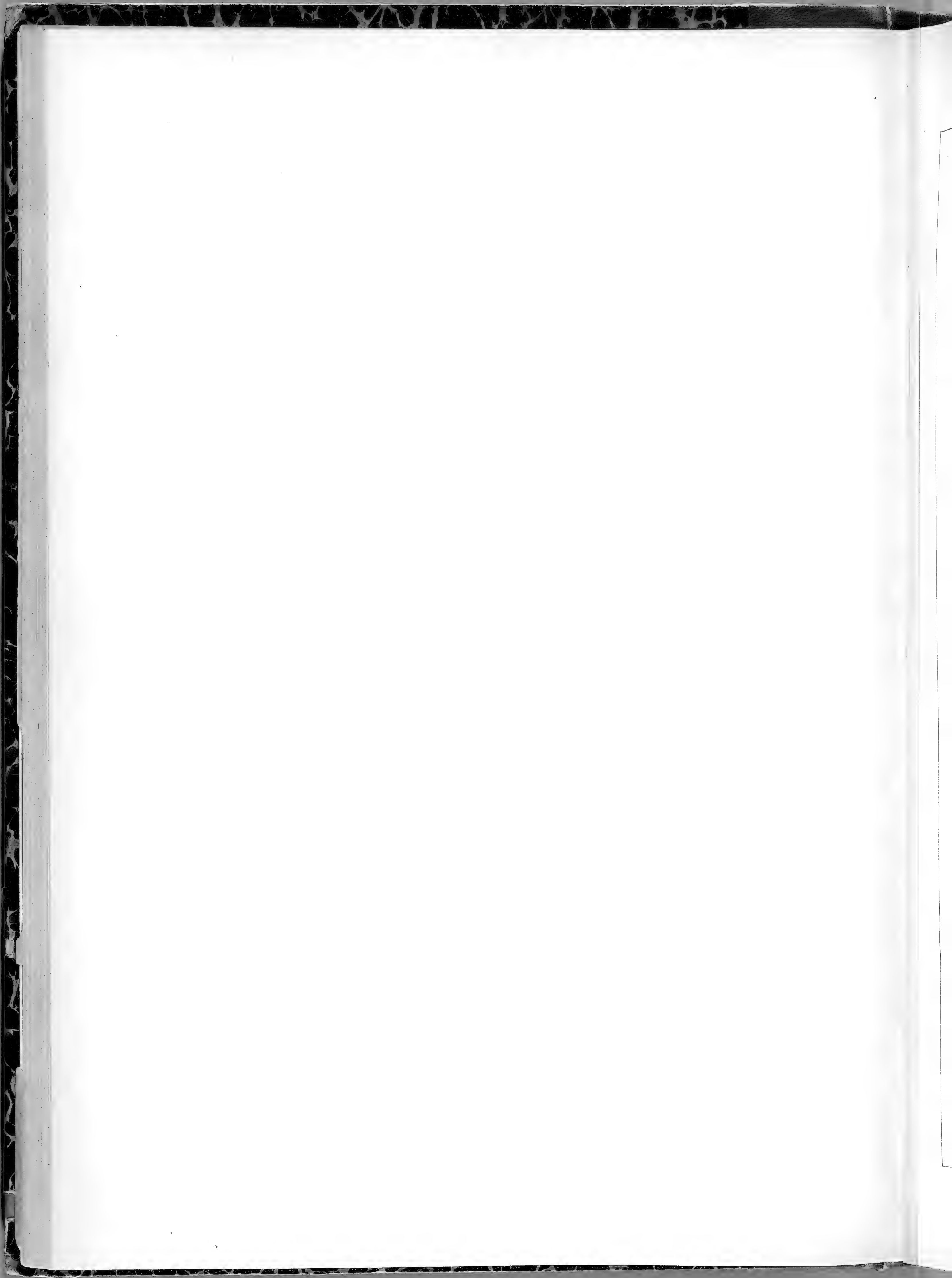




E. MYRSINITES. L. 2

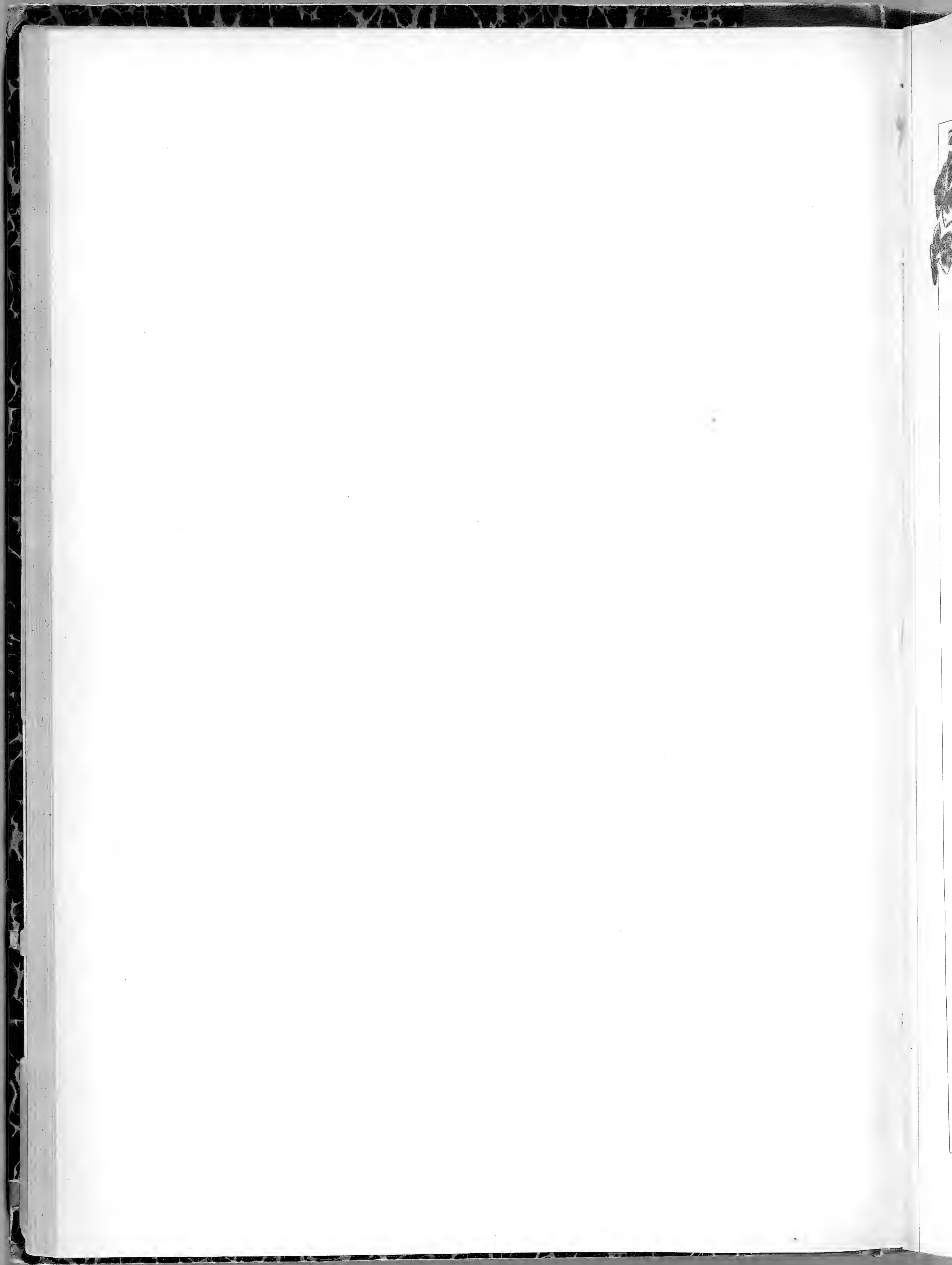








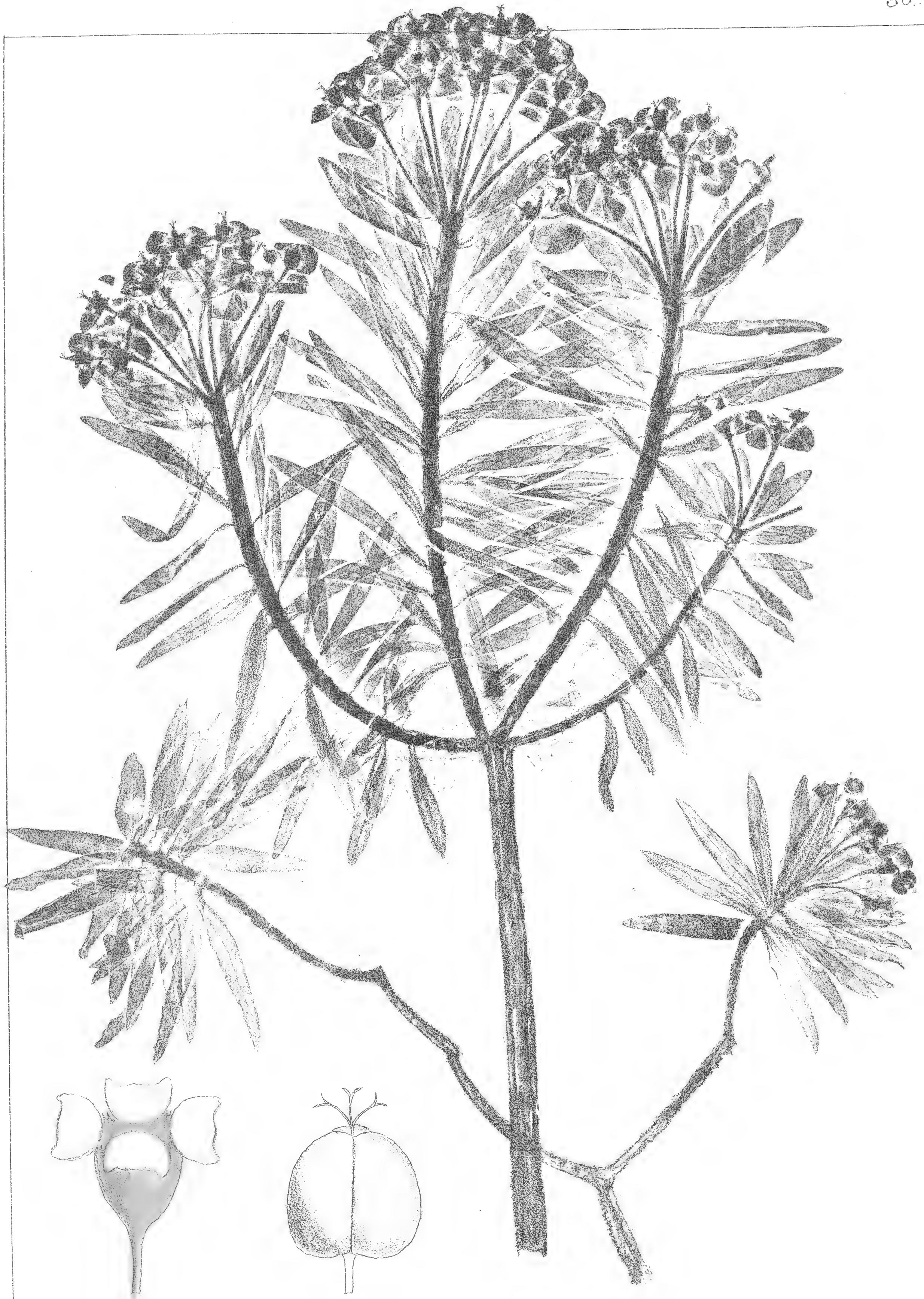
E. PITHYUSA . L. Var. procera .





E. PARALIAS. L. Z





E. DENDROIDES, L. f.



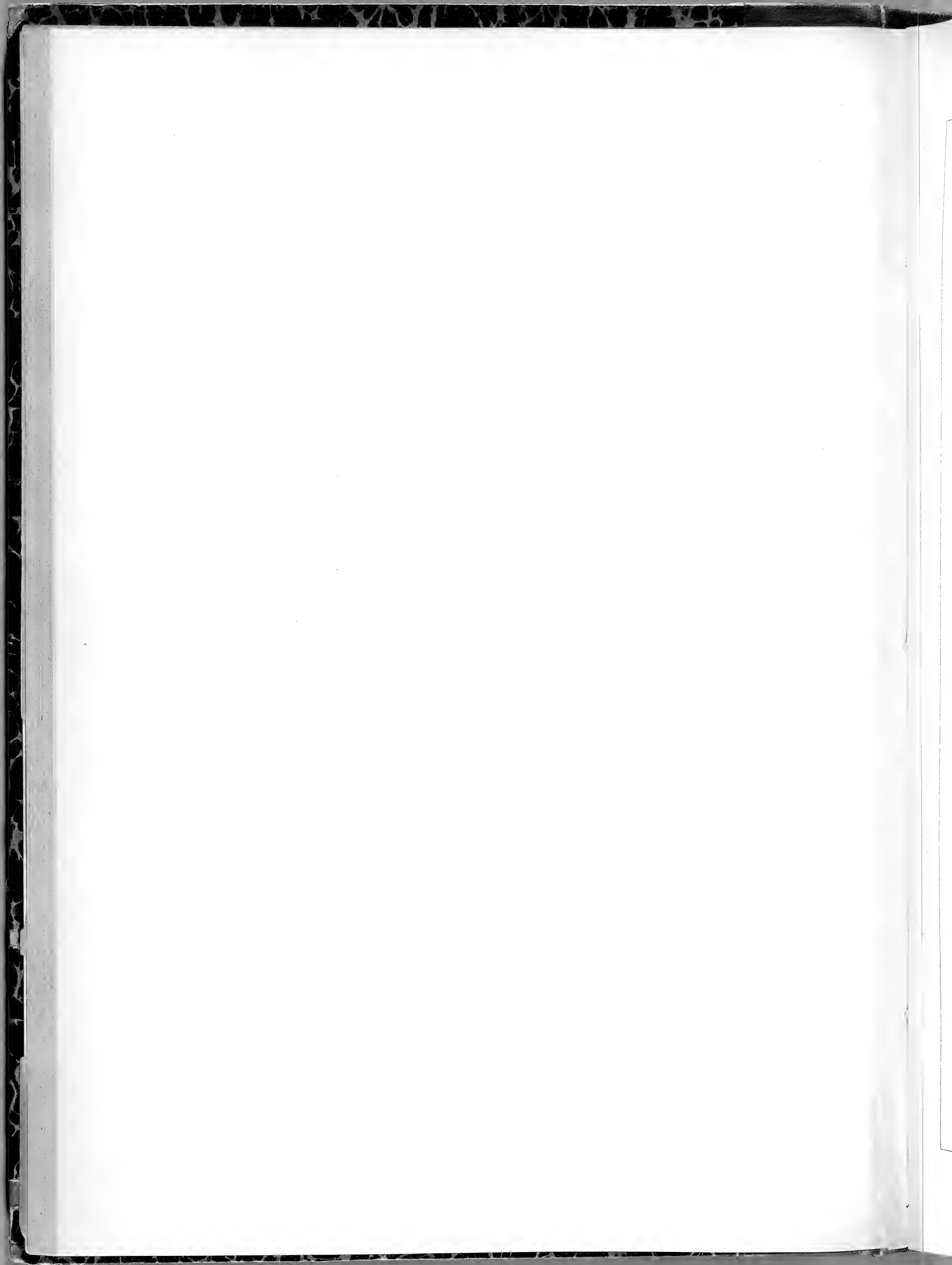


E. NICAEENSIS. *ALL.* 27



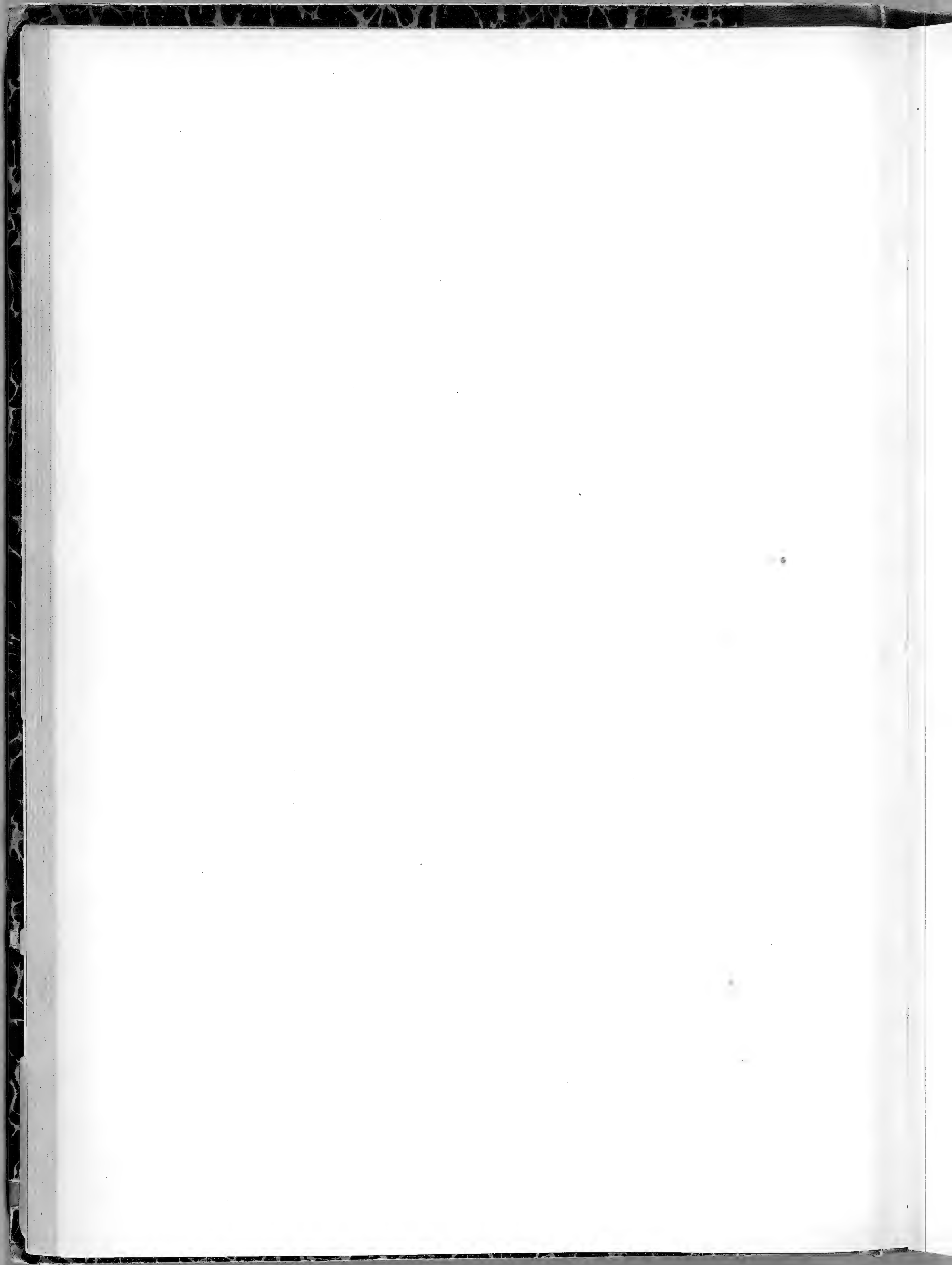


E. ESULA. L



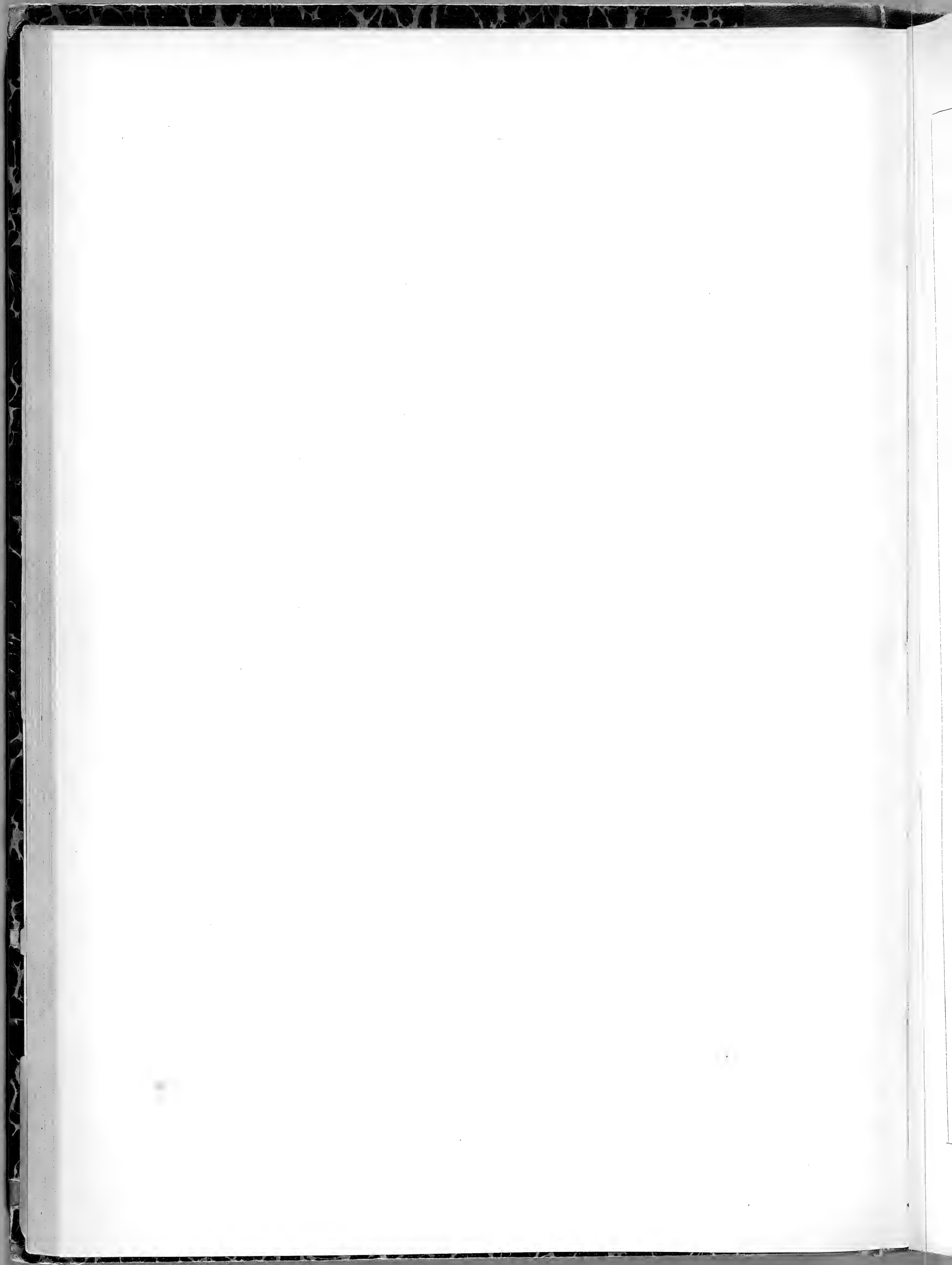


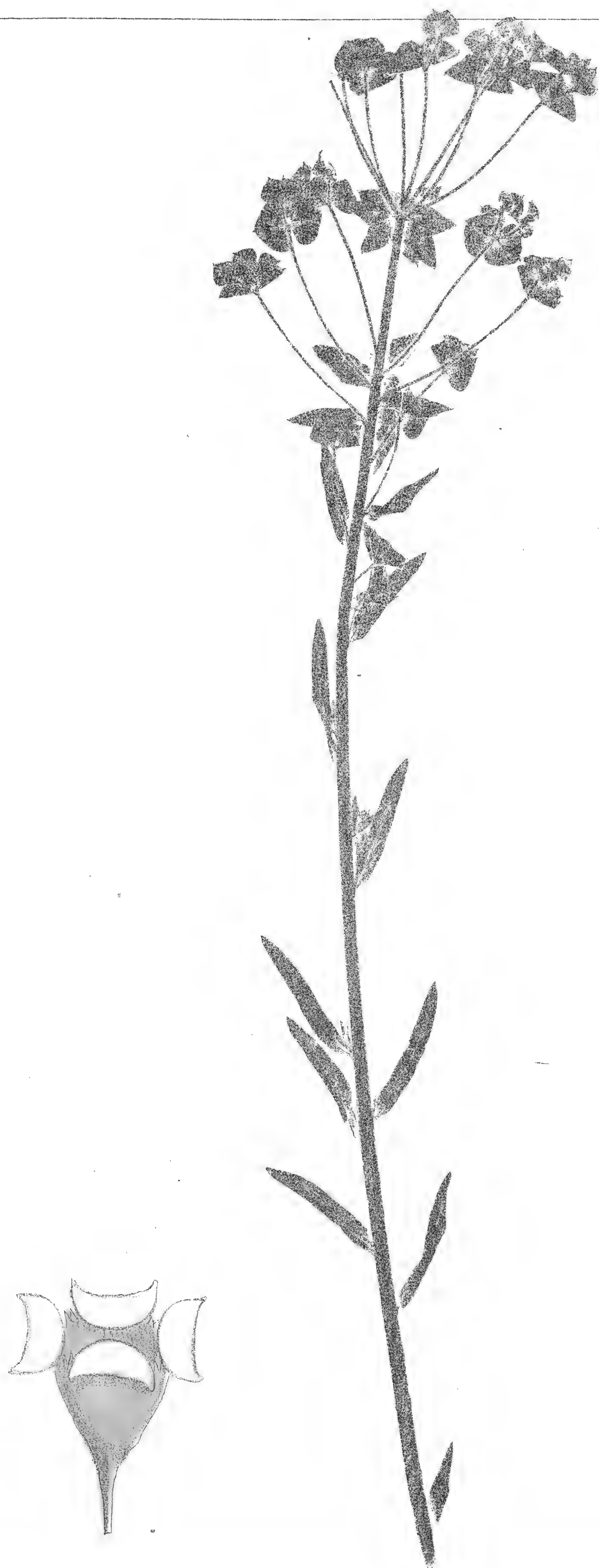
E. ESULA. L. Var. lanceolata.



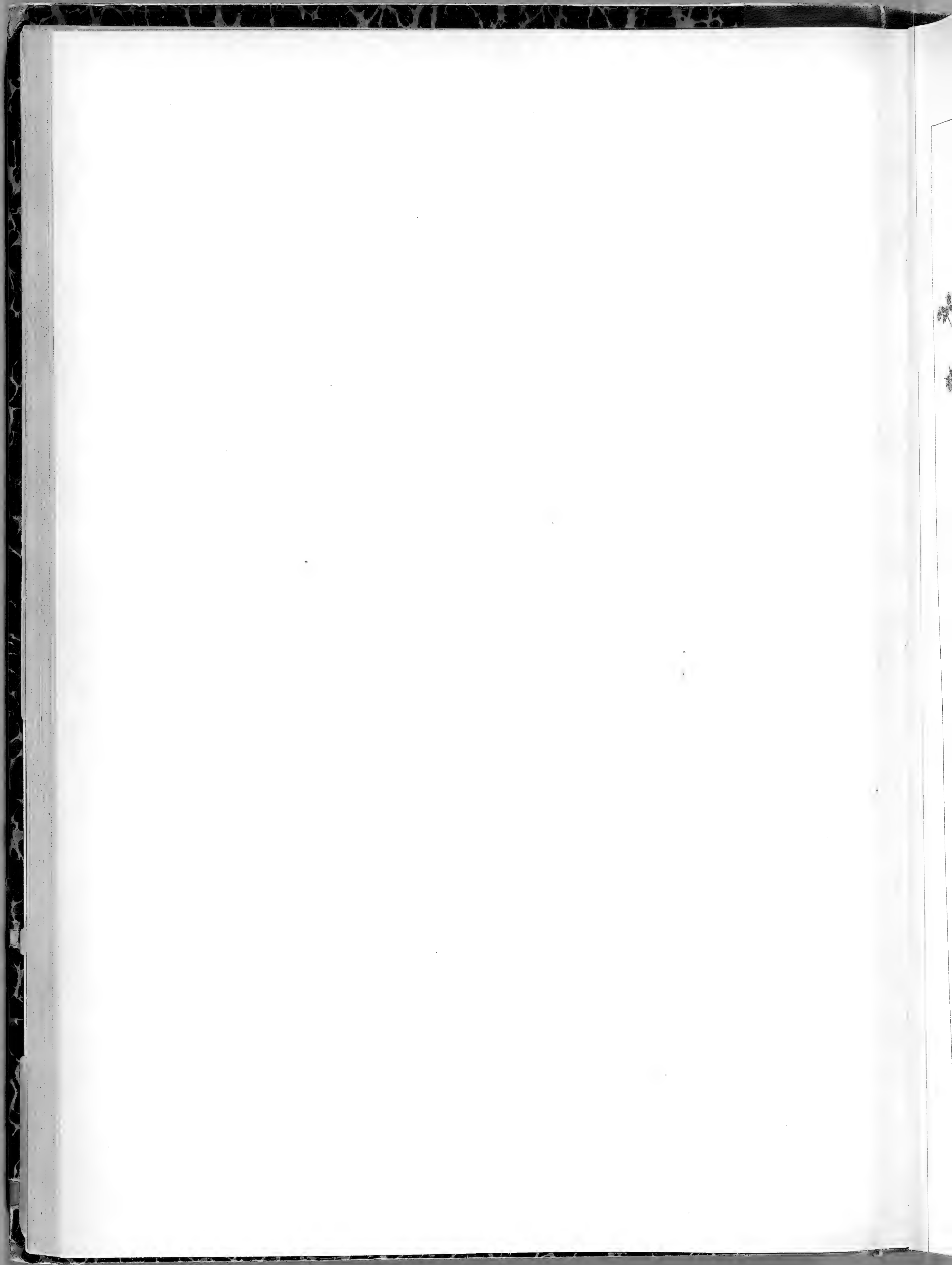


E. ESULA. L. (E. sarati. Aord.)



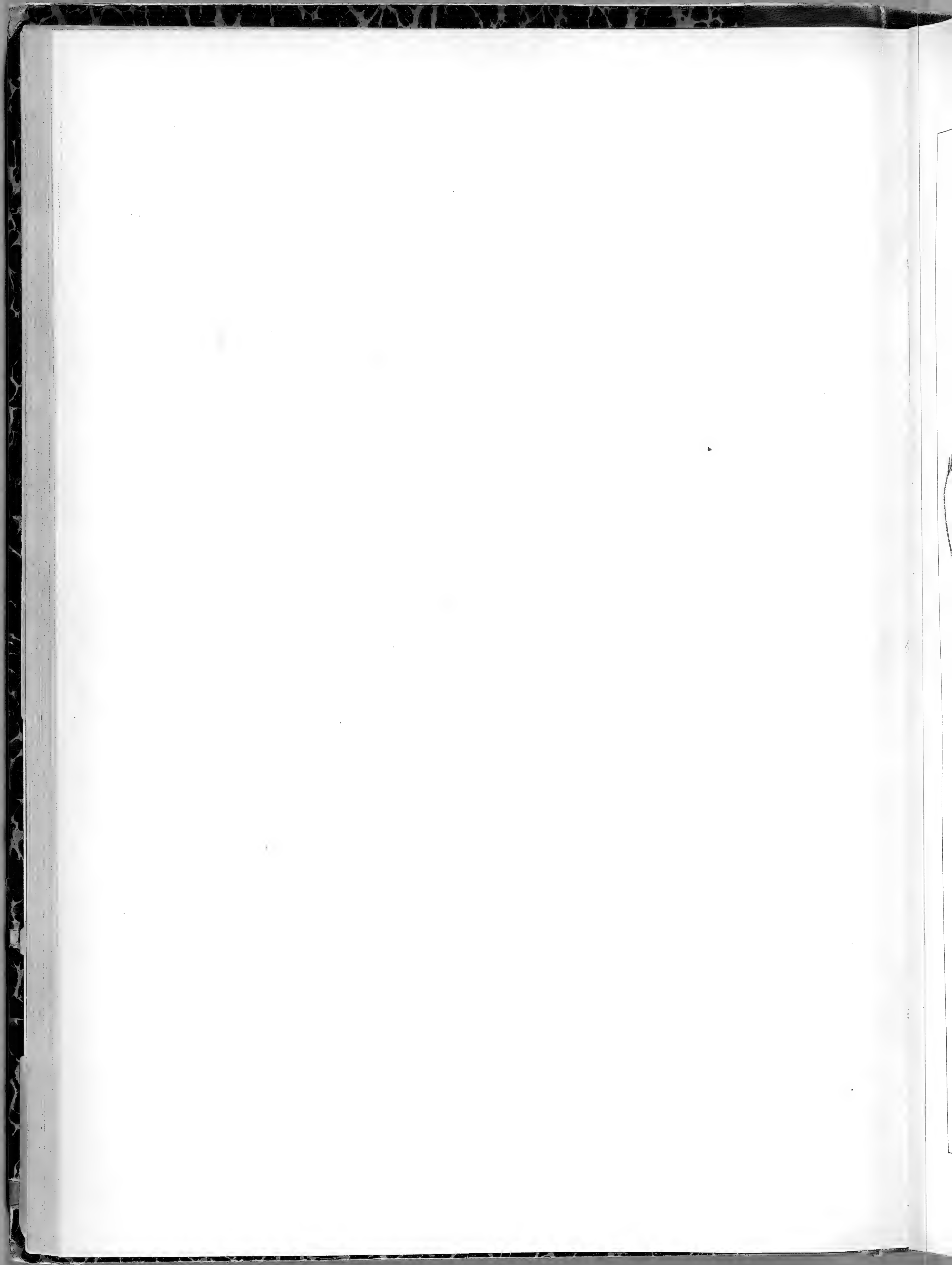


E. ESULA. *Var. collina.*



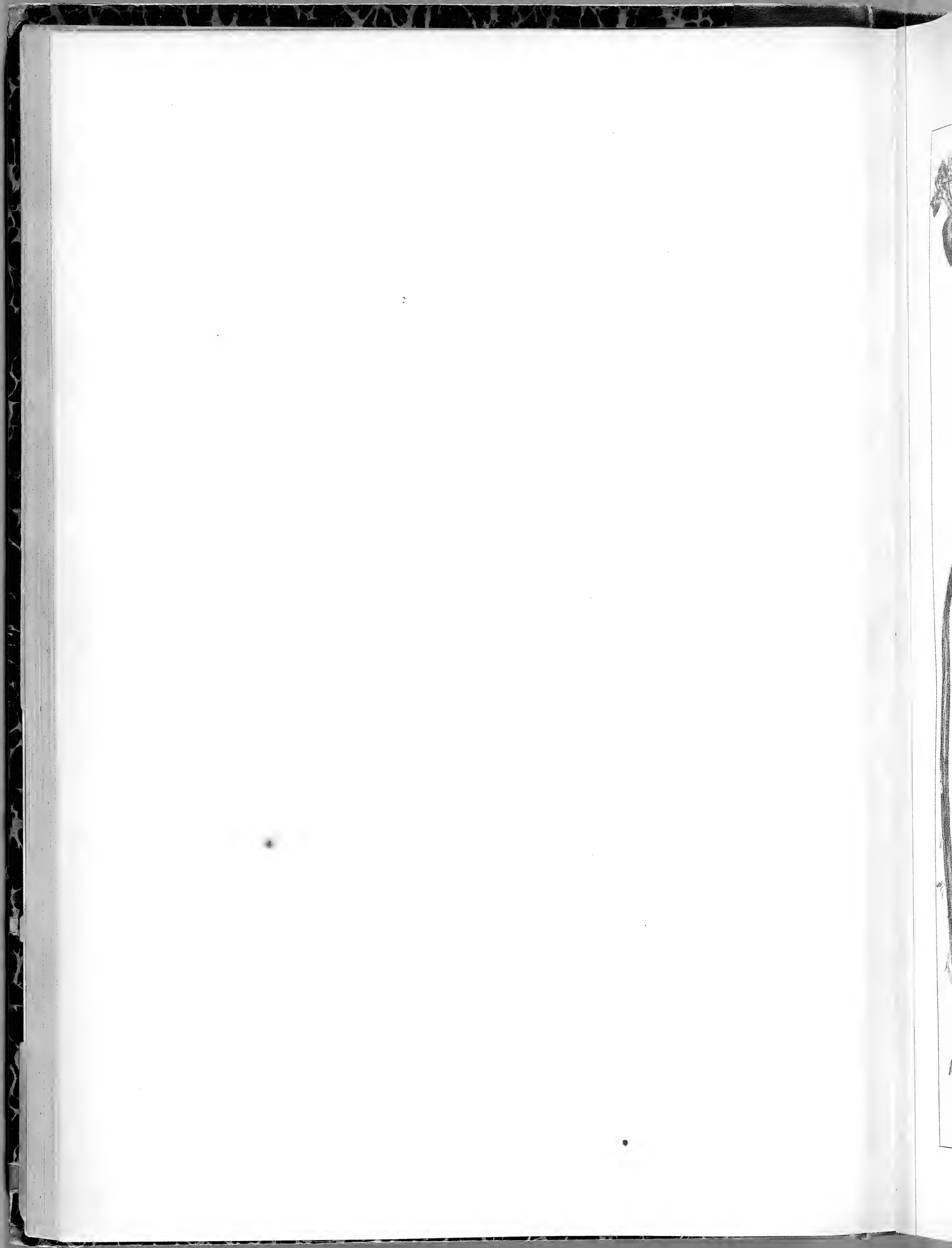


E. TENUIFOLIA. LAMK. 2





E. TERRACINA. L. 2



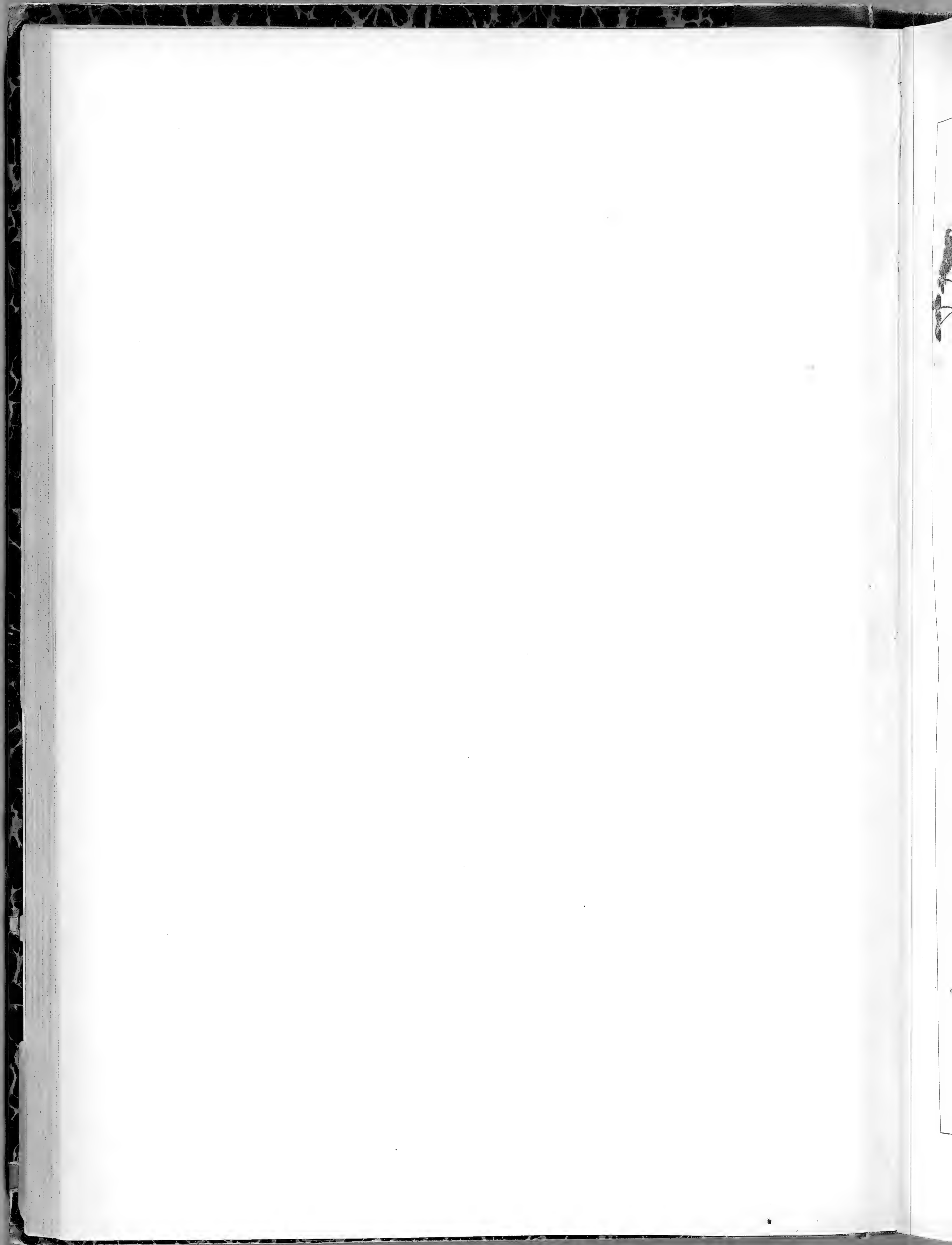


E. SERRATA . L. ♀



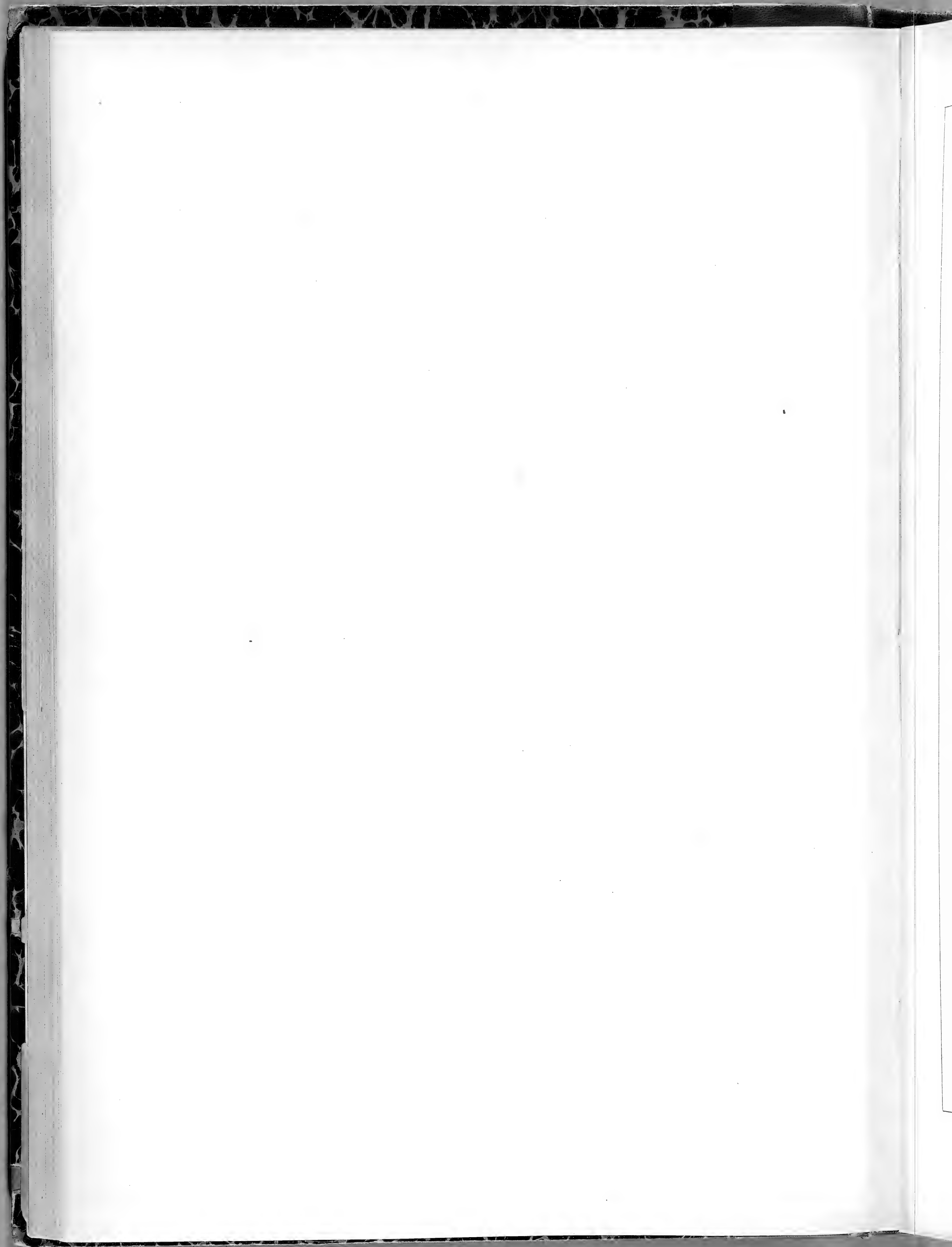


E. ALEPPICA. L. ①



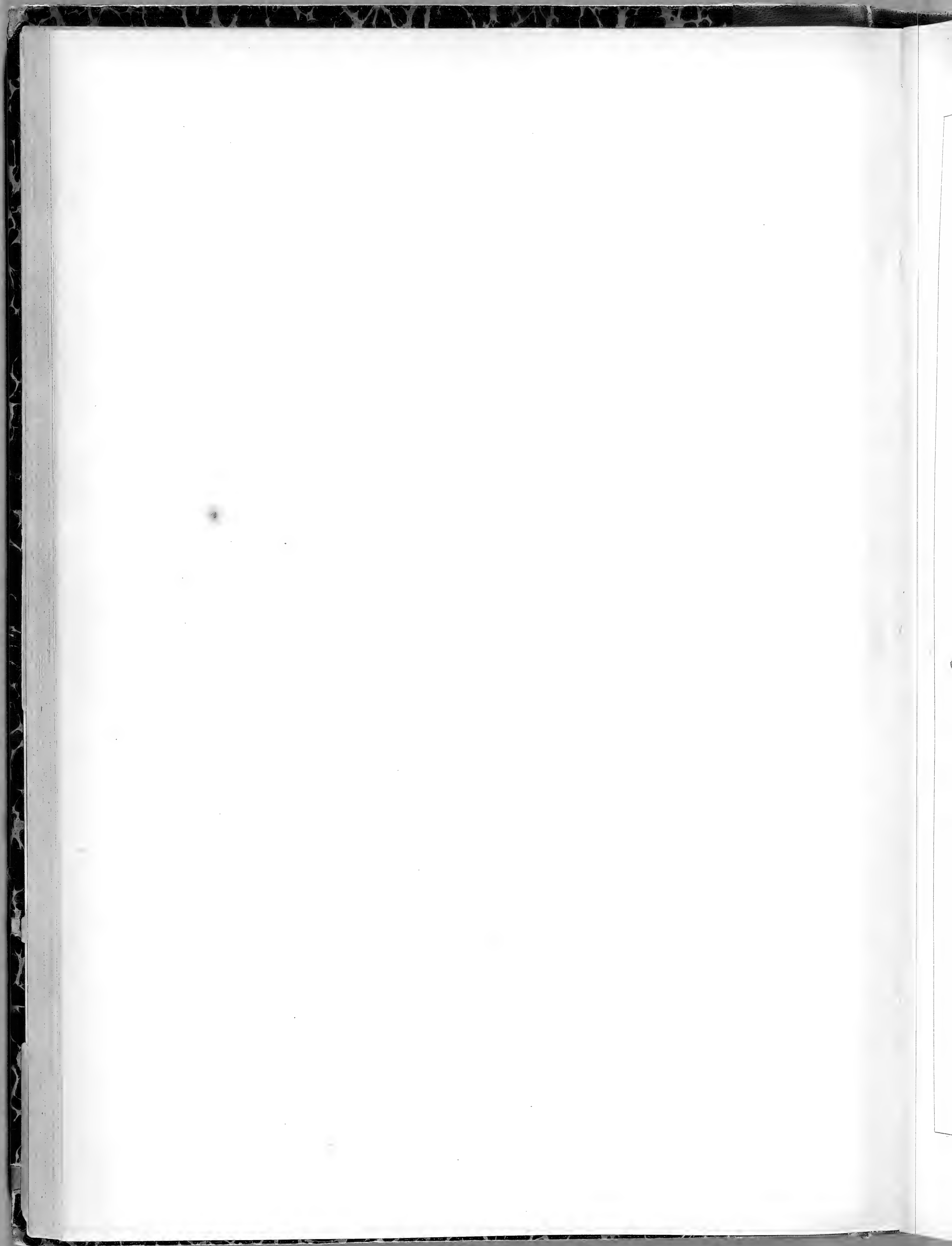


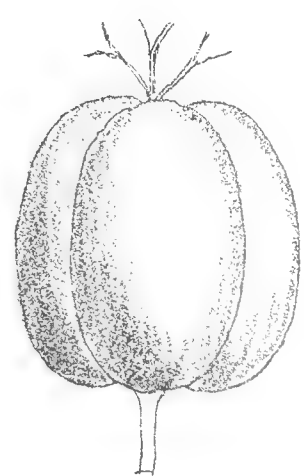
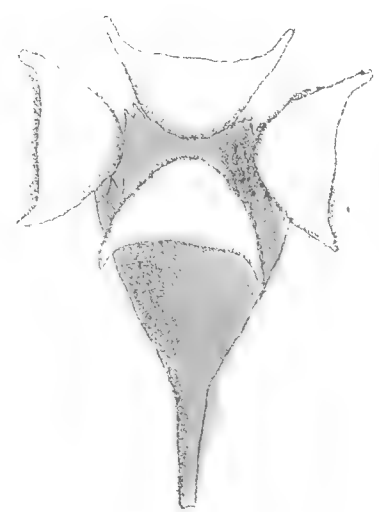
E. CYPARISSIAS . L. ♀



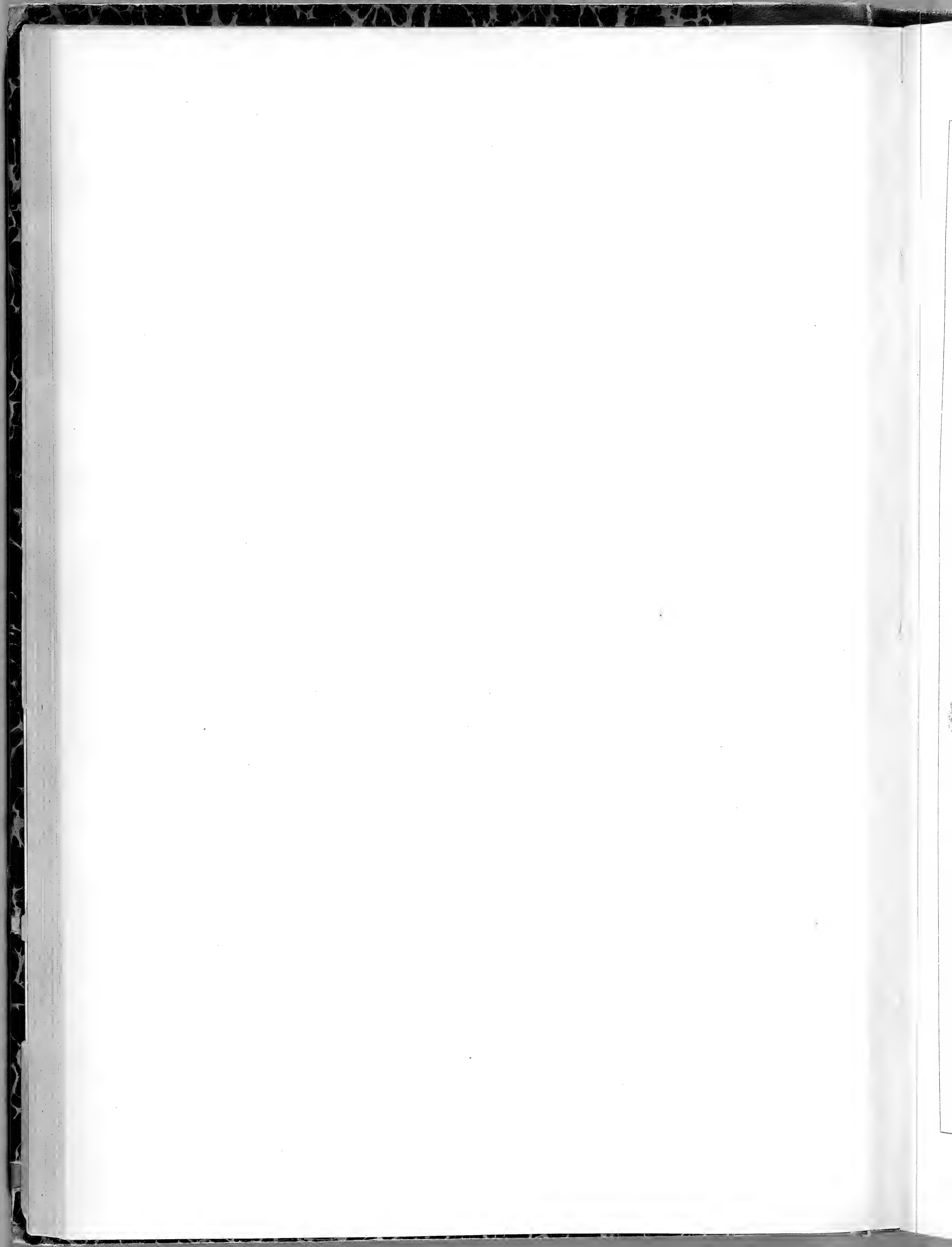


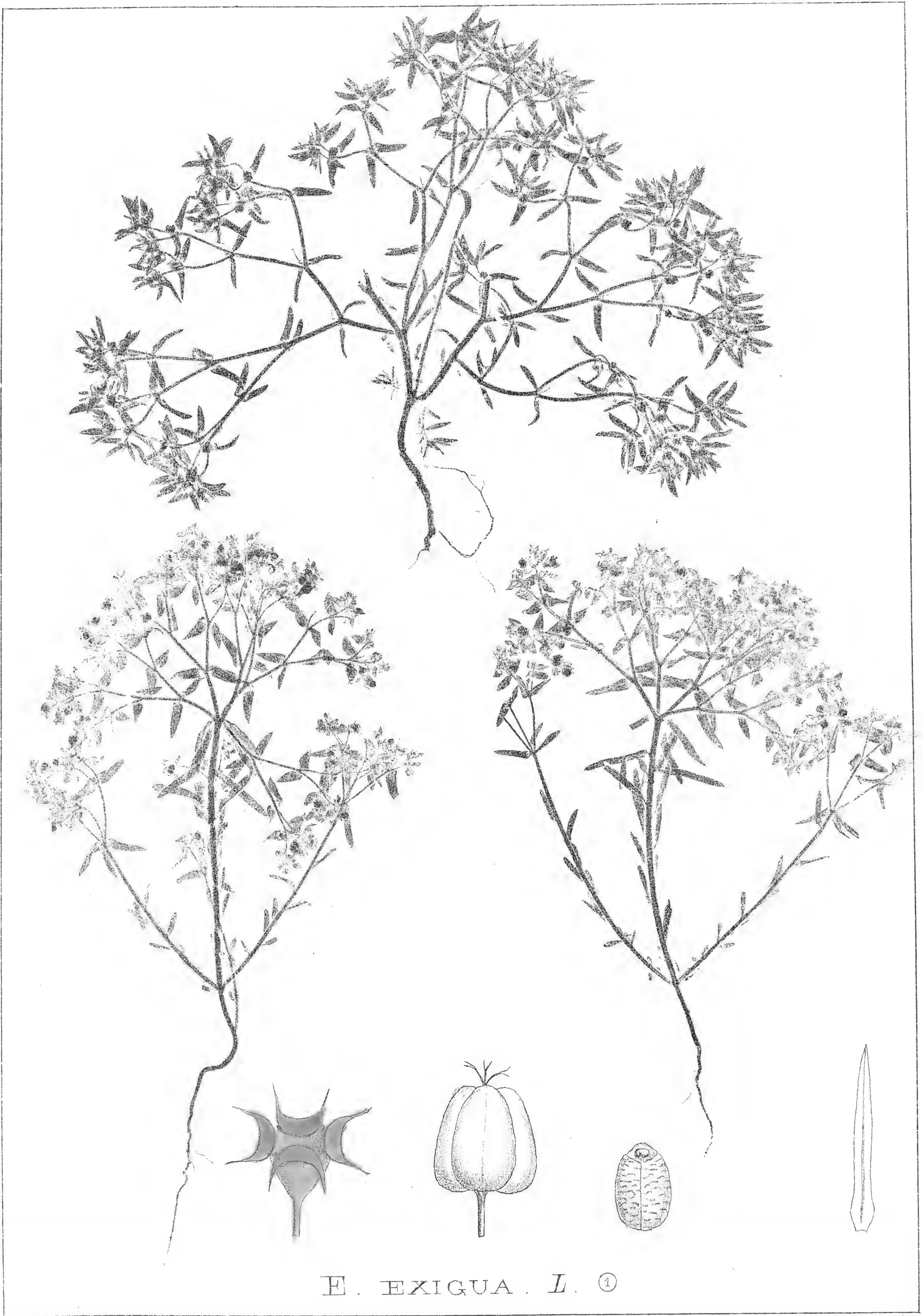
E. CYPARISSIAS L.





E. GAYI. SALIS. ♀

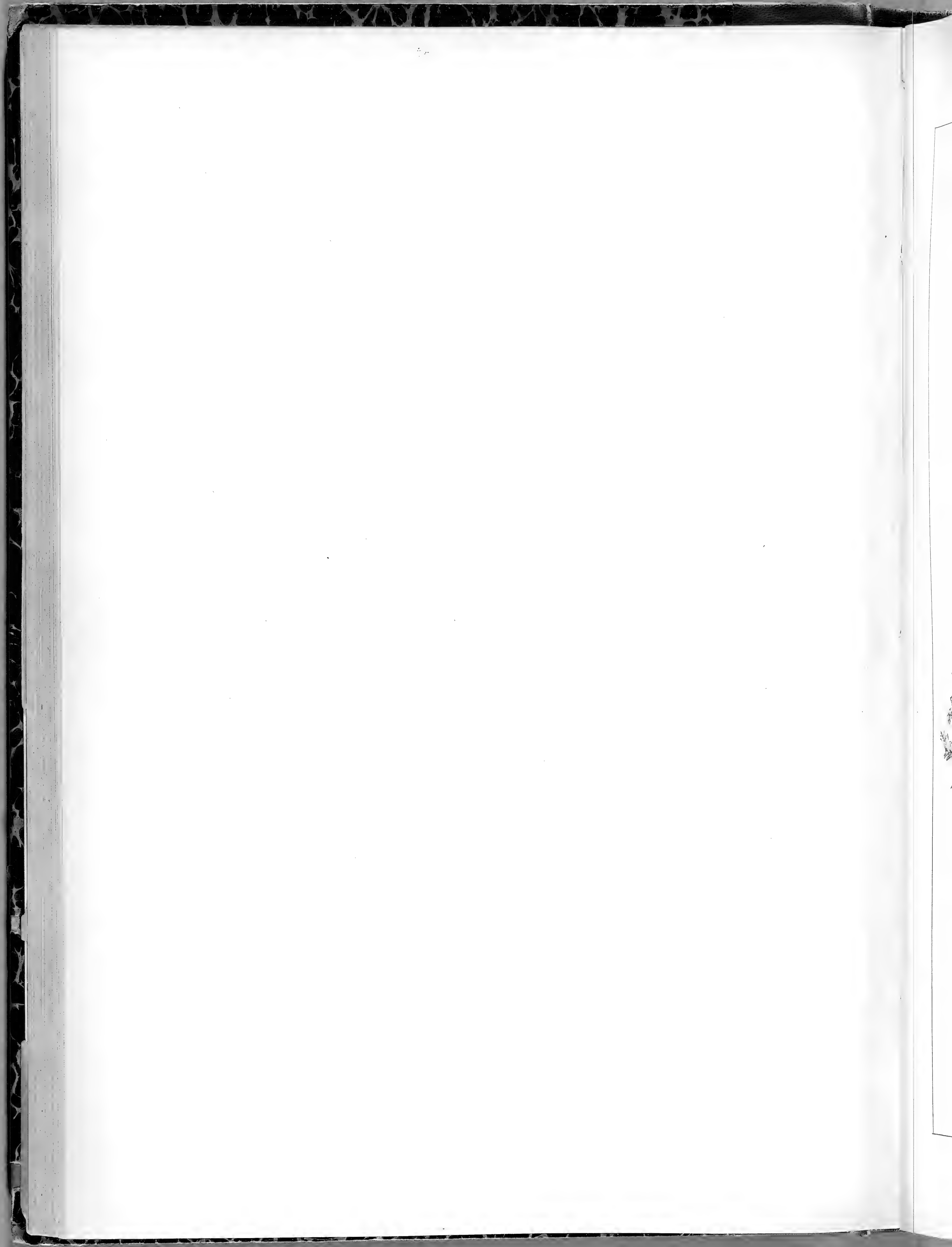






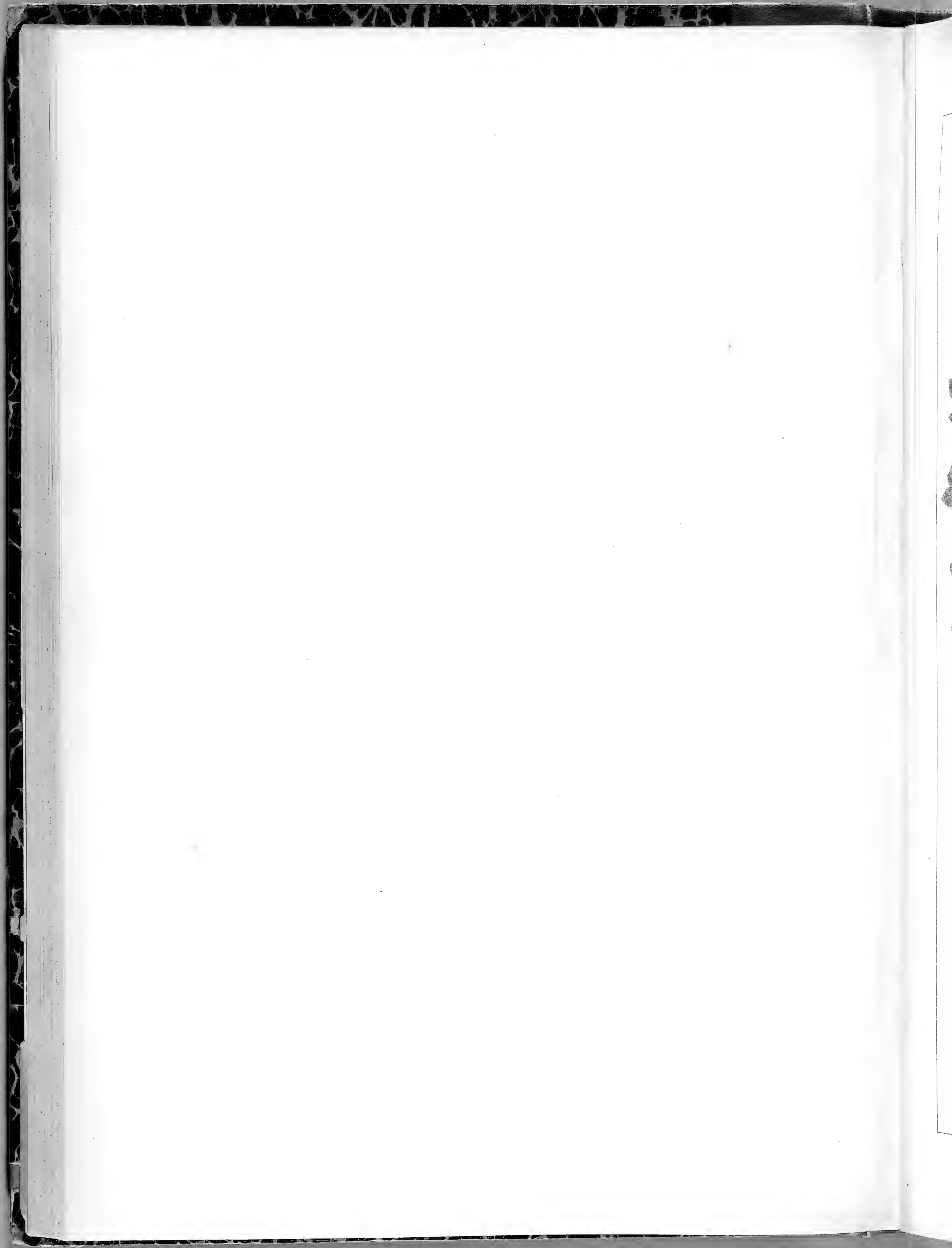


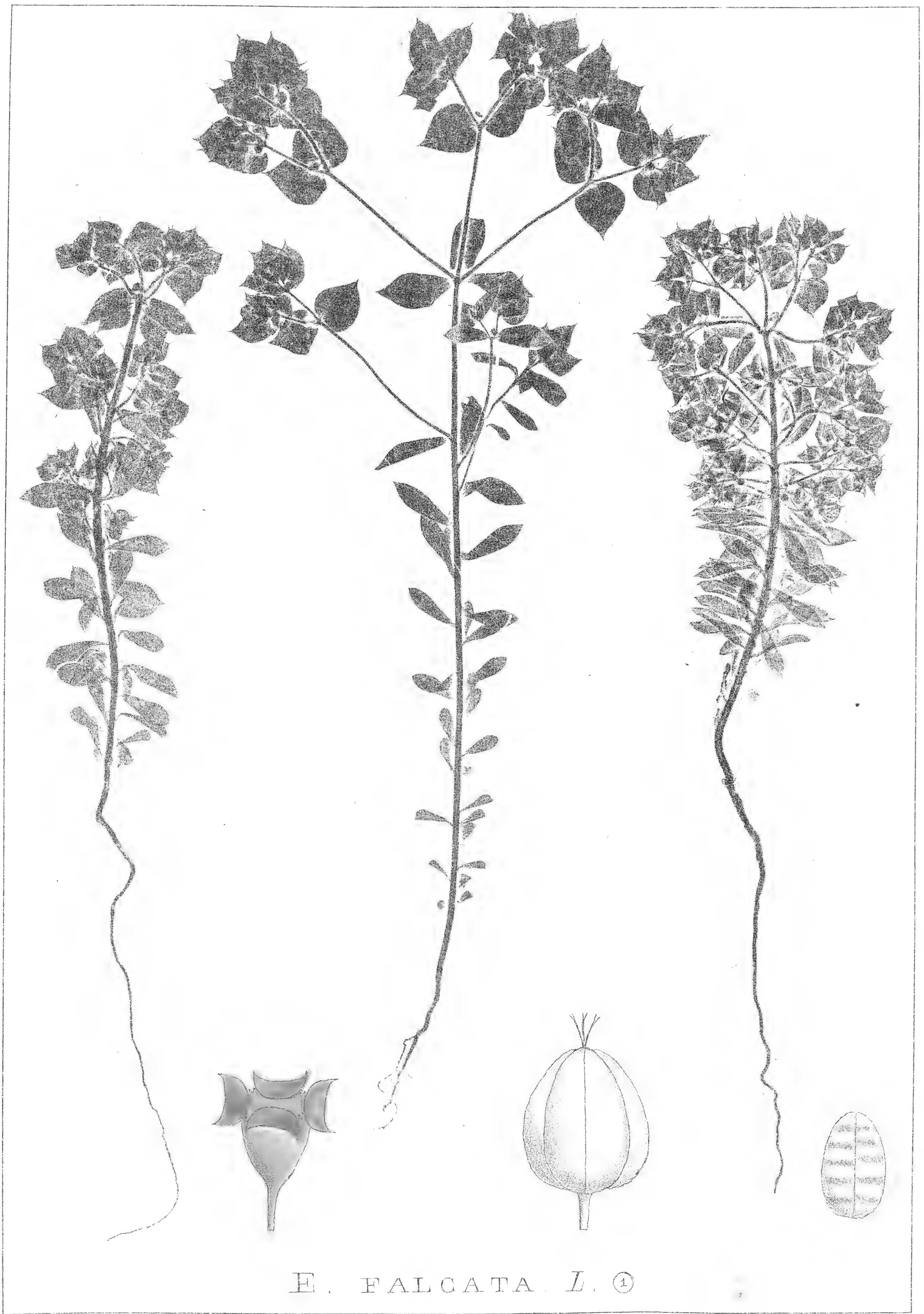
E. EXIGUA. L. Var. retusa.





E. SULCATA. DELENS. ①





E. FALCATA L. ①





E. TAURINENSIS. ALL. ①









E. PEPLOIDES. GOU. ①



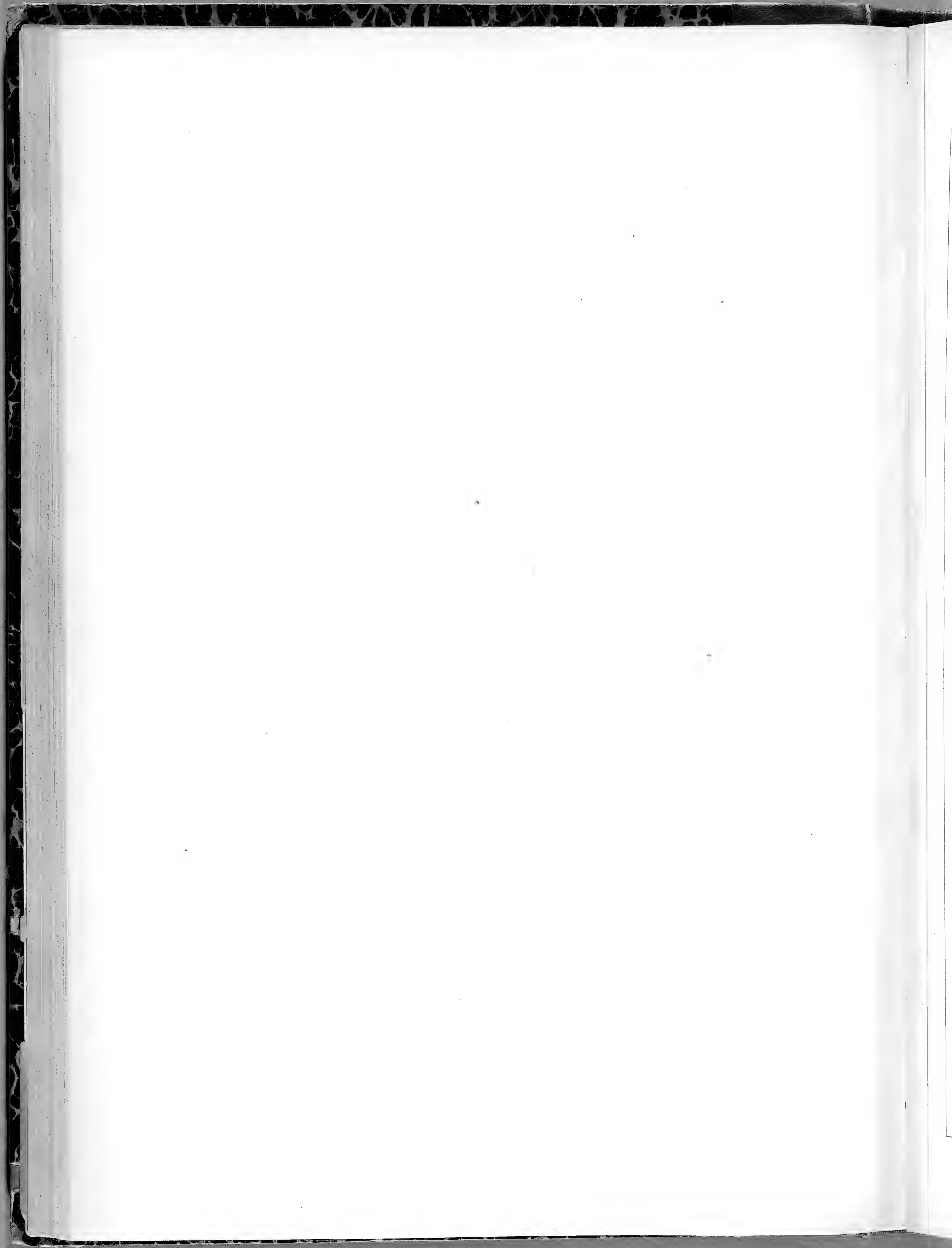


E. BIUMBELLATA. POIR. 2/



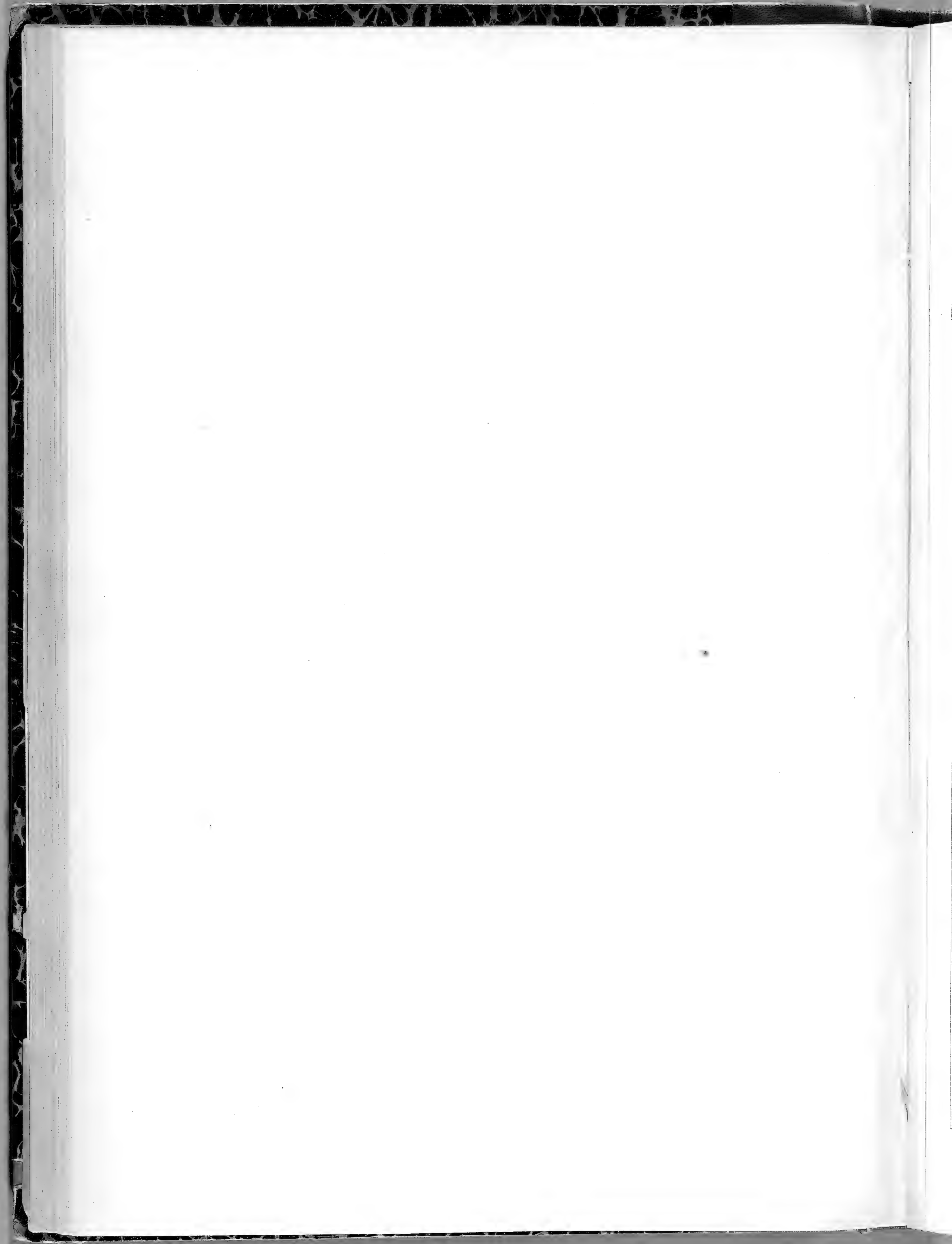


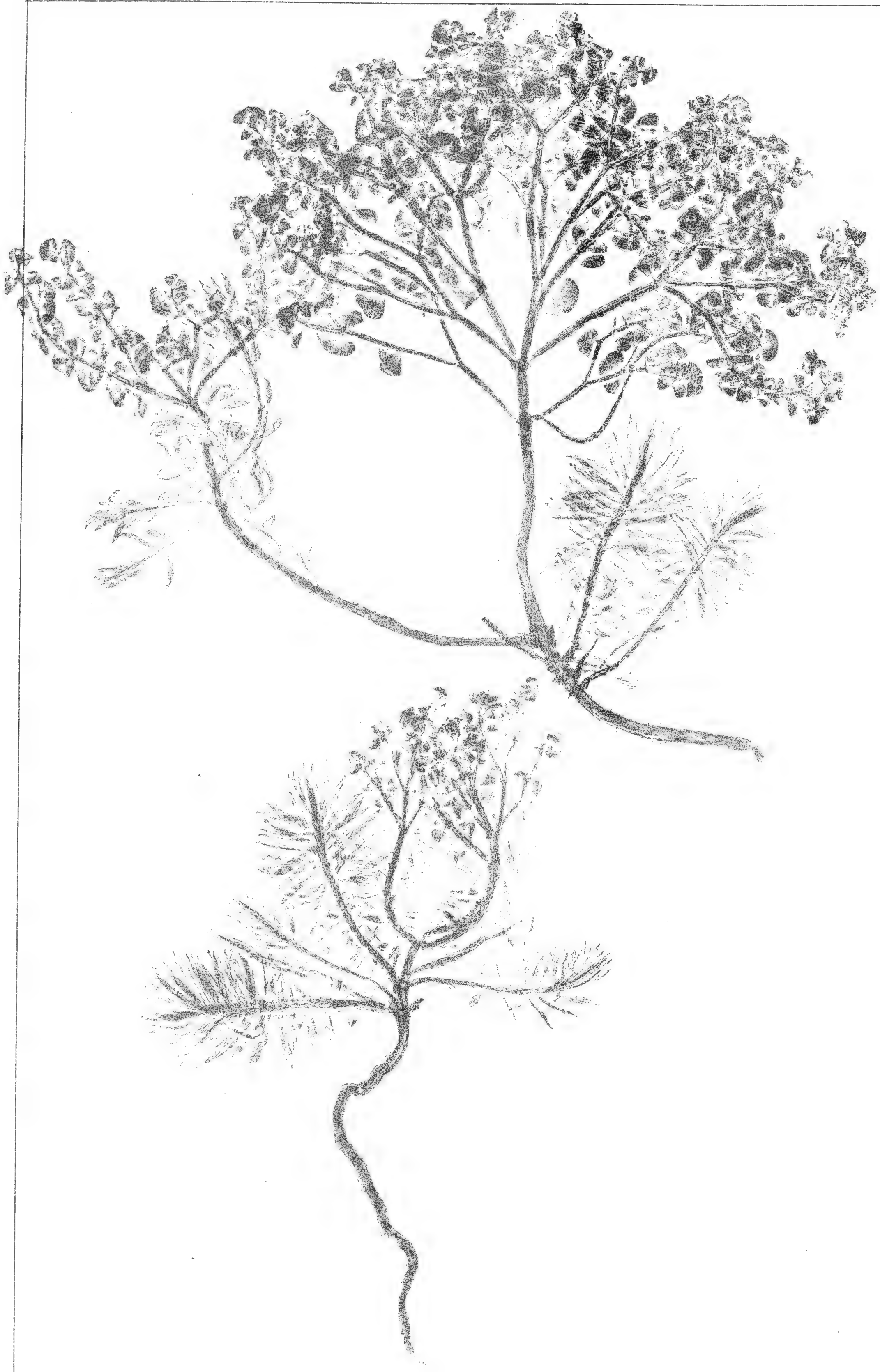
E. SEGETALIS . *L.* ①





E. SEGETALIS. L. Var. longibracteata





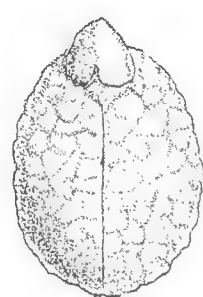
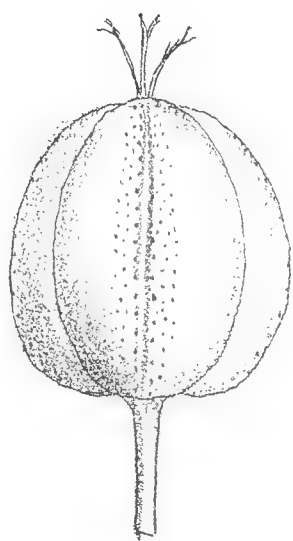
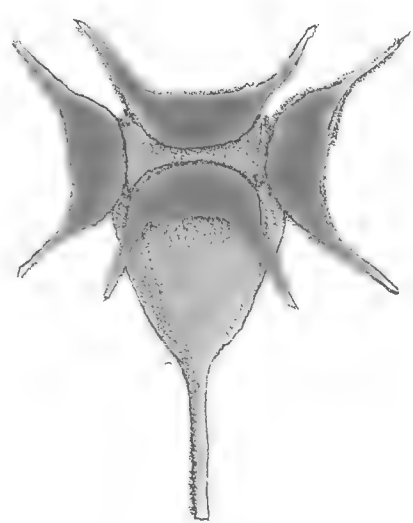
E. SEGETALIS. (E. Artaudiana. D.C.) 24



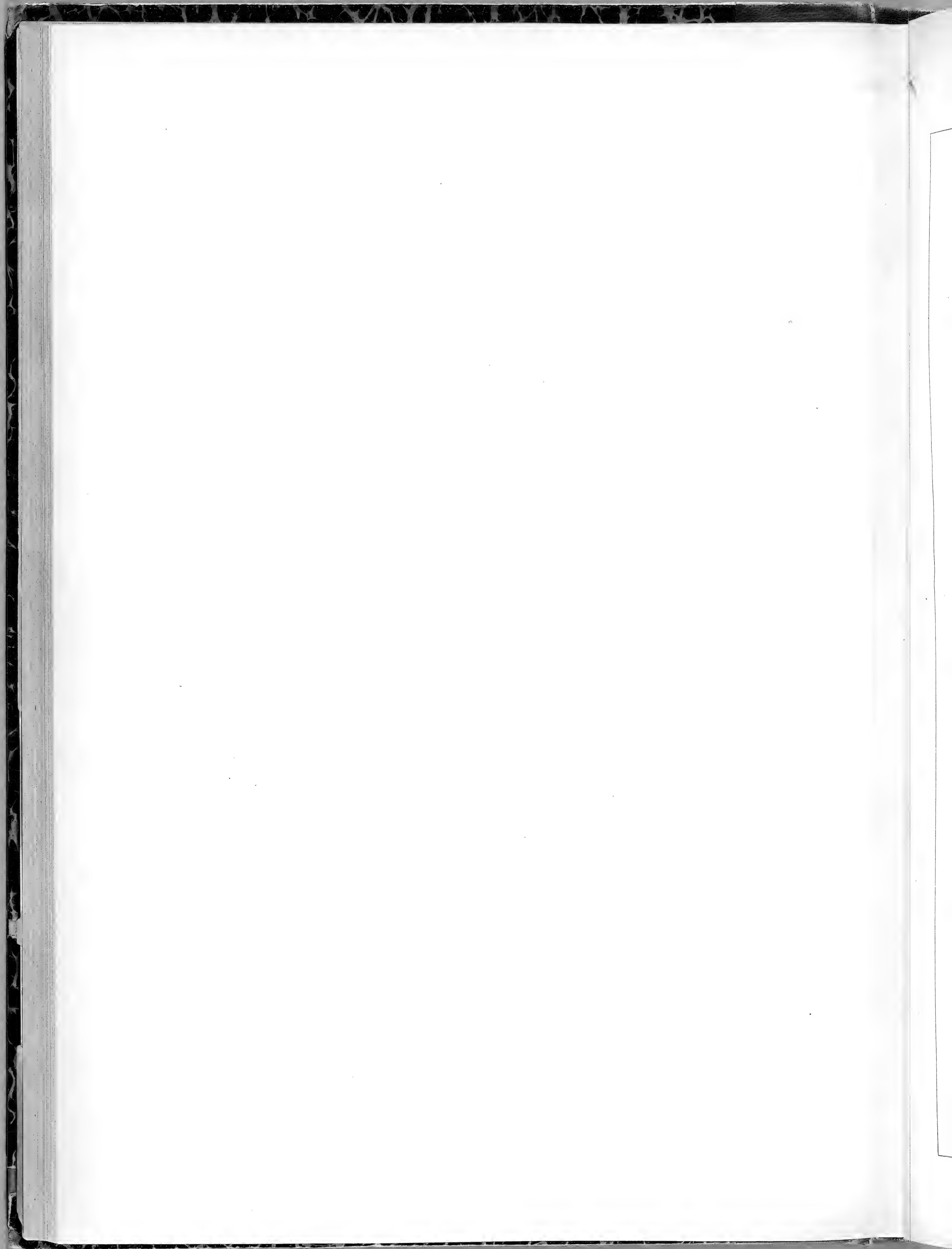


E. PINEA. L. 24



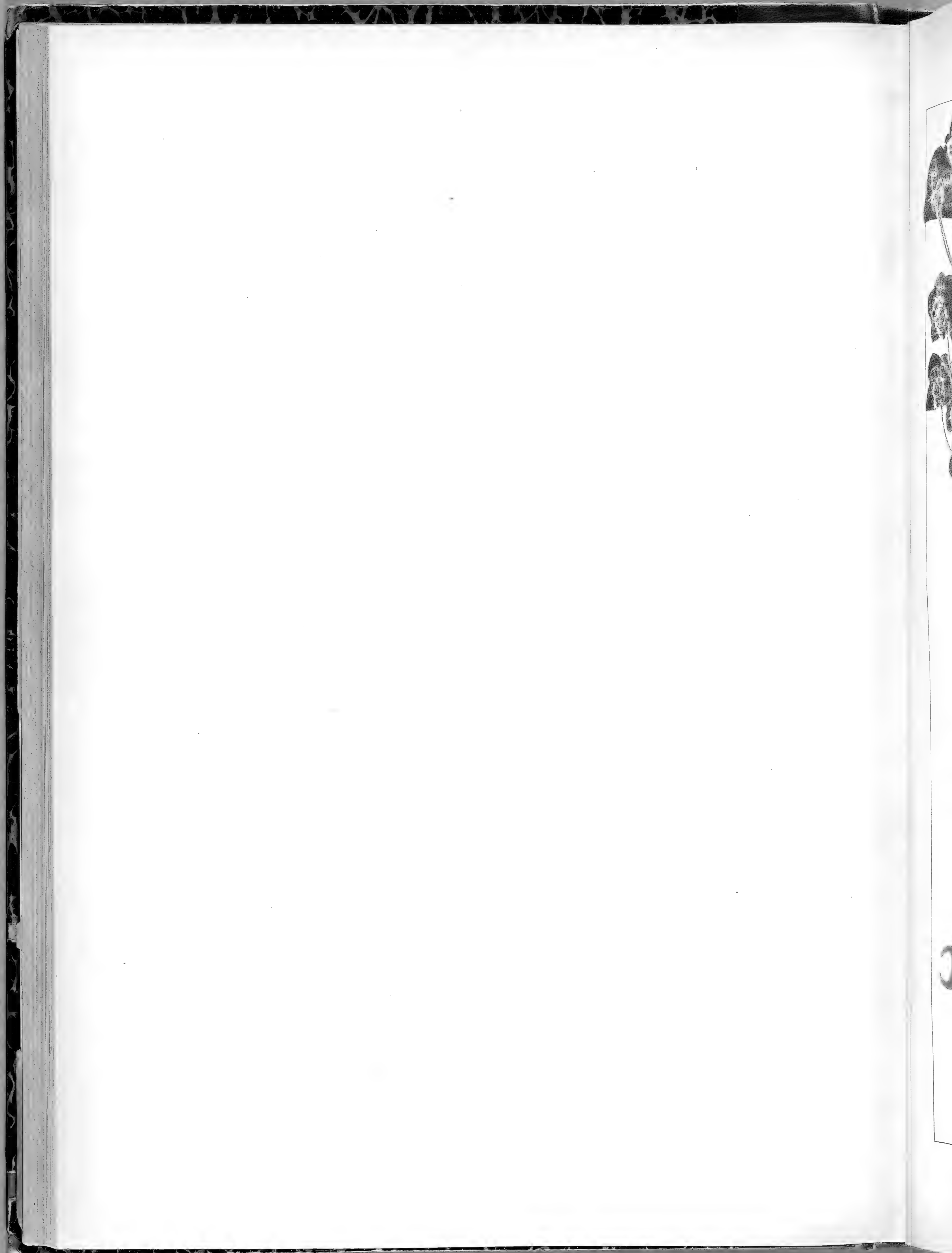


E. PORTLANDICA. L. ② 7



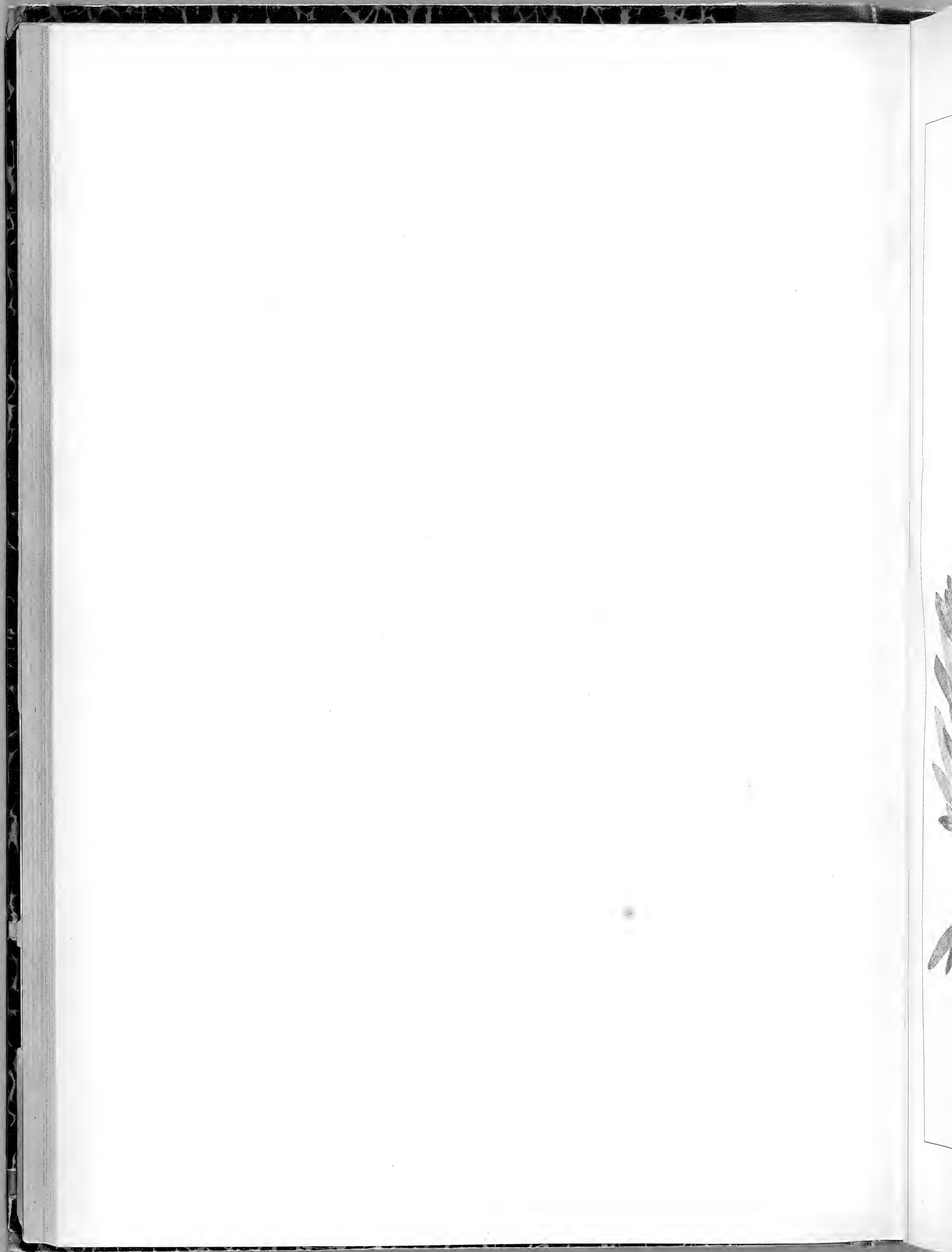


E. SEMIPERFOLIATA. Viv. 2



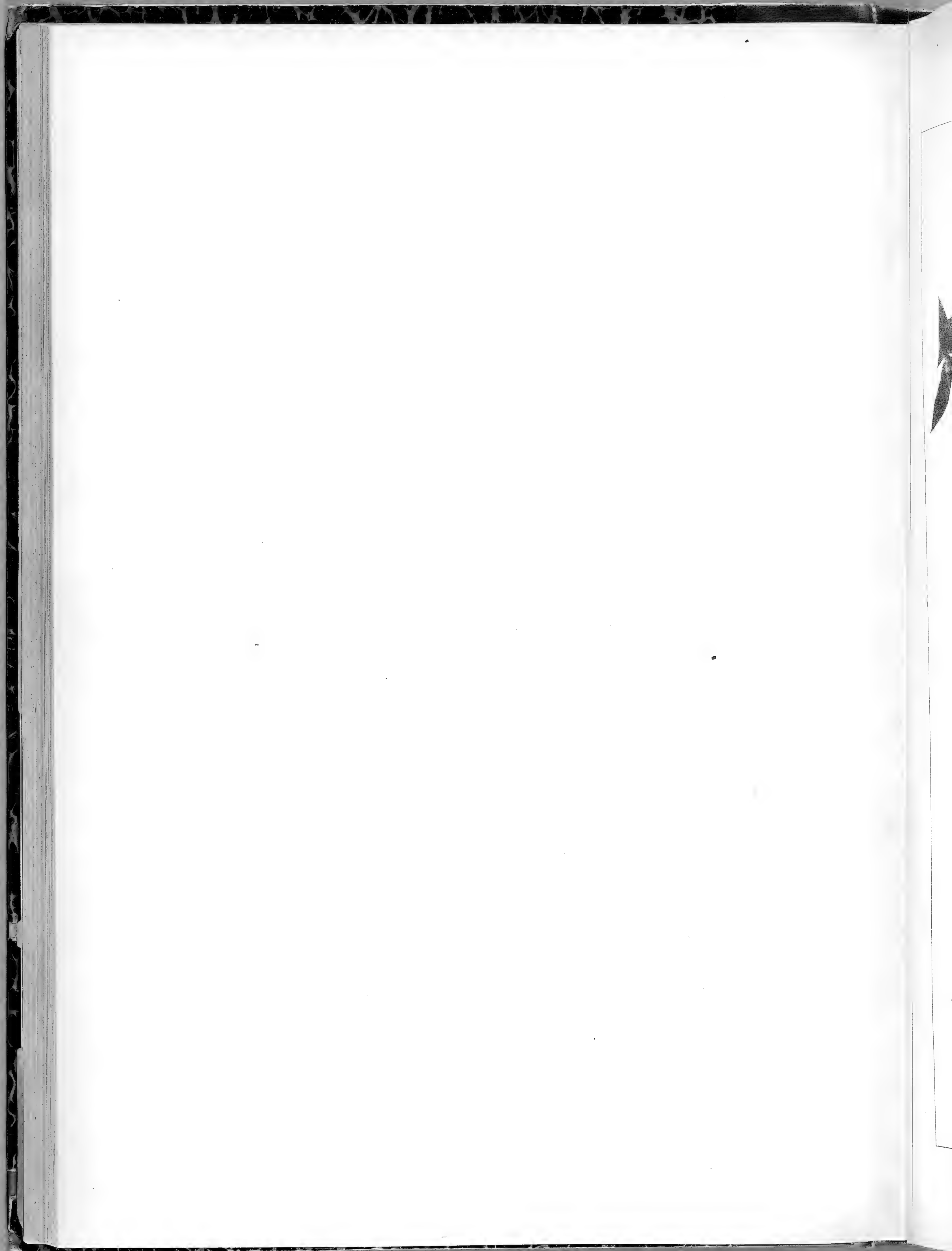


E. AMYGDALOIDES. L. 2/





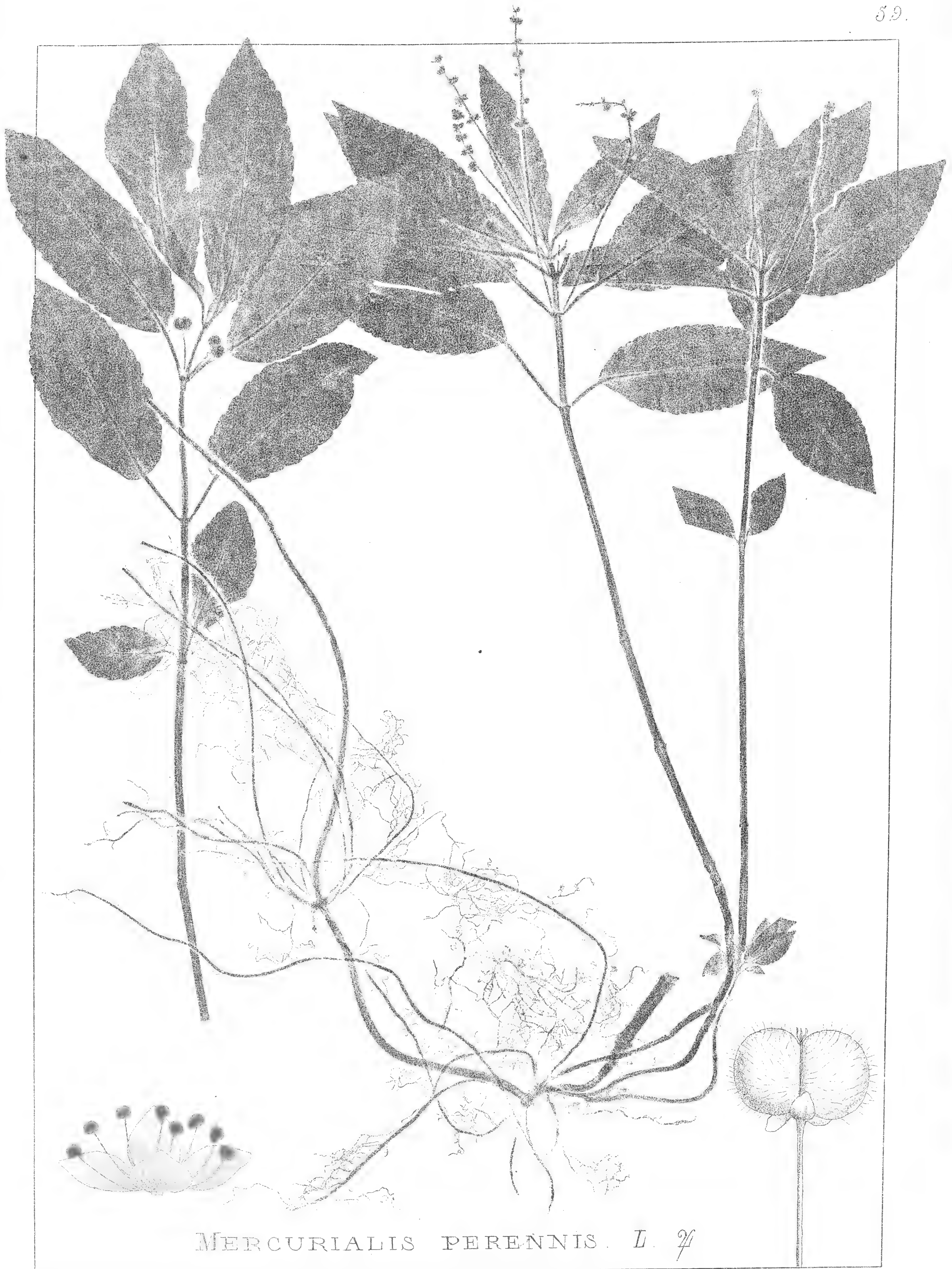
E. CHARACIAS. L. 5





E. LATHYRIS. L. ①



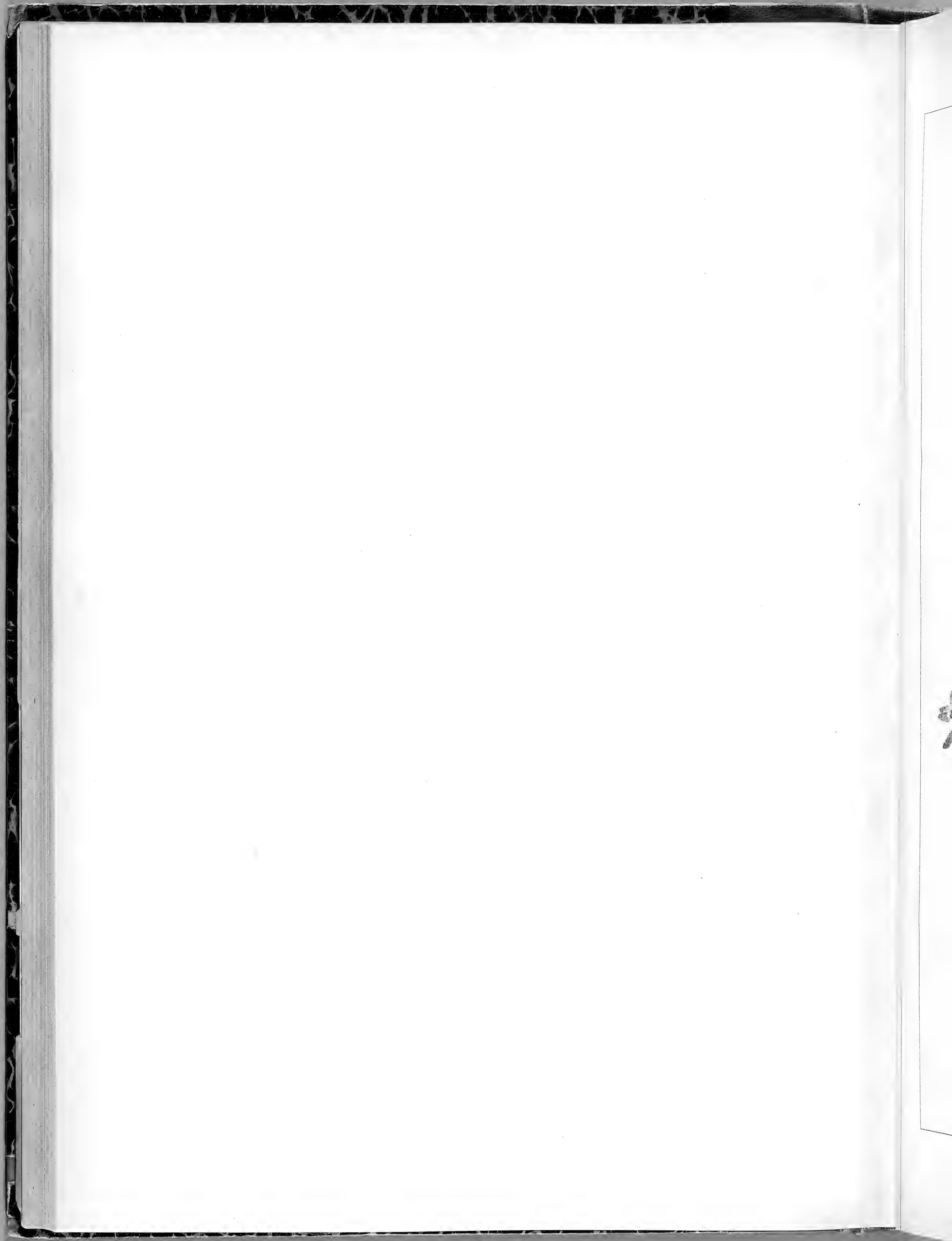


MERCURIALIS PERENNIS. L. \mathcal{N}



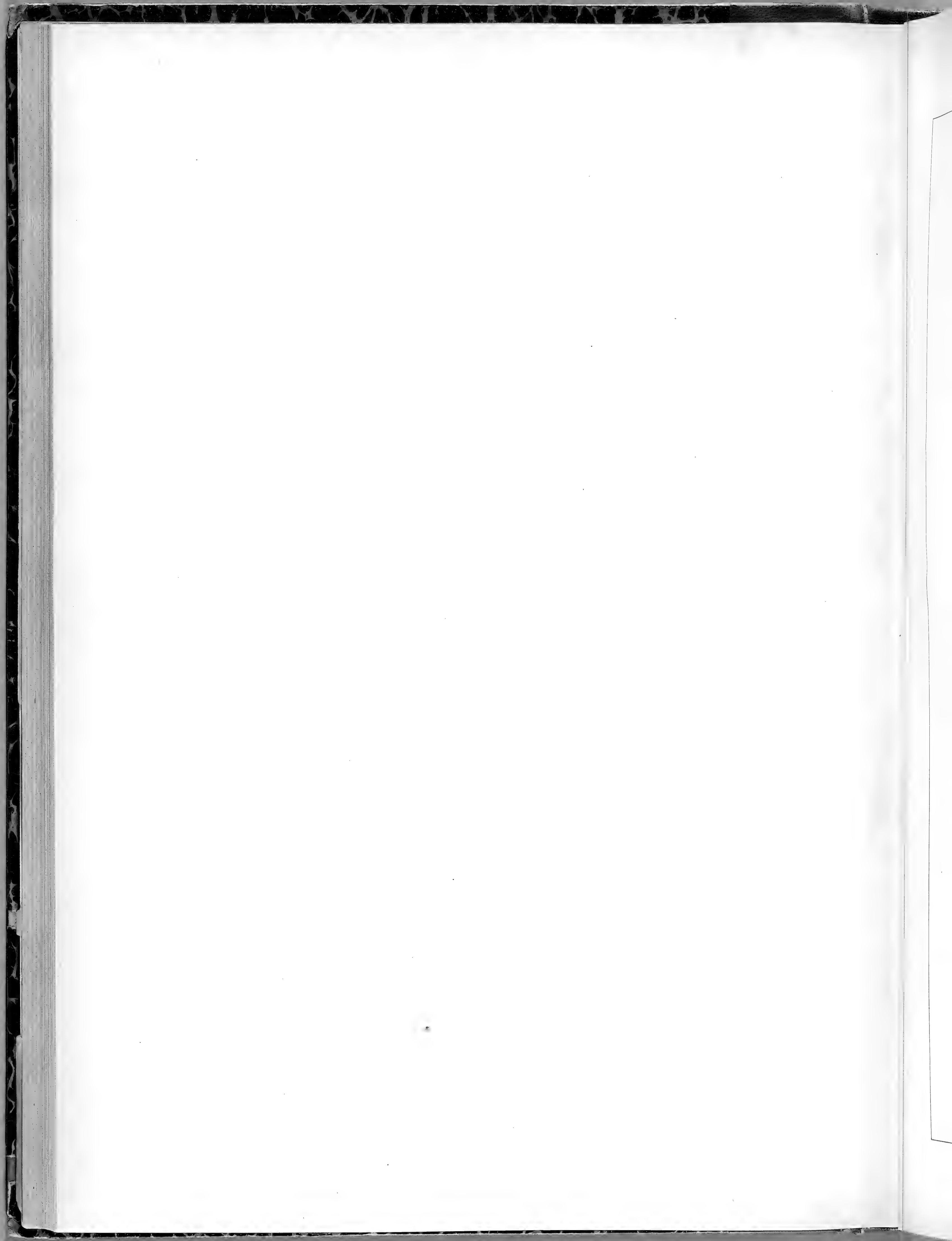


M. ANNUA. L. ①



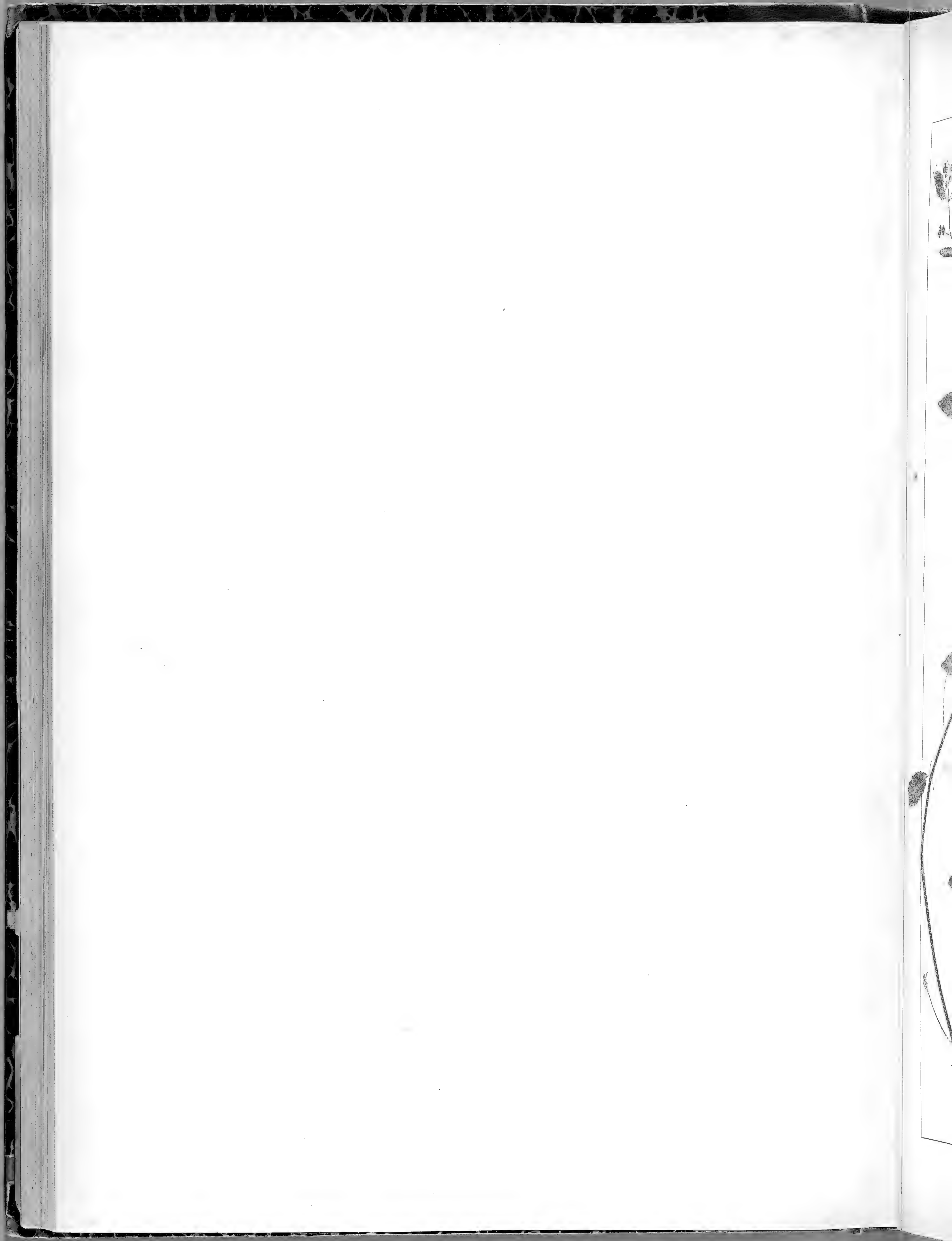


M. HUETTII. HANRY. ①



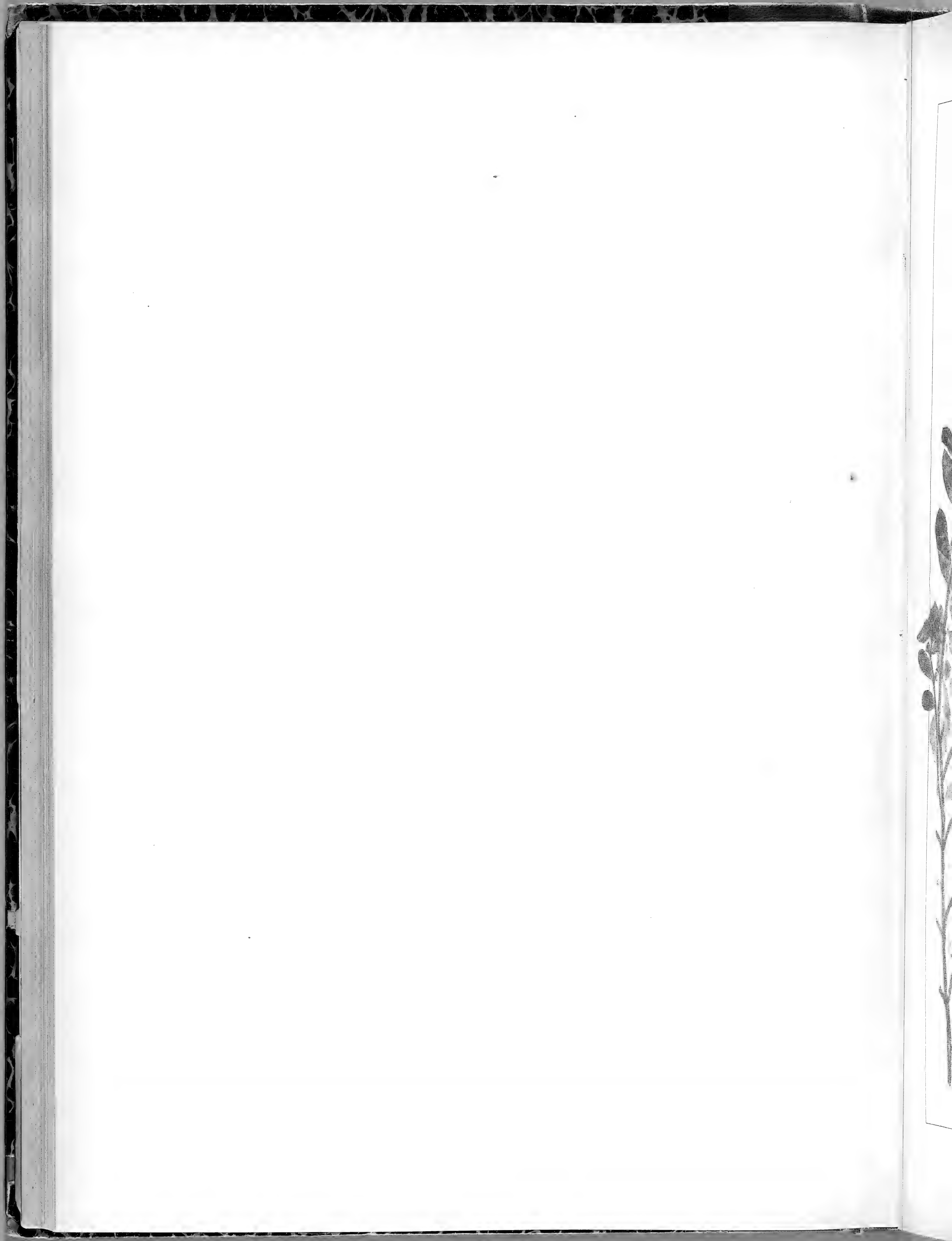


M. AMBIGUA. L. ①



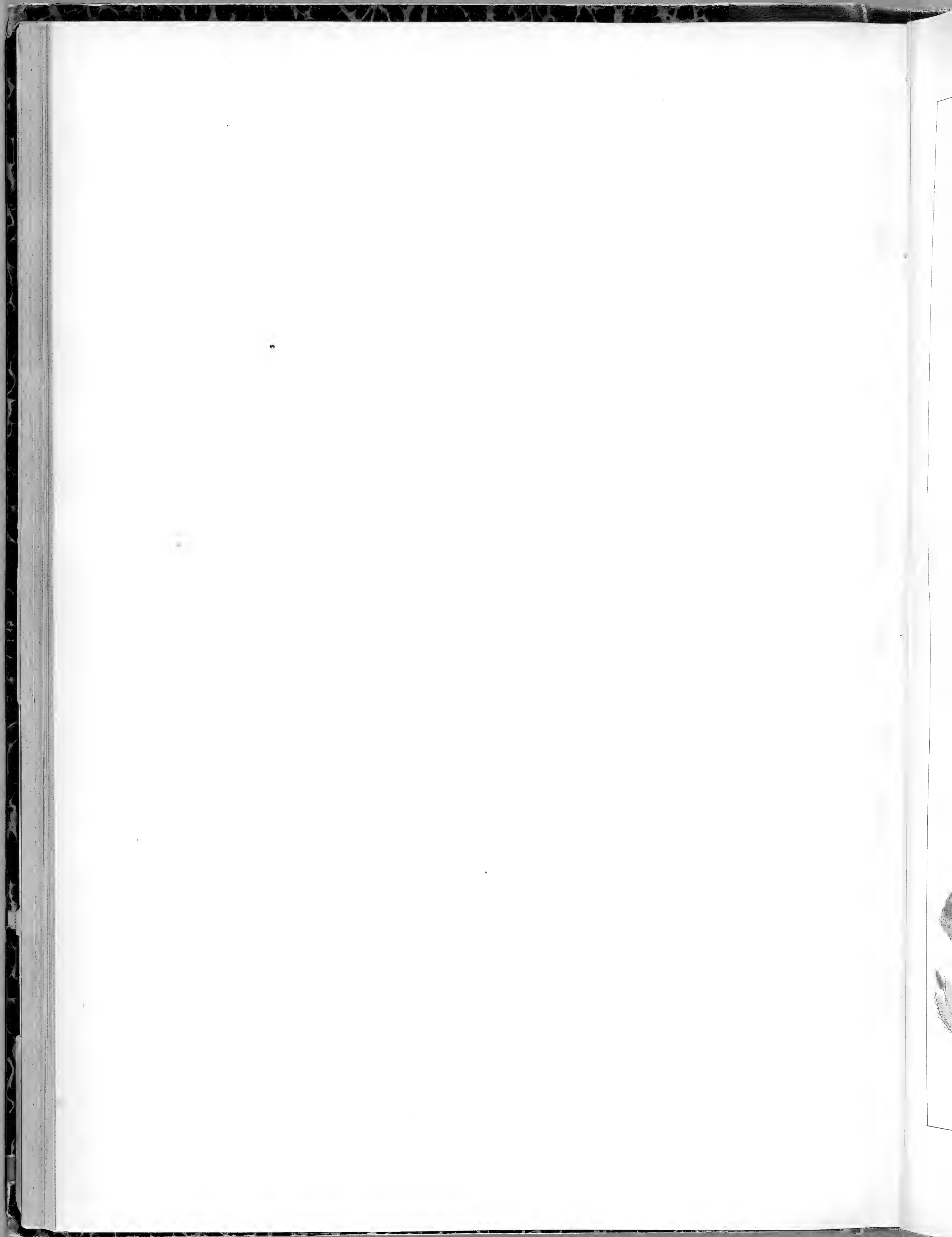


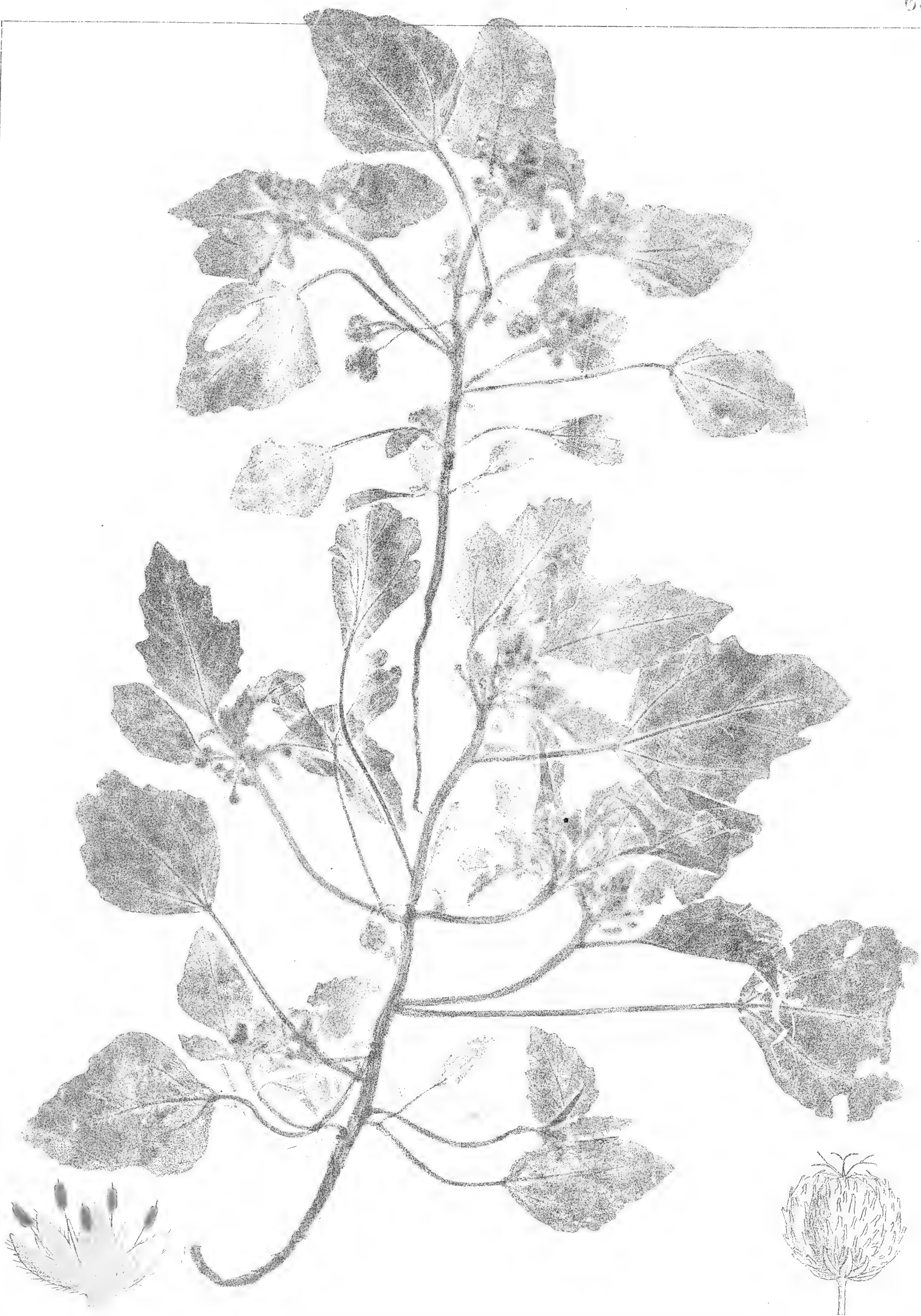
M. corsica Coss. 5



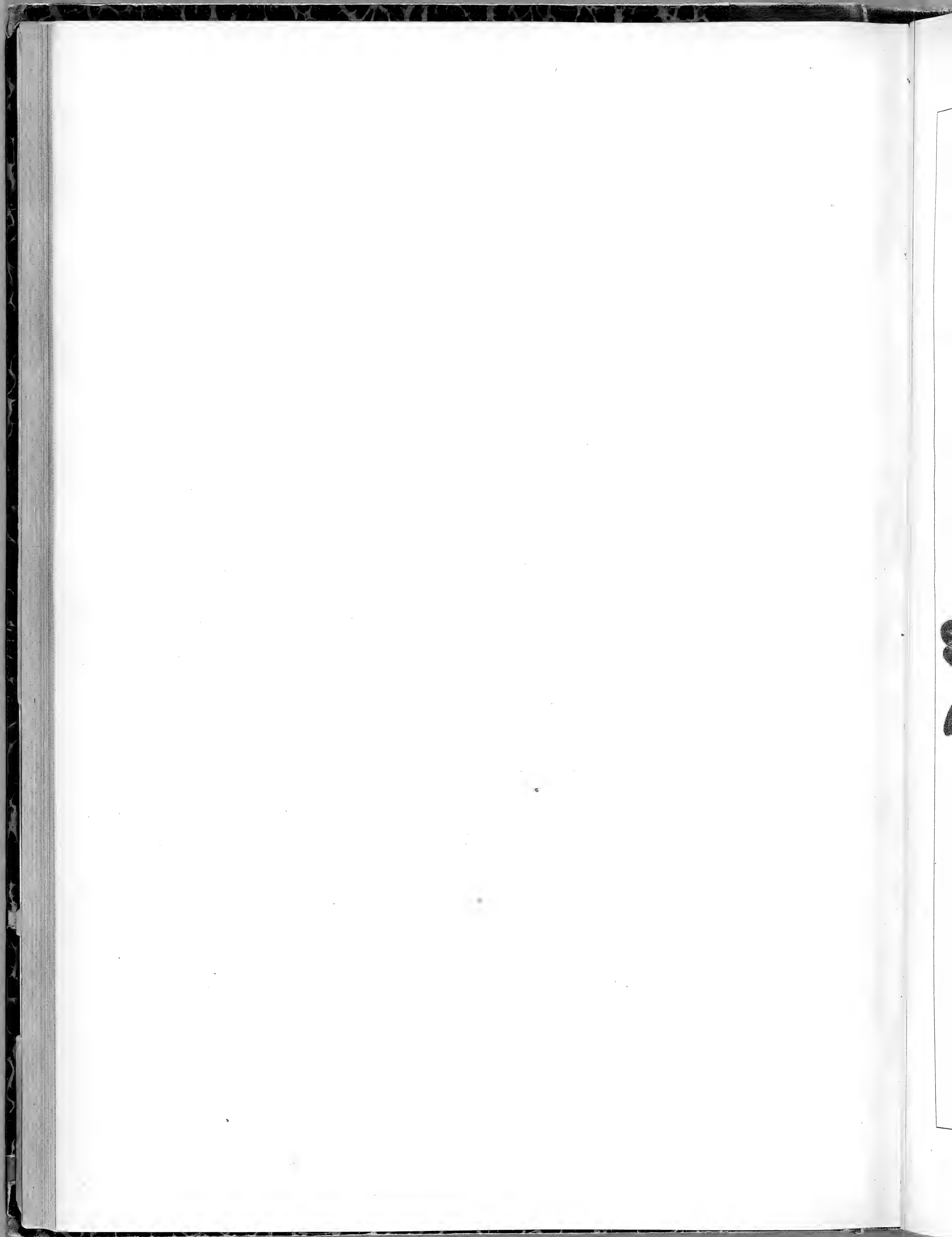


M. TOMENTOSA. L. ๓





CROZOPHORA TINCTORIA. JUSS. ①





BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. L. 5

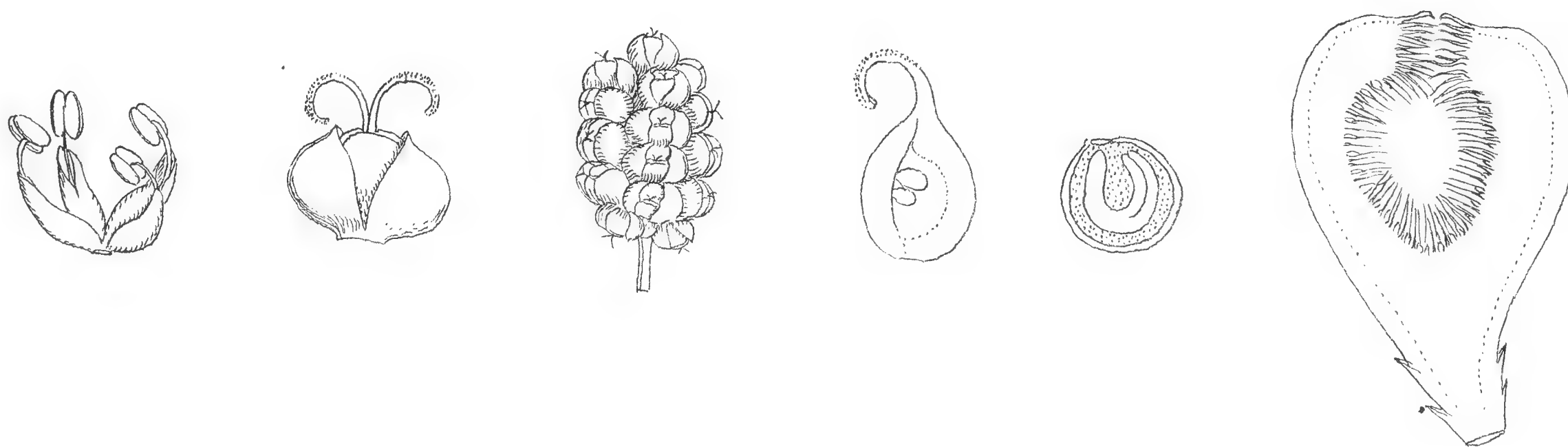
Fleur
soudées
soudées
devenu
un albu

1^{re} GEN

2^e GEN

109^e Famille. — MORÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, en épi ou dans un involucre presque fermé. Fleurs mâles : périanthe à 3-4 divisions soudées à la base; étamines 3-4, opposées, au fond du périanthe. Fleurs femelles : périanthe à 4-5 divisions bisériées, soudées à la base; ovaire libre, uniloculaire, à deux styles; fruit sec, monosperme, tantôt enveloppé par le périanthe devenu charnu, tantôt tous les fruits enfermés dans le réceptacle. Graine suspendue, à embryon courbé dans un albumen charnu.

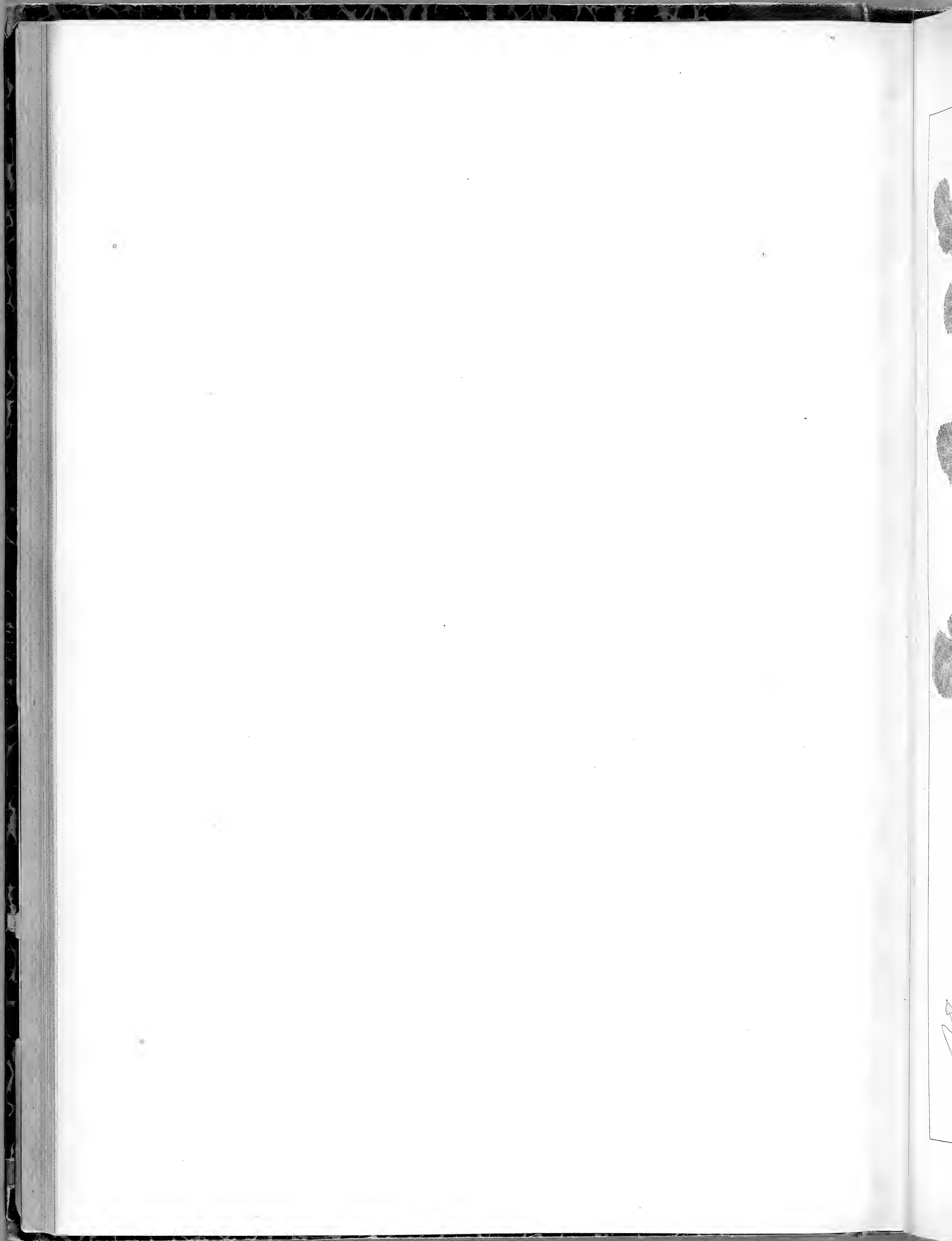


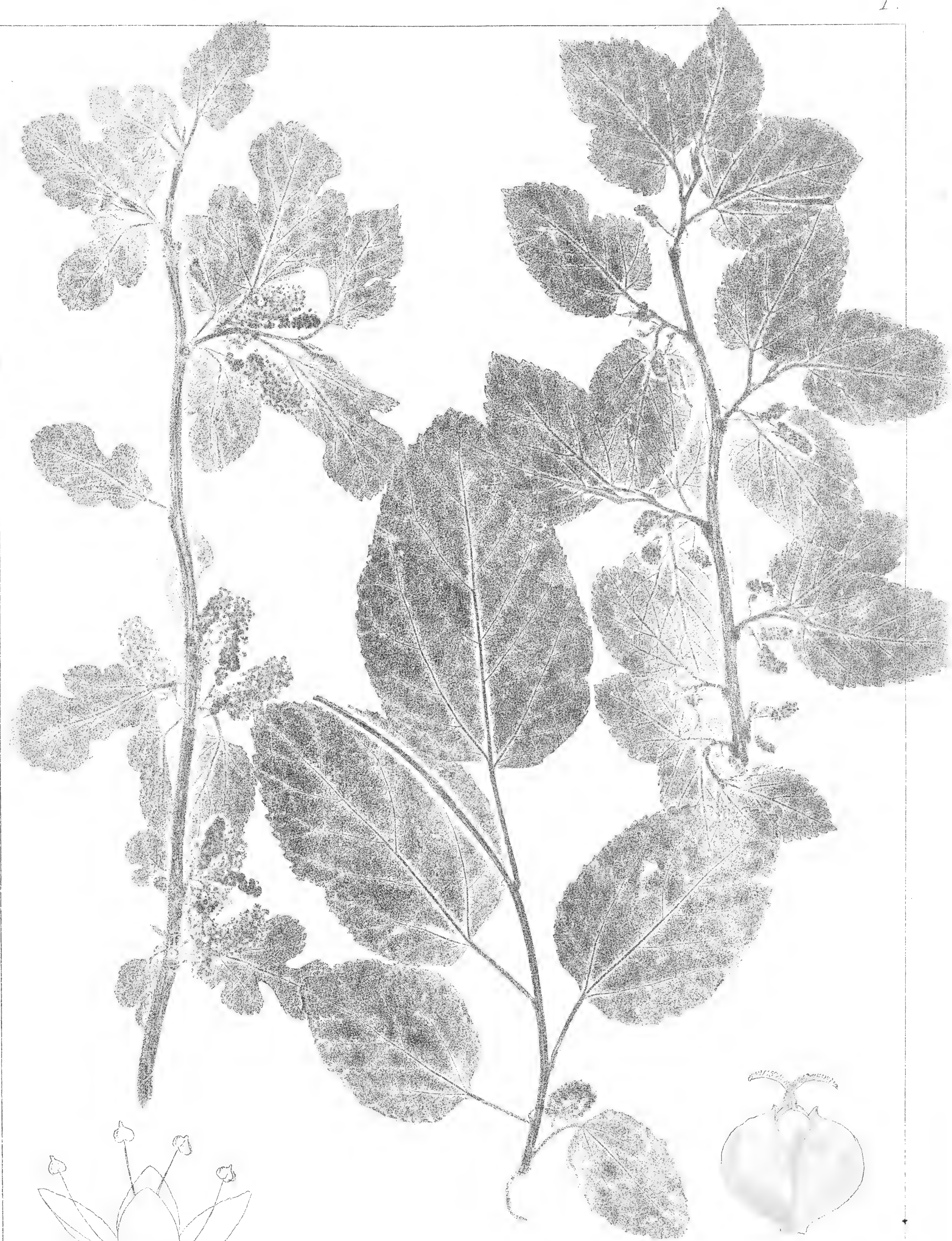
1^{er} GENRE. — *Morus*. *Toarn.*

M. alba. *L.*..... pl. 1. | *M. nigra*. *L.*..... pl. 2.

2^e GENRE. — *Ficus*. *Tourn.*

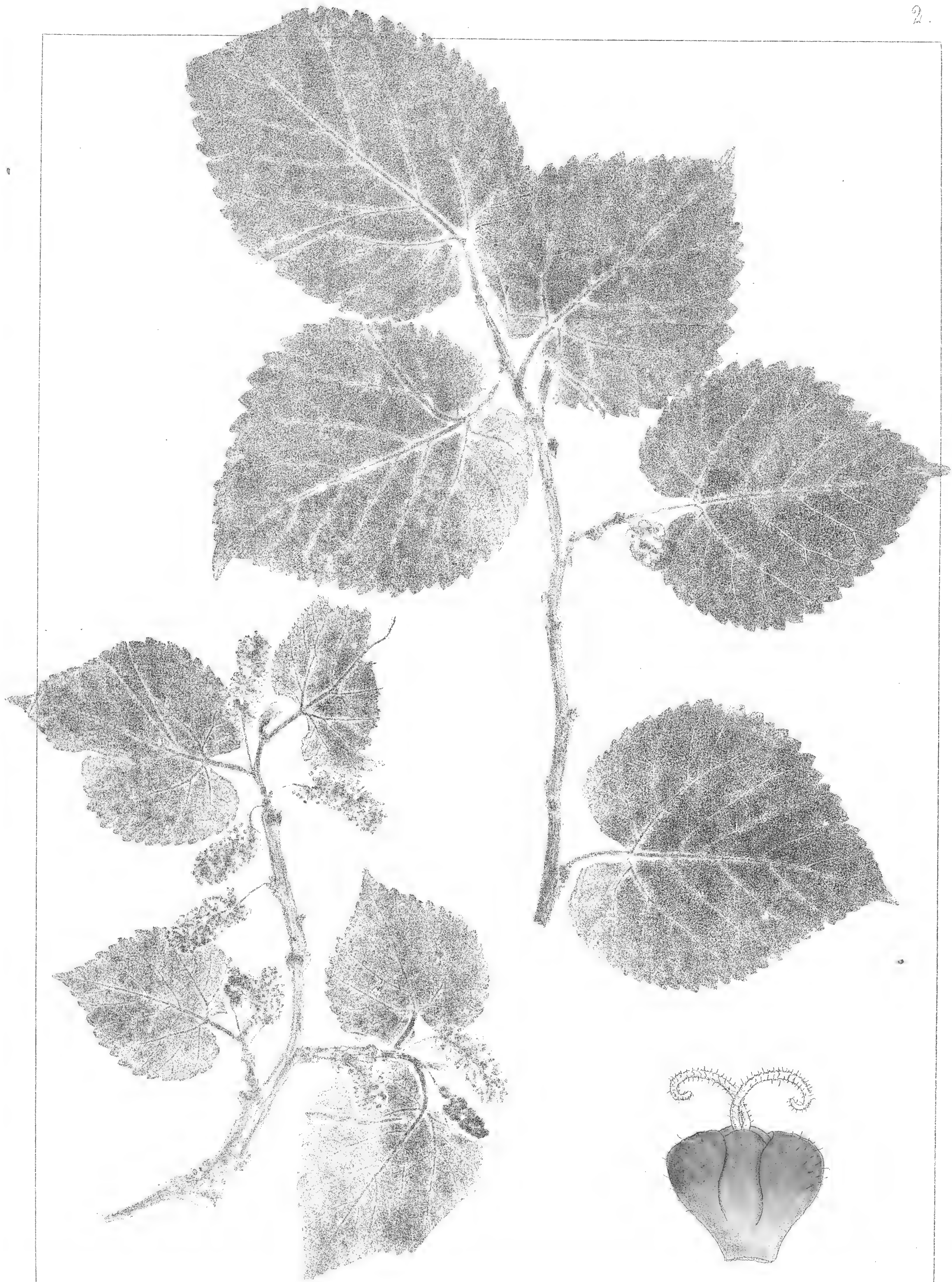
F. Carica. *L.*..... pl. 3.





MORUS ALBA. L. 5





M. NIGRA . L. ♂





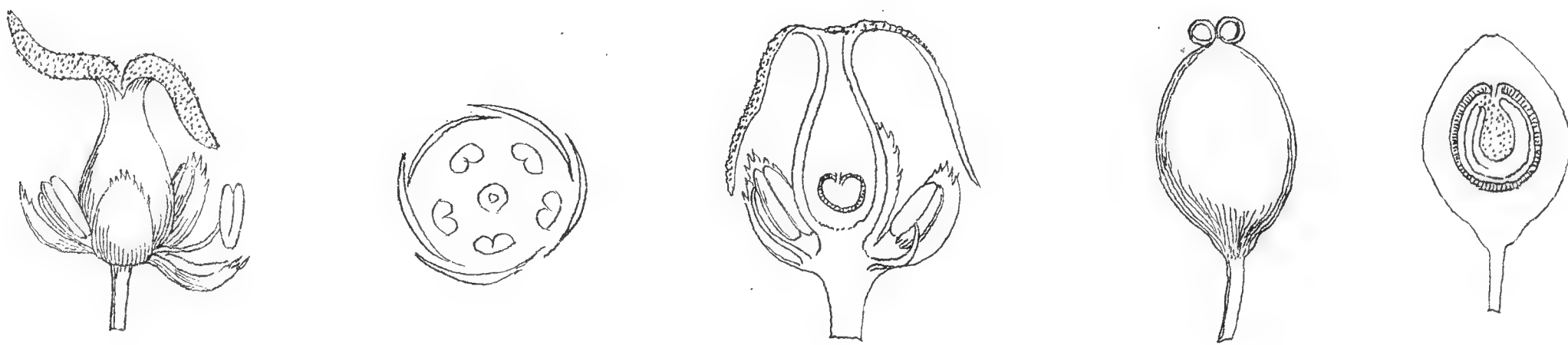
FICUS CARICA. L. 5

Fleurs
opposées
Graine st

GENRE C

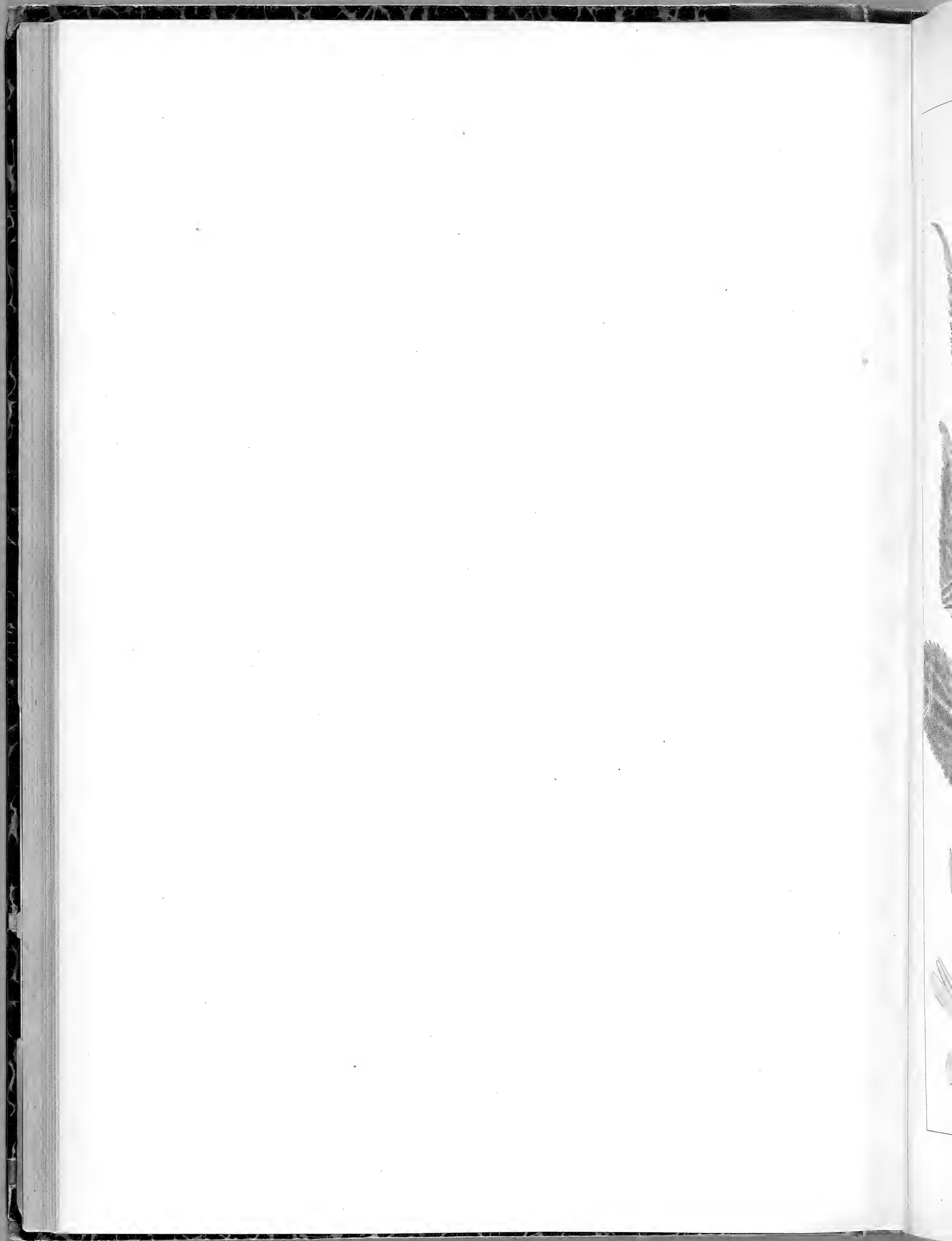
110^e Famille. — CELTIDÉES.

Fleurs hermaphrodites ou polygames, axillaires. Péricarpe persistant, à 5 divisions unies à la base. Etamines 5, opposées, à filet se redressant avec élasticité. Ovaire uniloculaire, devenant un fruit subdrupacé et monosperme. Graine suspendue, courbée; à embryon autour de l'albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Celtis*. Tourn.

A. australis. L..... pl. 4.





CELTIS AUSTRALIS. L. 5

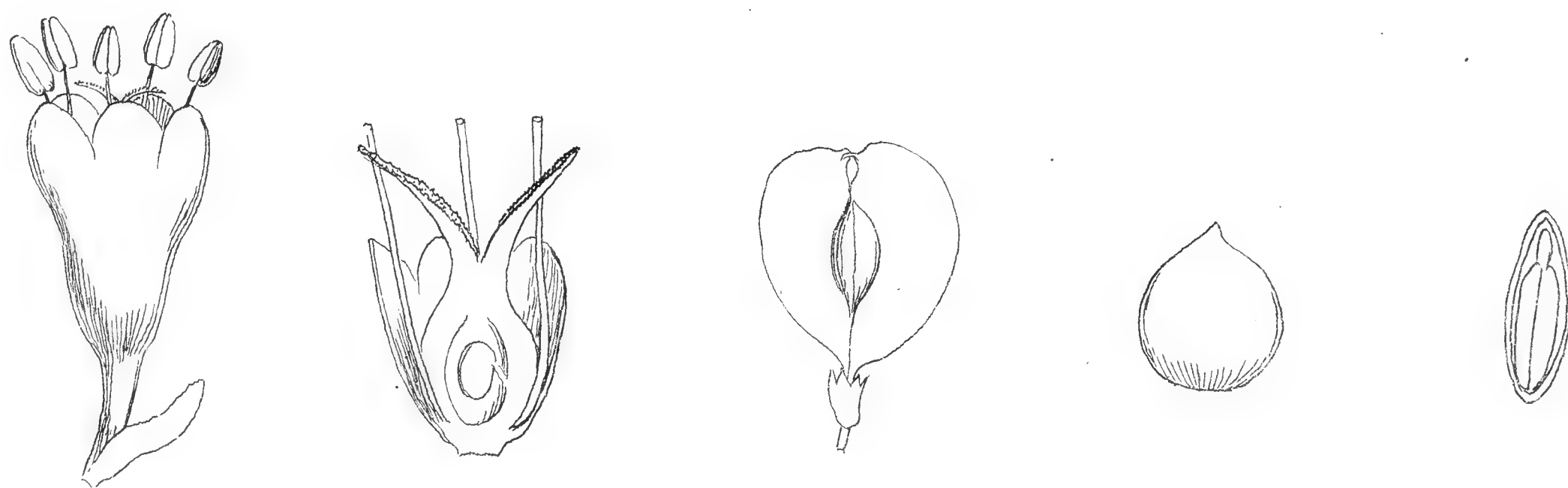
Fleurs herm
Etamines ordi
sature modas

GENRE UNIQUE

U. campestris

111° Famille. — ULMACÉES.

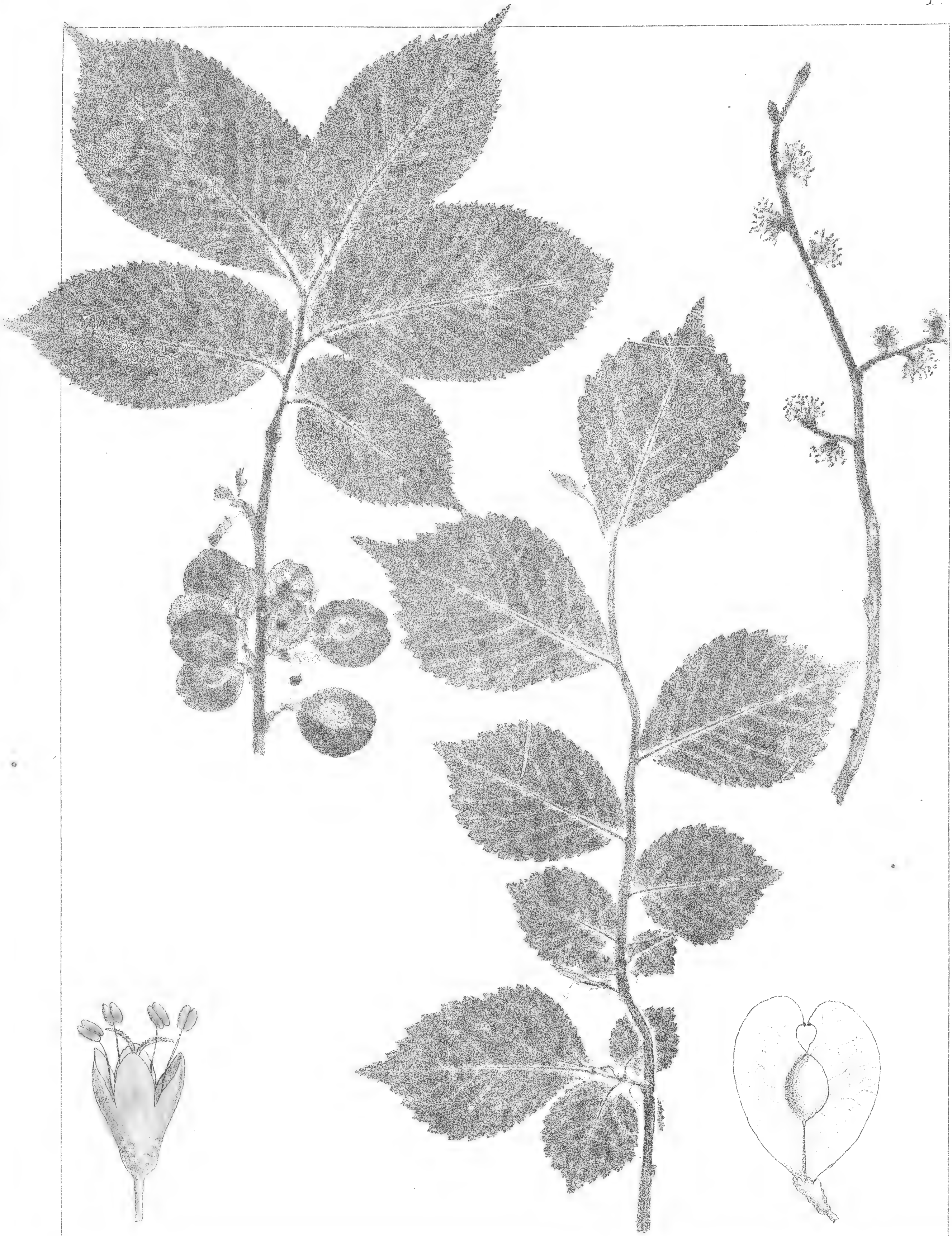
Fleurs hermaphrodites, rarement polygames. Péricarpe persistant, ordinairement à 5 divisions unies en cloche. Etamines ordinairement en égal nombre, opposées. Ovaire libre, formé de 2 carpelles, 1-2 ovulés, devenant une samare monosperme par avortement. Graine suspendue, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Ulmus*. L.

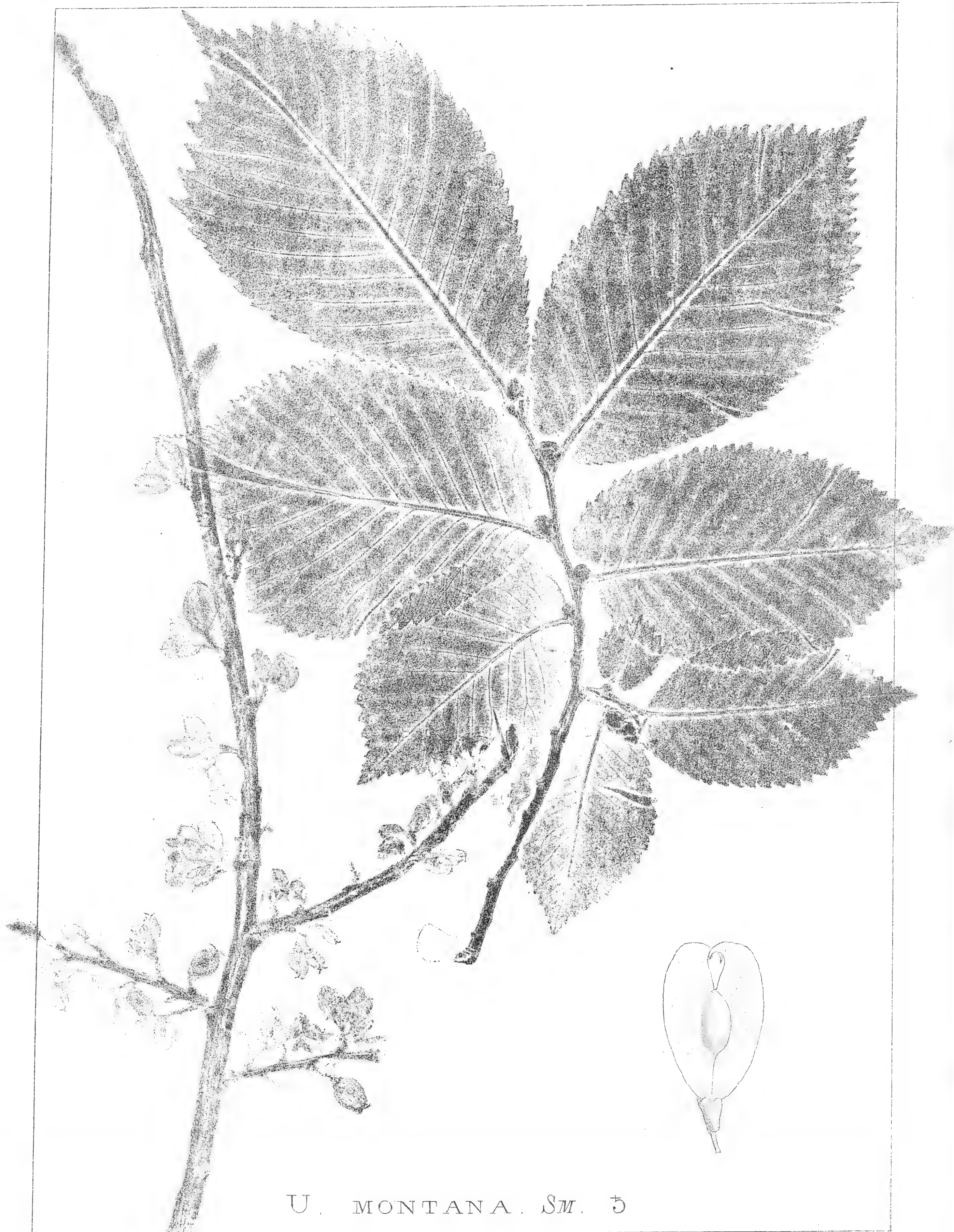
U. campestris. Sm. pl. 1. | *U. montana*. Sm. pl. 2. | *U. effusa*. Willd. pl. 3.





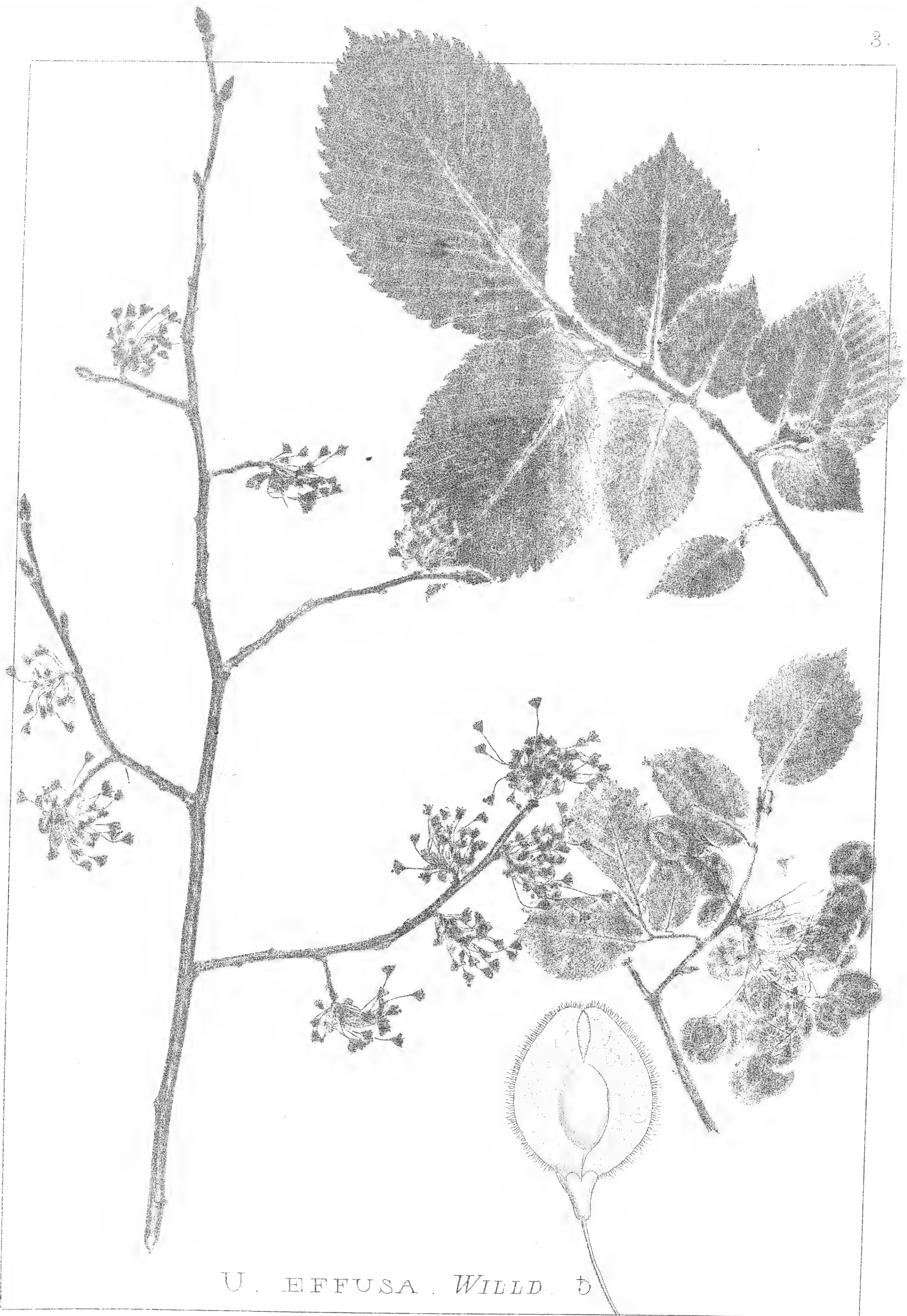
ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. L. 5





U. MONTANA. SM. 5





U. EFFUSA. WILLD. ♂

Fl
oppos
libre,

0
8

1^e G

2^e G

3^e G

112^e Famille. — URTICÉES.

Fleurs monoïques, dioïques ou polygames. Fleurs mâles : périanthe à 4-5 divisions subégales. Etamines 4-5, opposées, à filet s'étalant avec élasticité. Fleurs femelles ; périanthe à 4 divisions inégales, libres ou unies ; ovaire libre, rarement adhérent au périanthe, uniloculaire, devenant un akène ; embryon droit dans un albumen charnu.



1^{er} GENRE. — *Urtica*. *Tourn.*

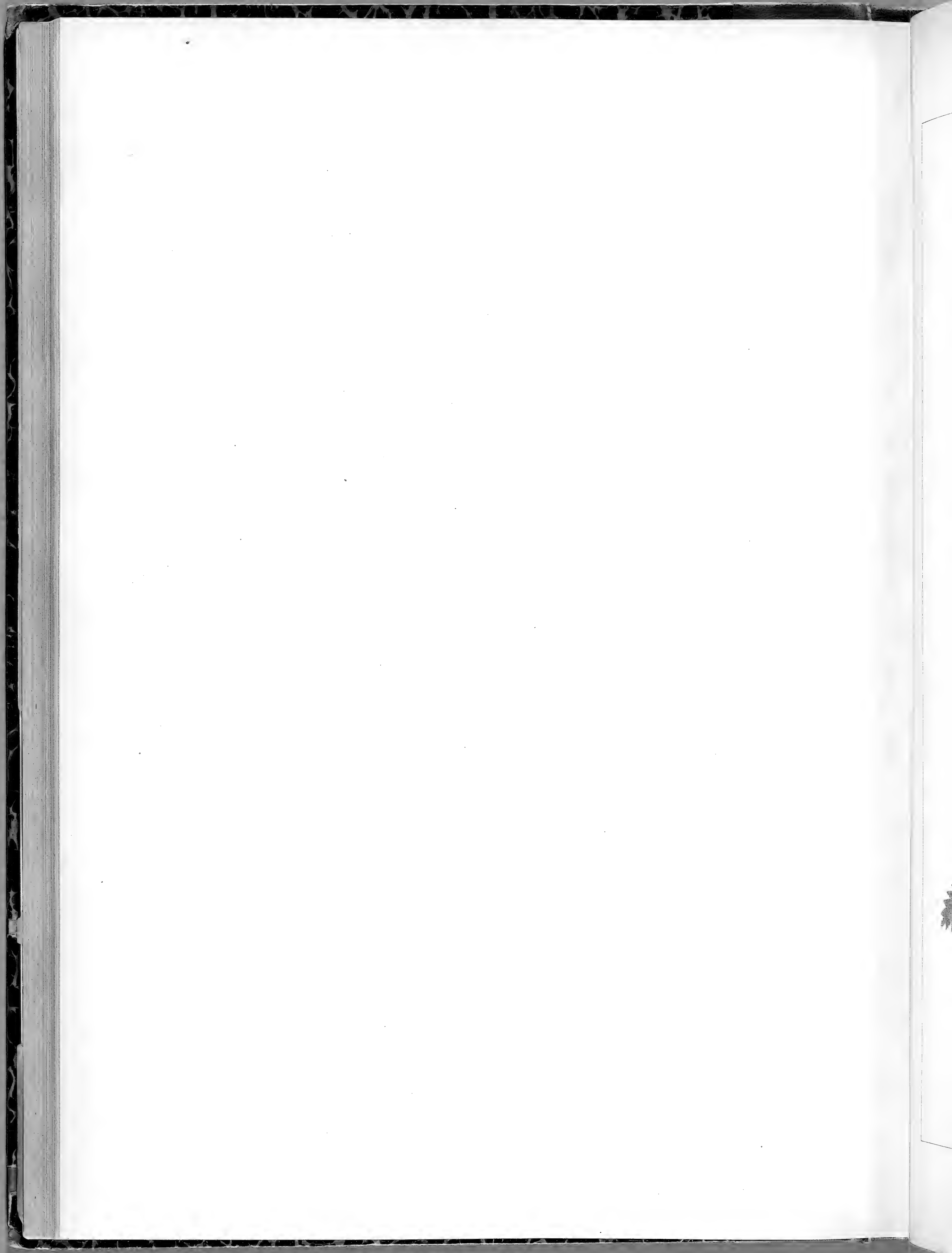
<i>U. urens</i> . <i>L.</i>	pl. 1.	<i>U. dioica</i> . <i>L.</i>	pl. 3.
<i>U. membranacea</i> . <i>Poir.</i>	2.	<i>U. pilulifera</i> . <i>L.</i>	4.

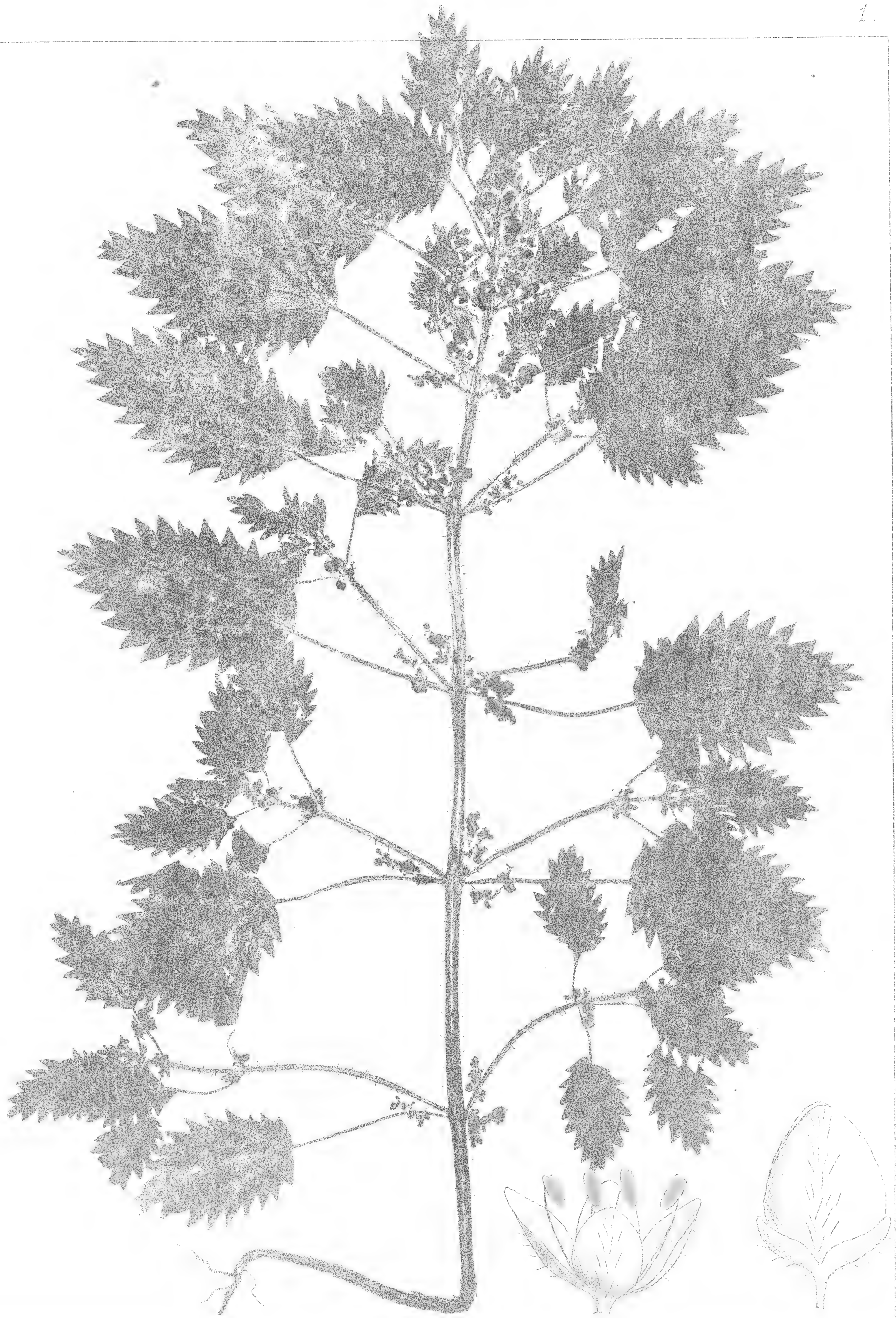
2^e GENRE. — *Parietaria*. *Tourn.*

<i>P. erecta</i> . <i>M. K.</i>	pl. 5.	<i>P. lusitanica</i> . <i>L.</i>	pl. 7.
<i>P. diffusa</i> . <i>M. K.</i>	6.	<i>P. Soleirolii</i> . <i>Spr.</i>	8.

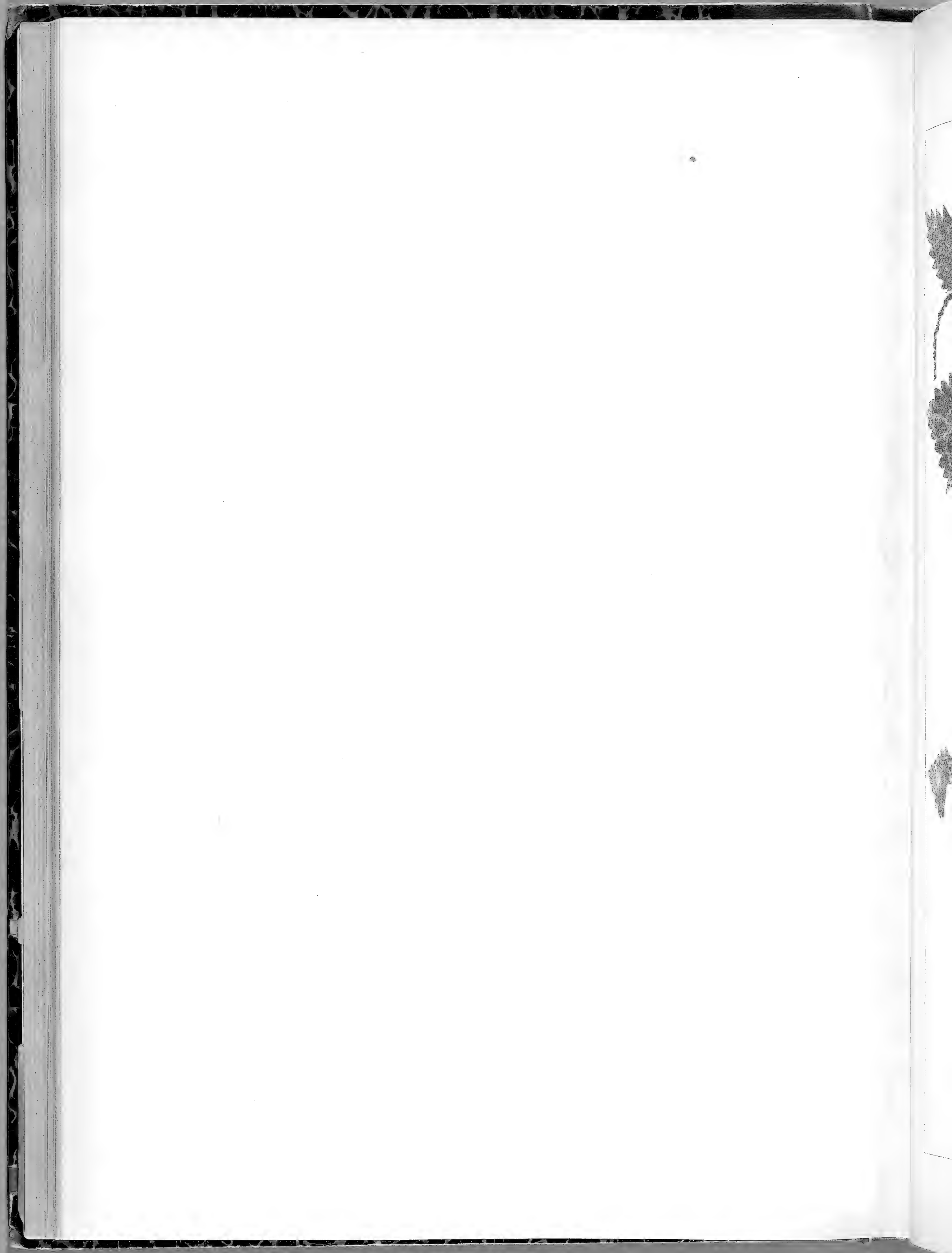
3^e GENRE. — *Theligonum*. *L.*

<i>T. Cynocrambe</i> . <i>L.</i>	pl. 9.
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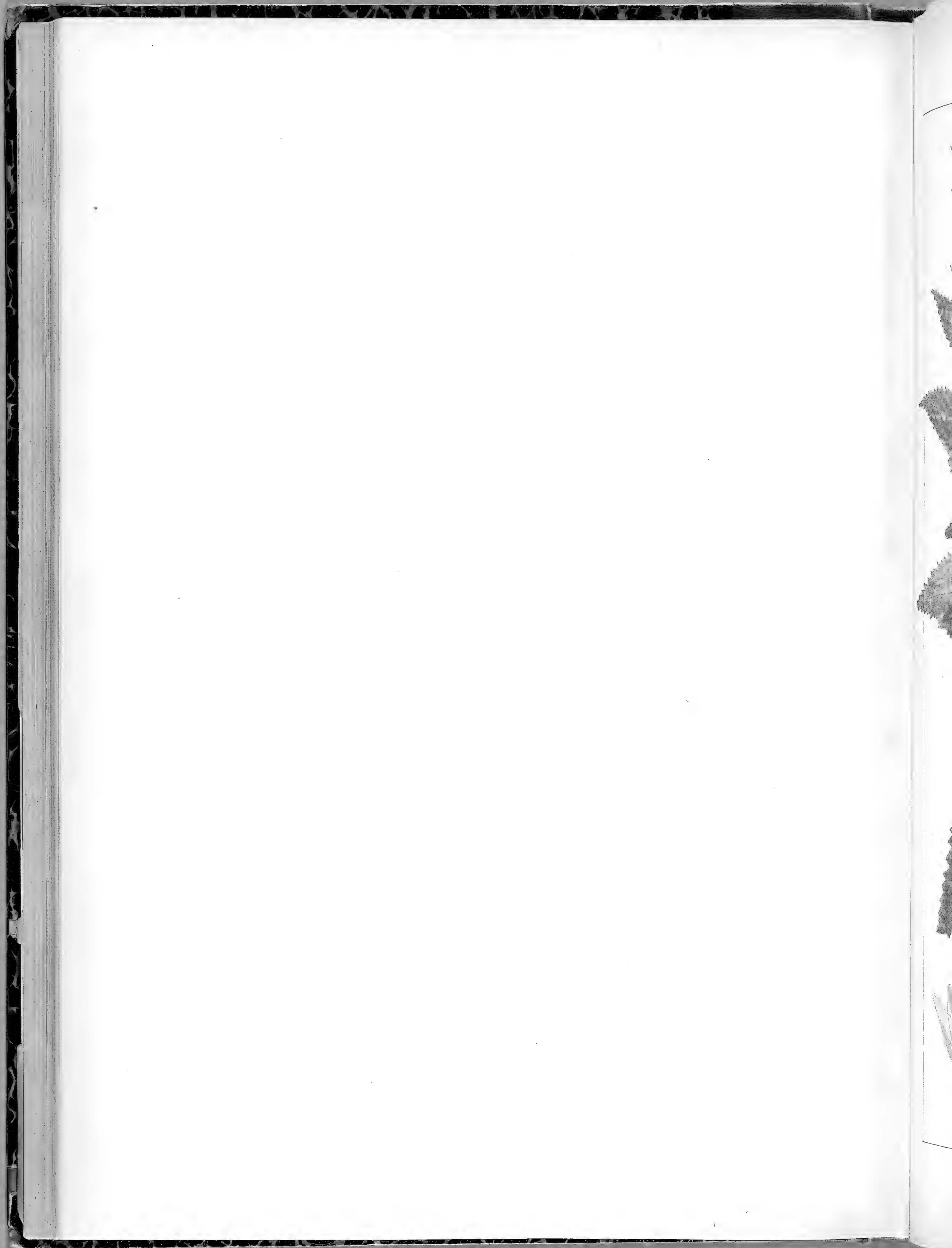


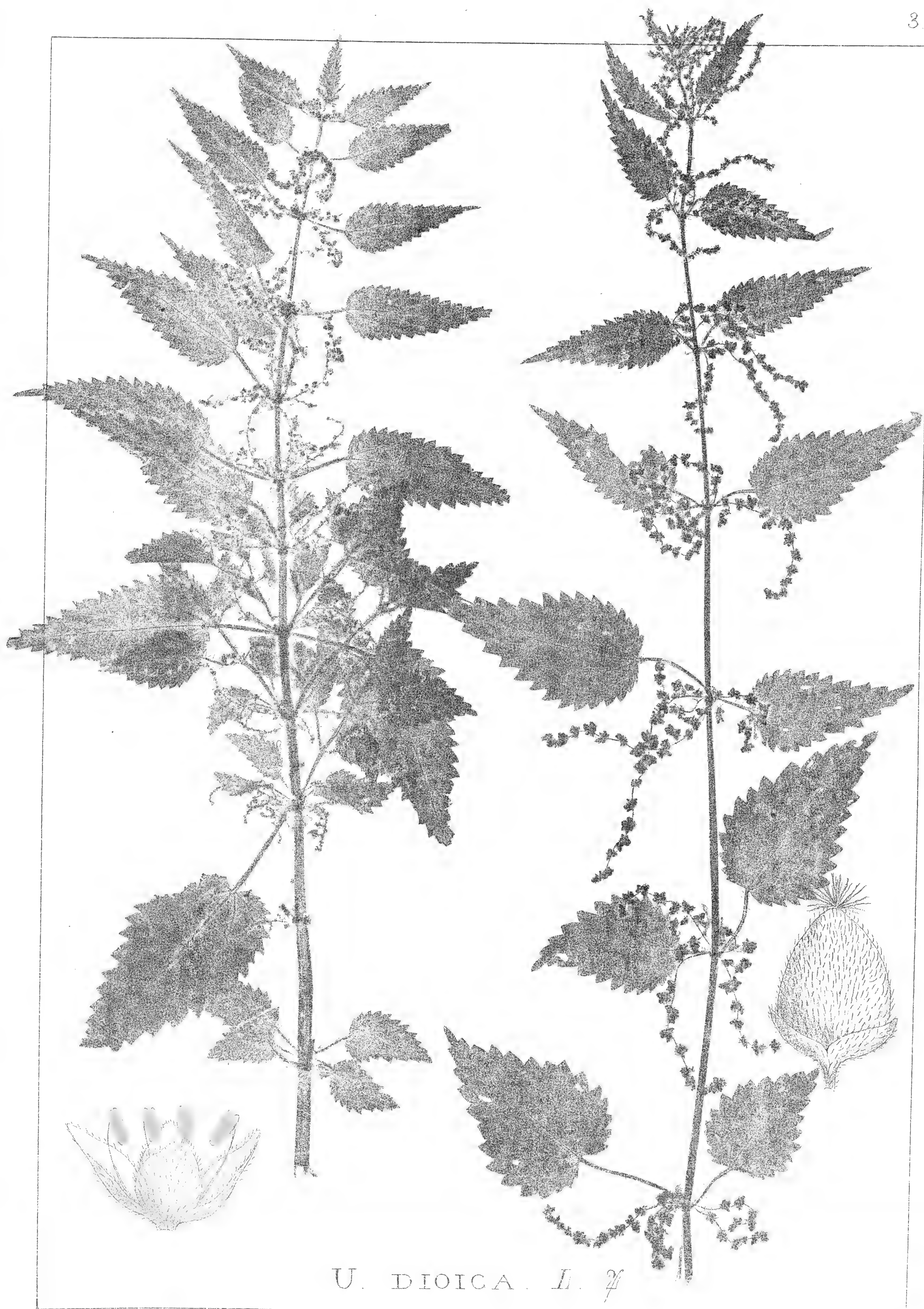
URTICA URENS L. ©



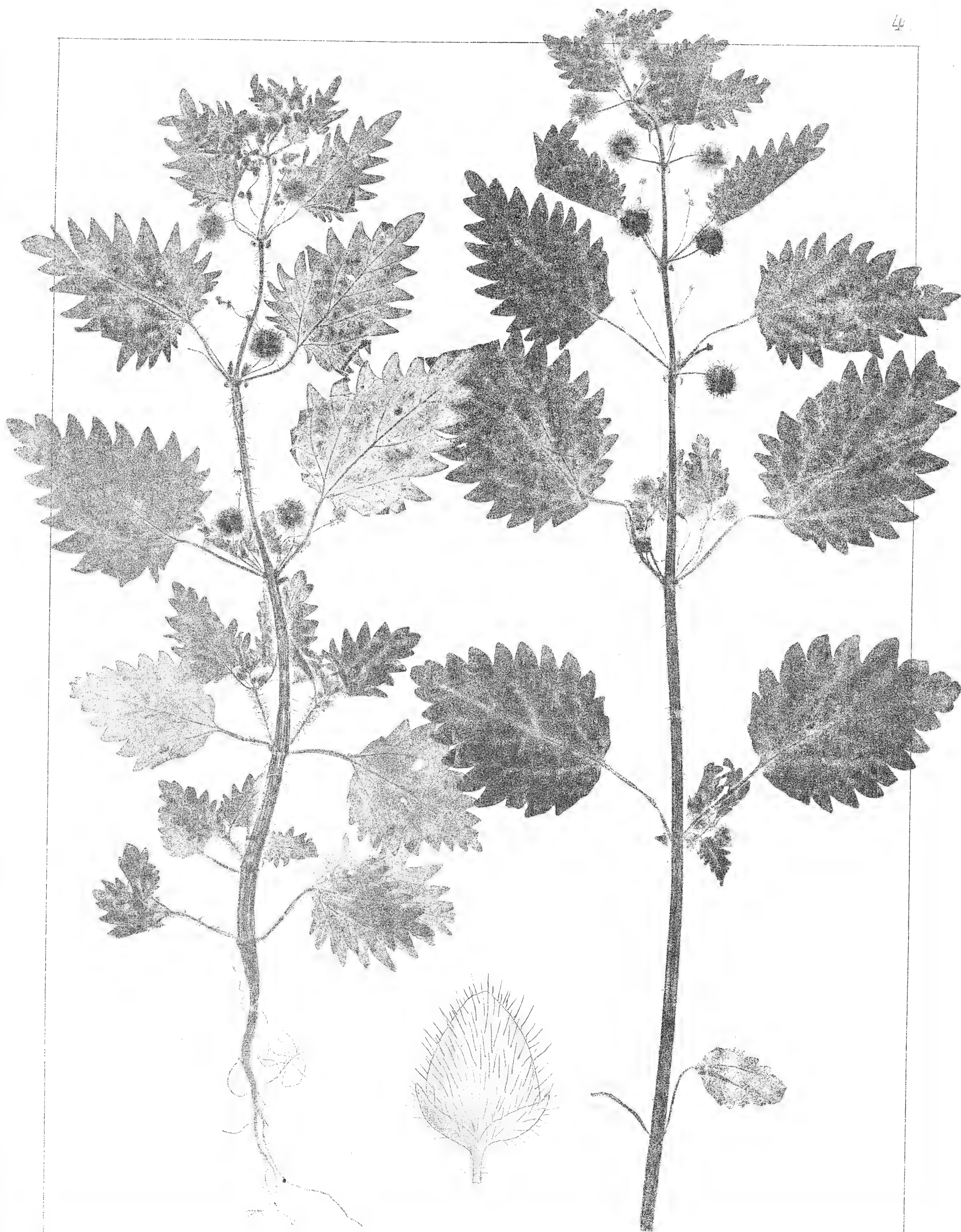


U. MEMBRANACEA. POIR. ④



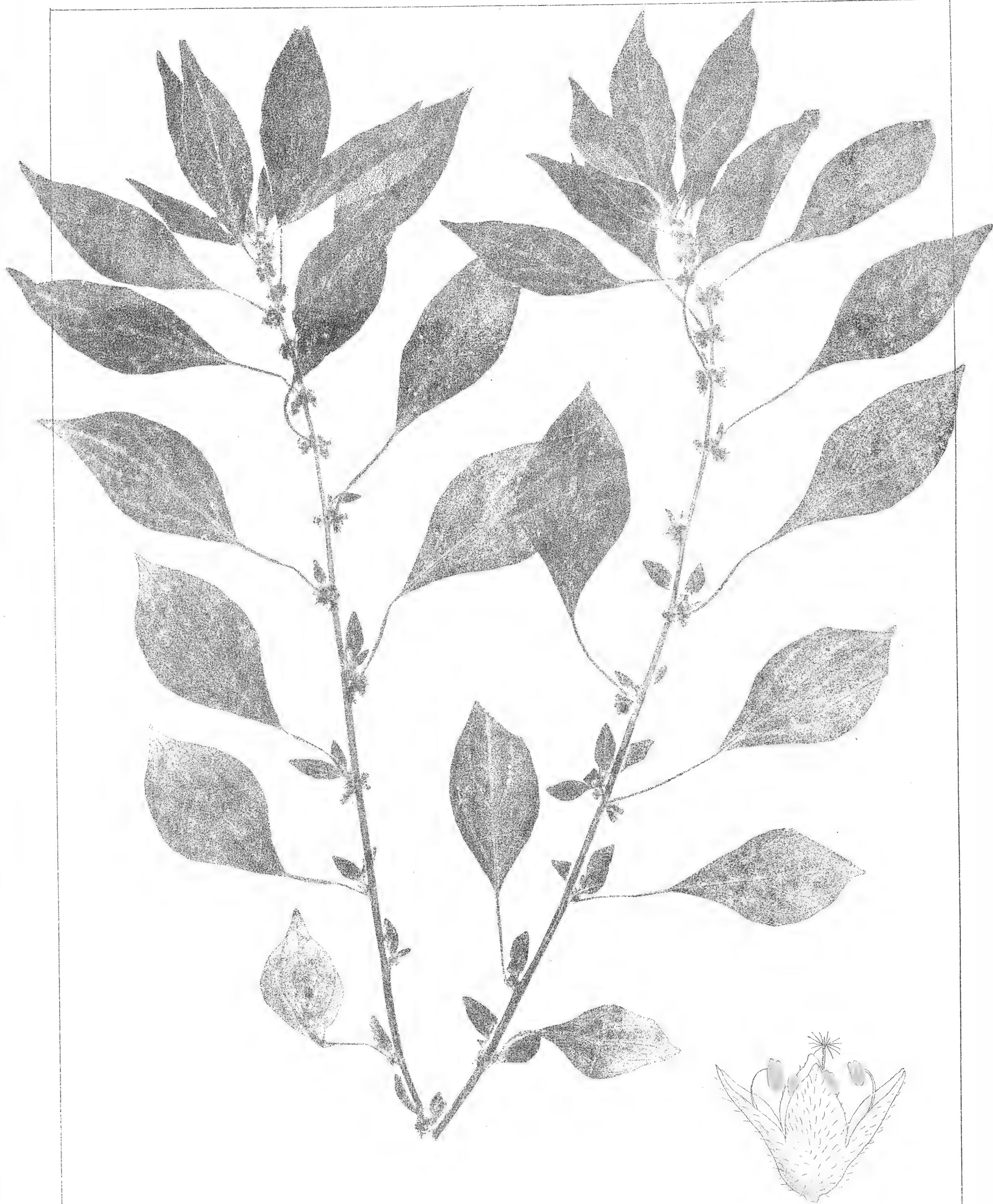




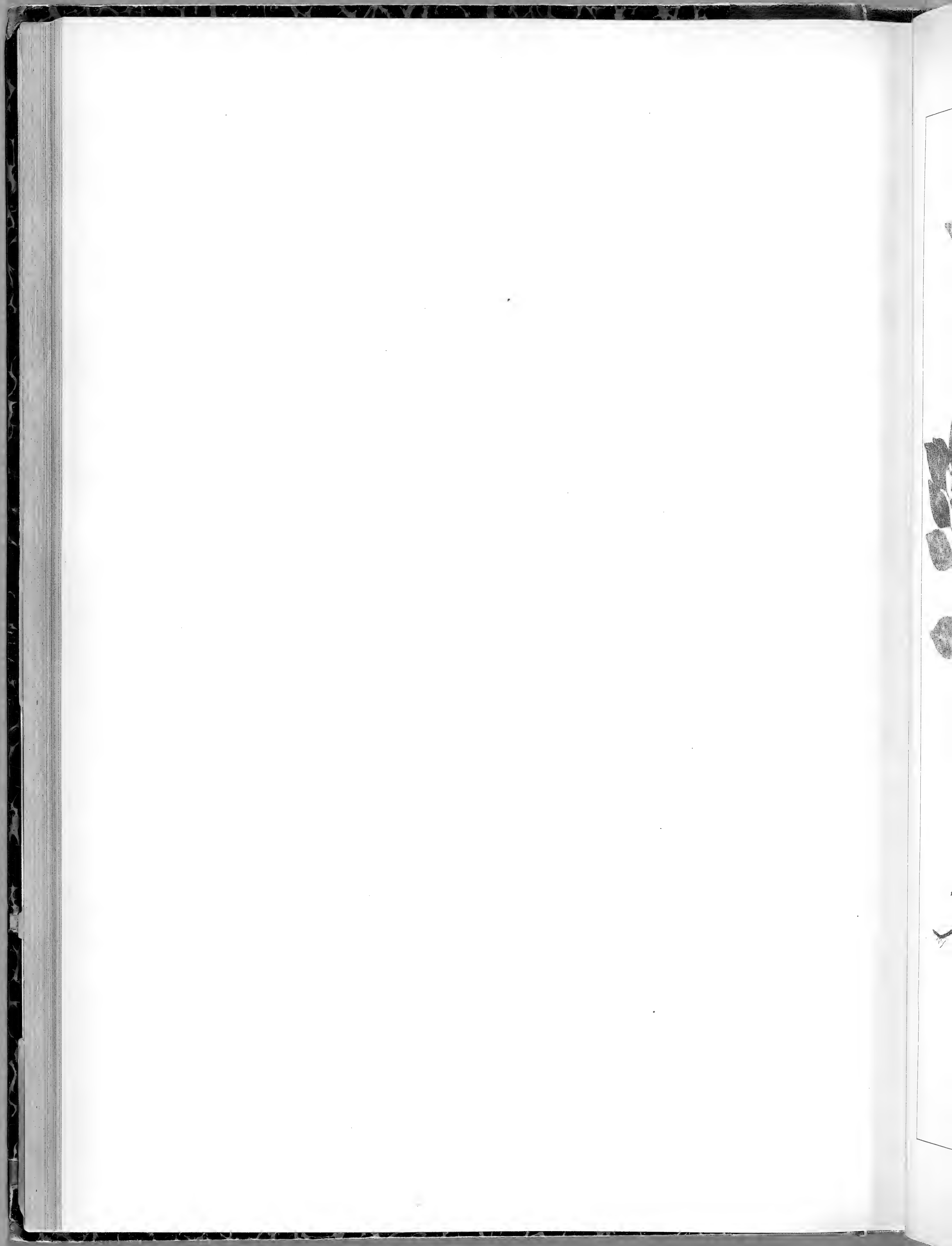


U. PILULIFERA . L. ②



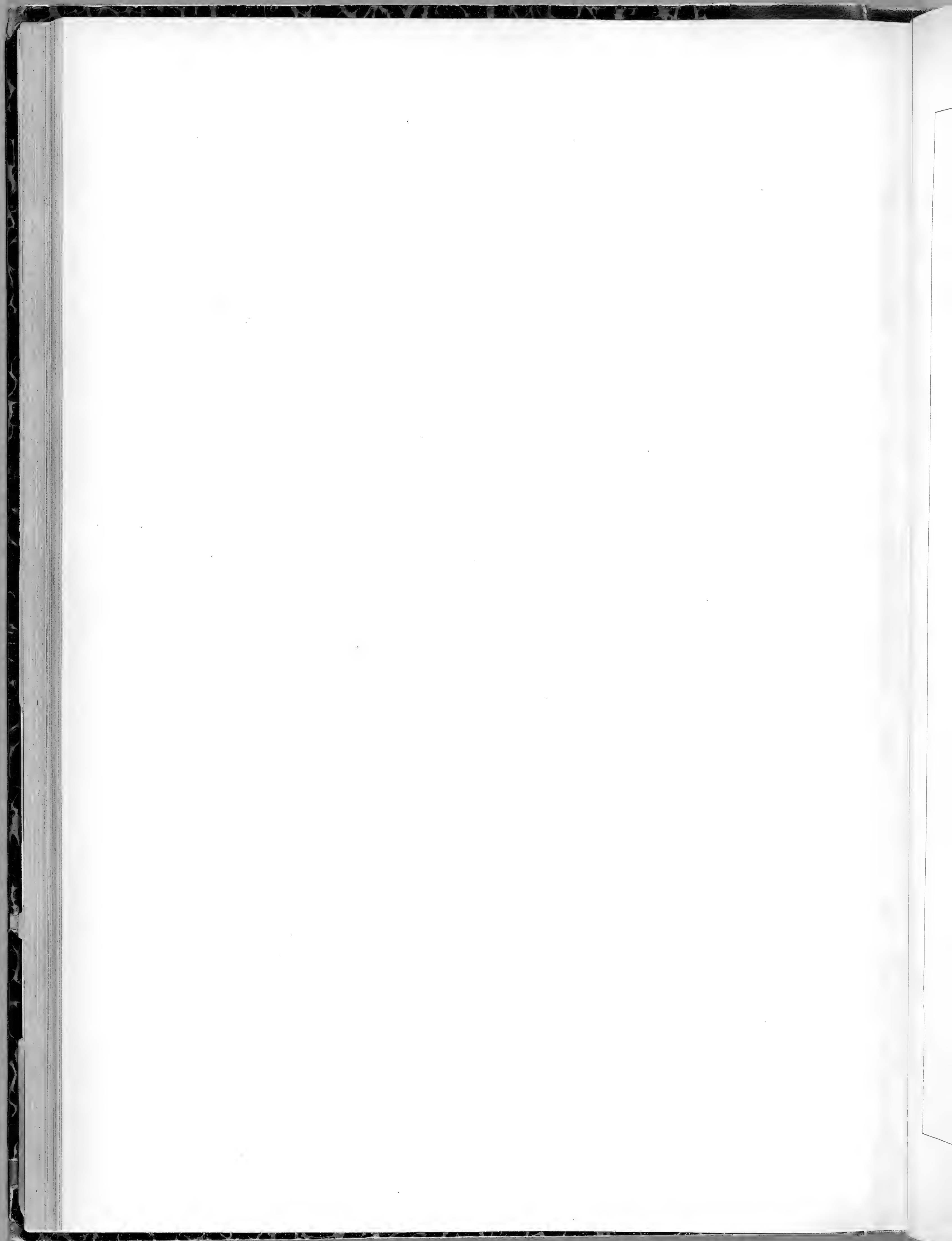


PARIETARIA ERECTA. M. K. 2



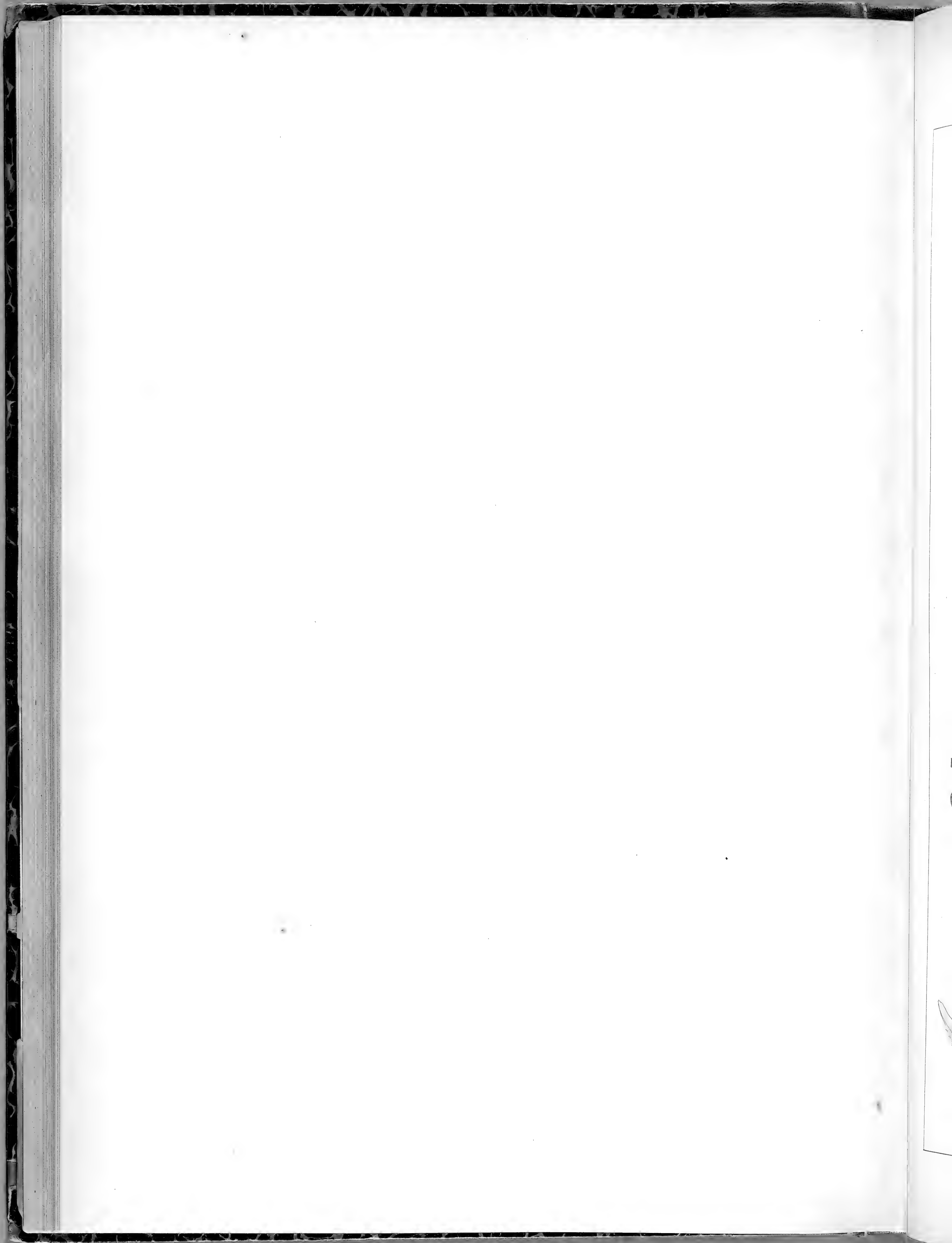


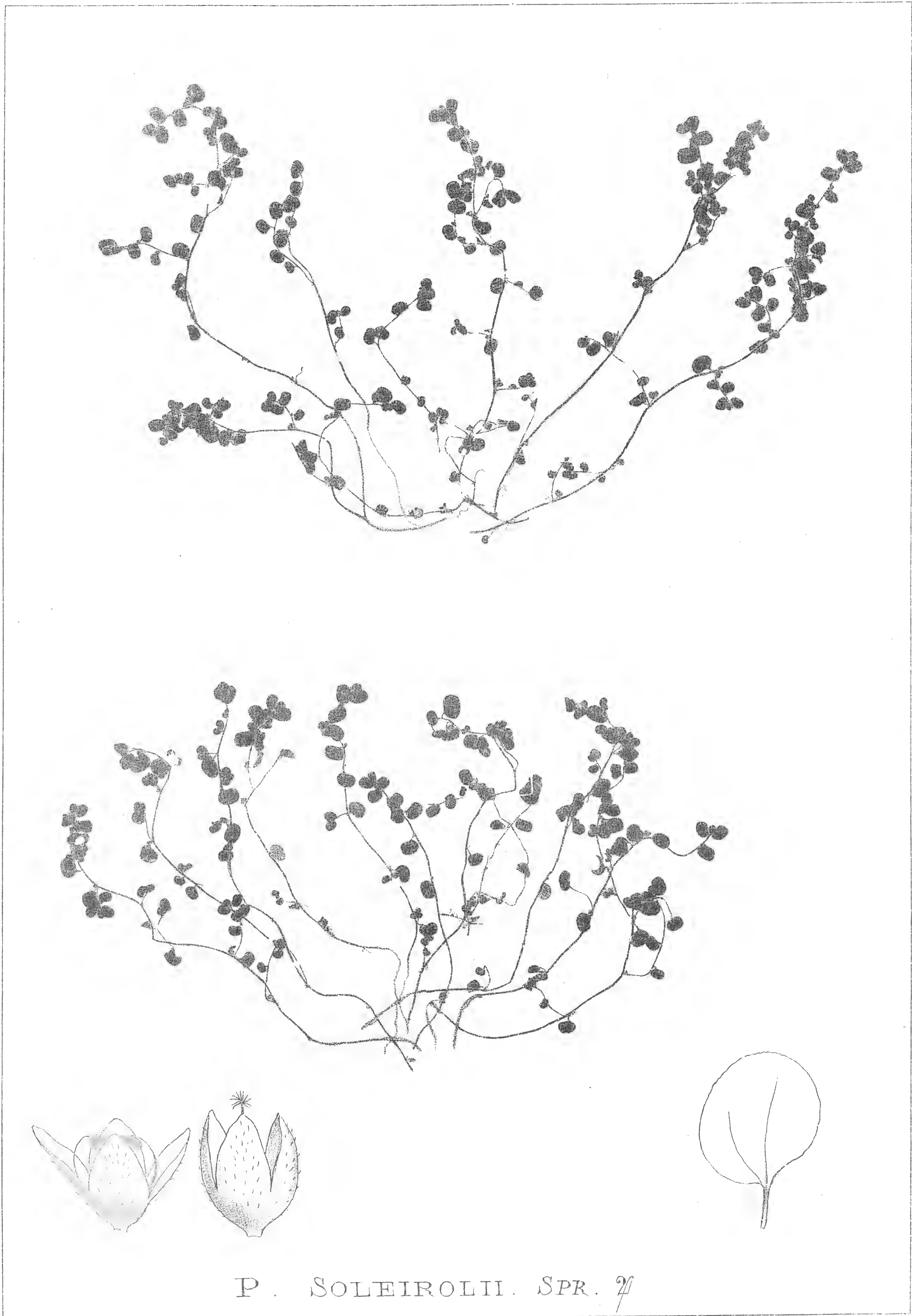
P. DIFFUSA. M. K. 2





P. LUSITANICA . *L.* ①









Fleurs dio
femelles: pé
bracte ou in

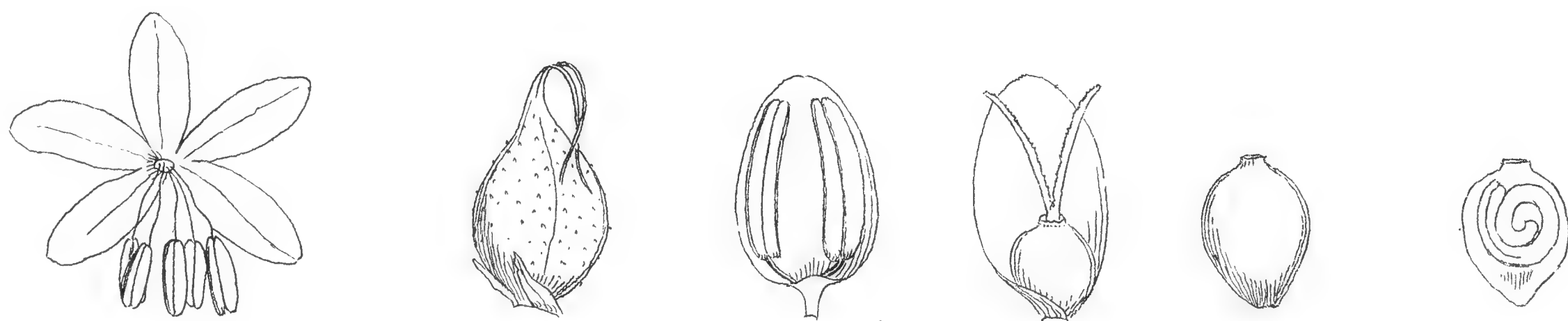


1^{er} GENRE. —

2nd GENRE. —

113° Famille. — CANNABINÉES.

Fleurs dioïques. Fleurs mâles : péricarpe à 5 divisions presque égales. Etamines 5, opposées, libres. Fleurs femelles : péricarpe monophylle, enveloppant le fruit ; ovaire libre, uniloculaire, uniovulé. Fruit sec, à péricarpe bivalve ou indéhiscence. Graine suspendue, à embryon courbé ou spiralé, sans albumen.



1^{er} GENRE. — *Cannabis*. Tourn.

C. sativa. L..... pl. 1.

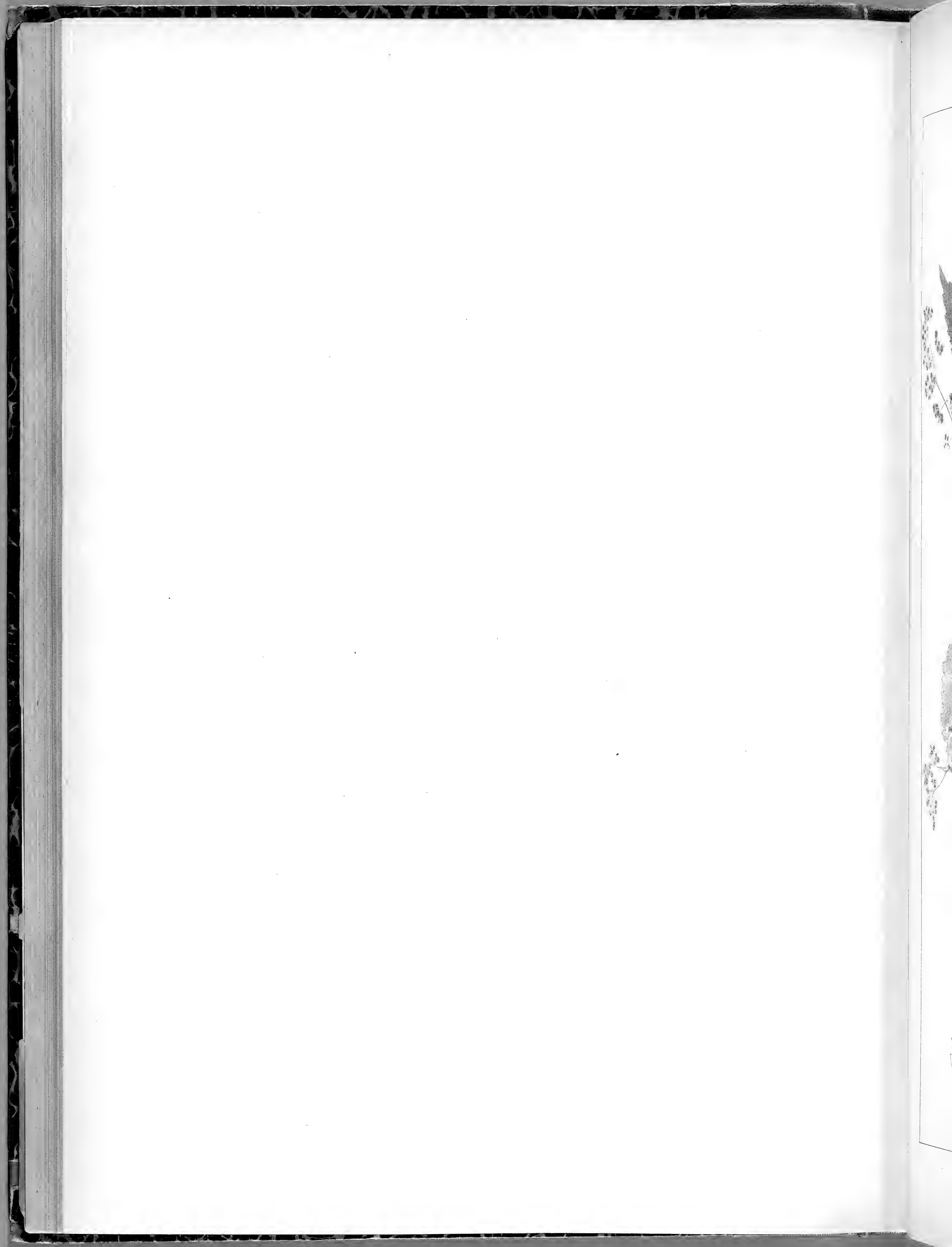
2^e GENRE. — *Humulus*. L.

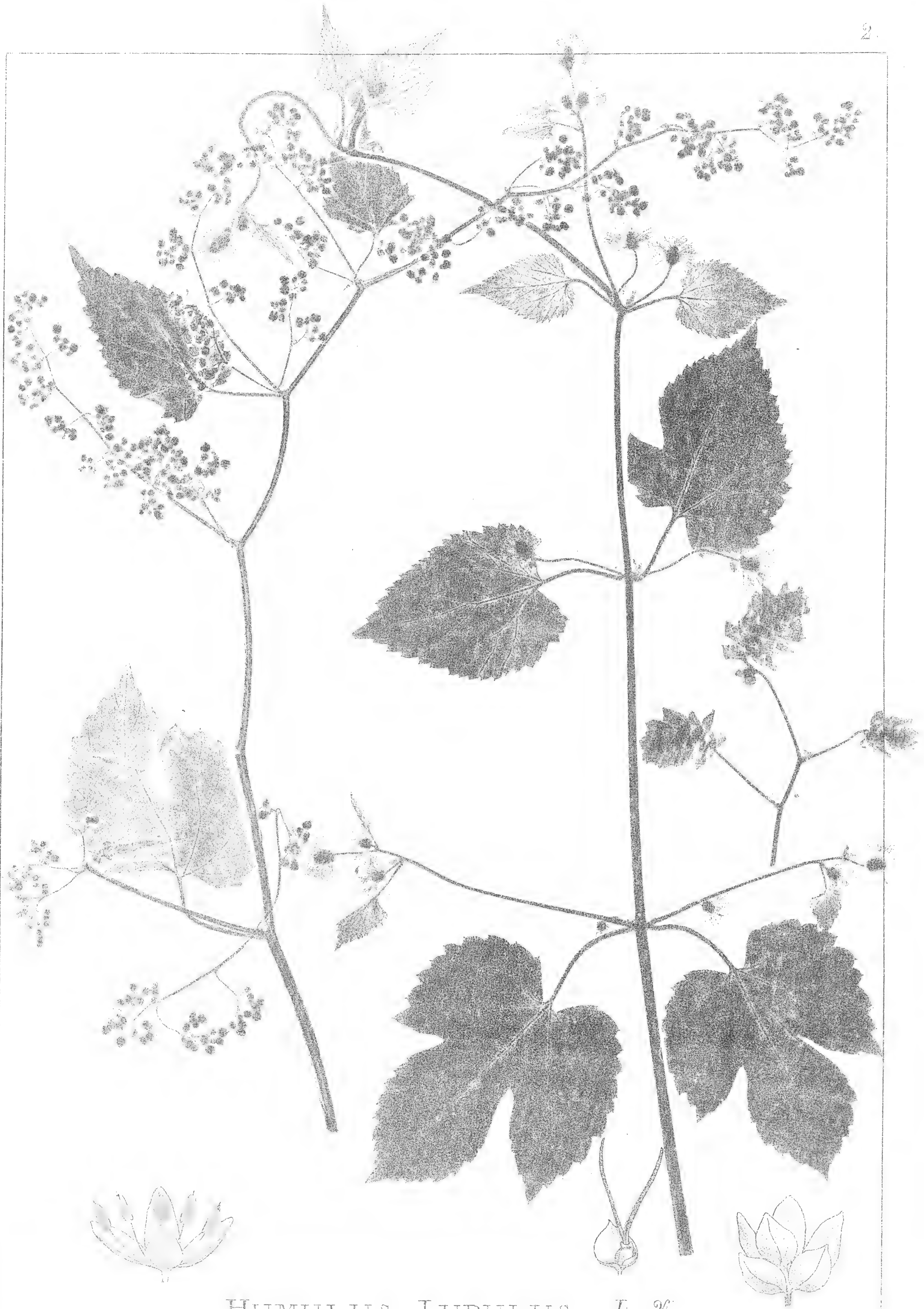
H. Lupulus. L..... pl. 2.





CANNABIS SATIVA L. ①





HUMULUS LUPULUS L. \mathcal{H}

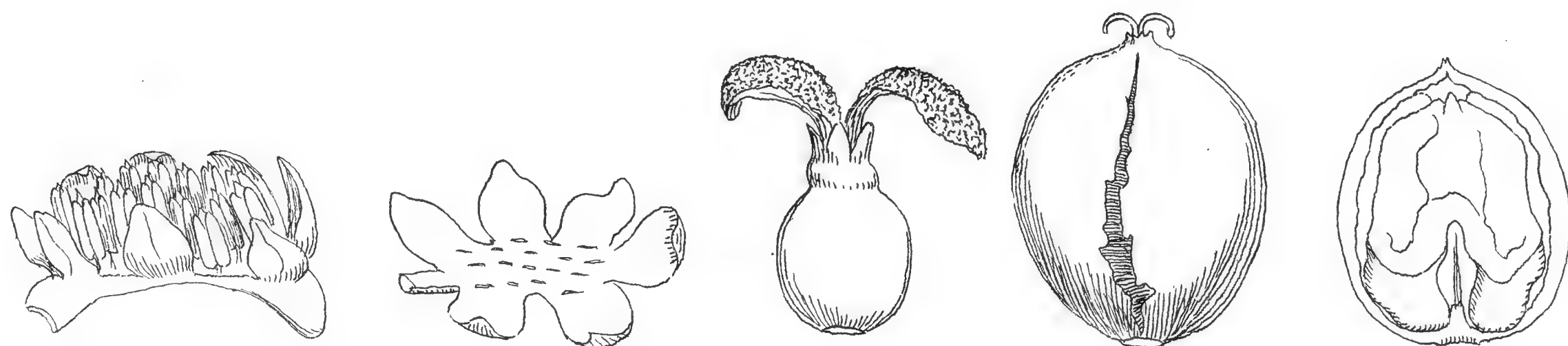
Fleurs monochromes
famille agrostoides
sans albumen.



GENRE USUQ

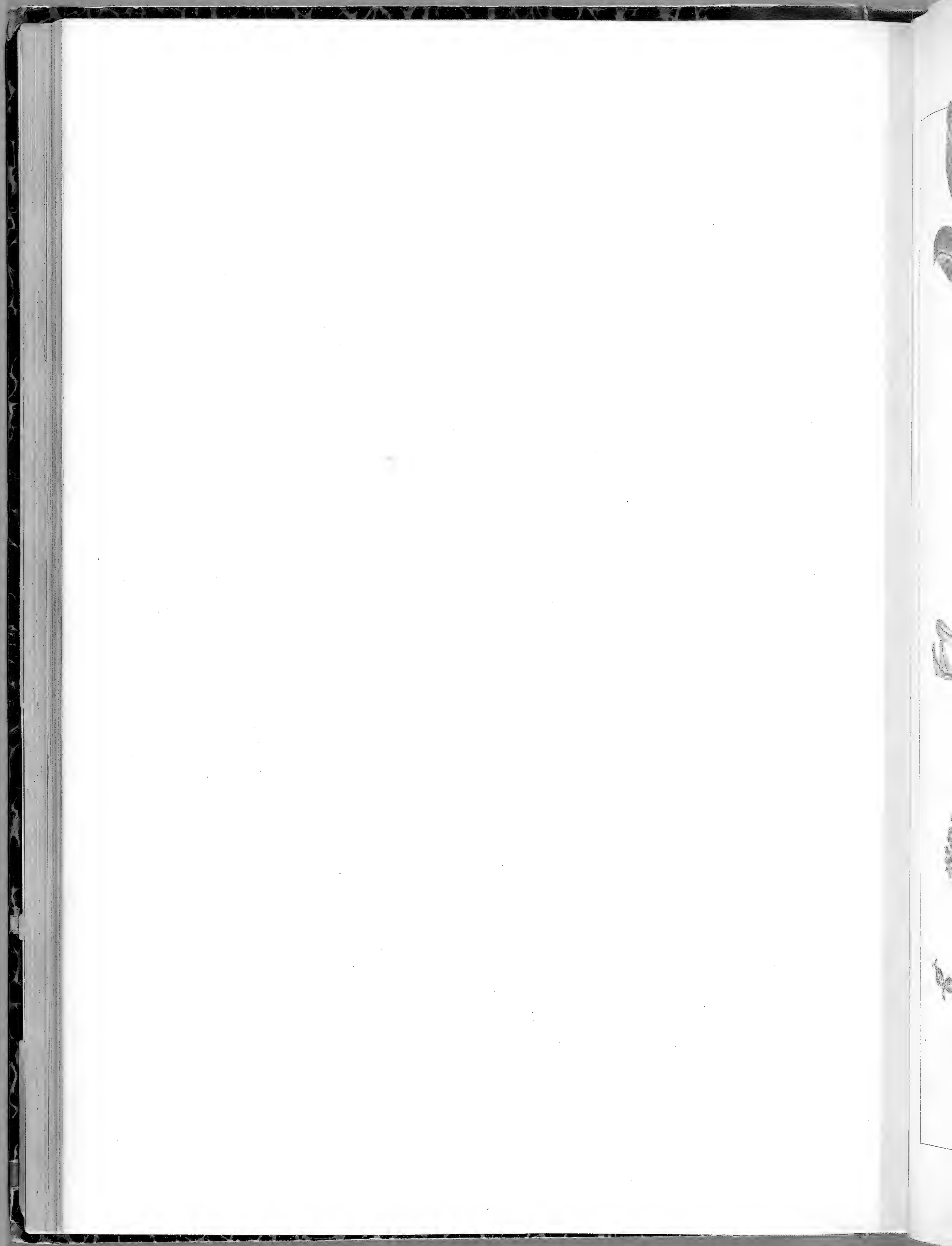
114^e Famille. — JUGLANDÉES.

Fleurs monoïques. Fleurs mâles en chaton; périanthe à 5-6 lobes inégaux; étamines plus ou moins nombreuses. Fleurs femelles agrégées: périanthe 3-4-fide ou 3-4-denté, en tube adhérent, soit à l'ovaire, soit à un involucre extérieur; ovaire uniloculaire, 4-loculaire à la base, devenant une noix monosperme; graine 4-lobée, à embryon renversé, sans albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Juglans*. L.

J. regia. L..... pl. 4





Fleurs 1
étamines 2
apparent;
suspendue.



1^{er} GENRE.

2^e GENRE.

3^e GENRE.

Q. sessili
Q. pubesc
Q. pedunc
Q. apenni

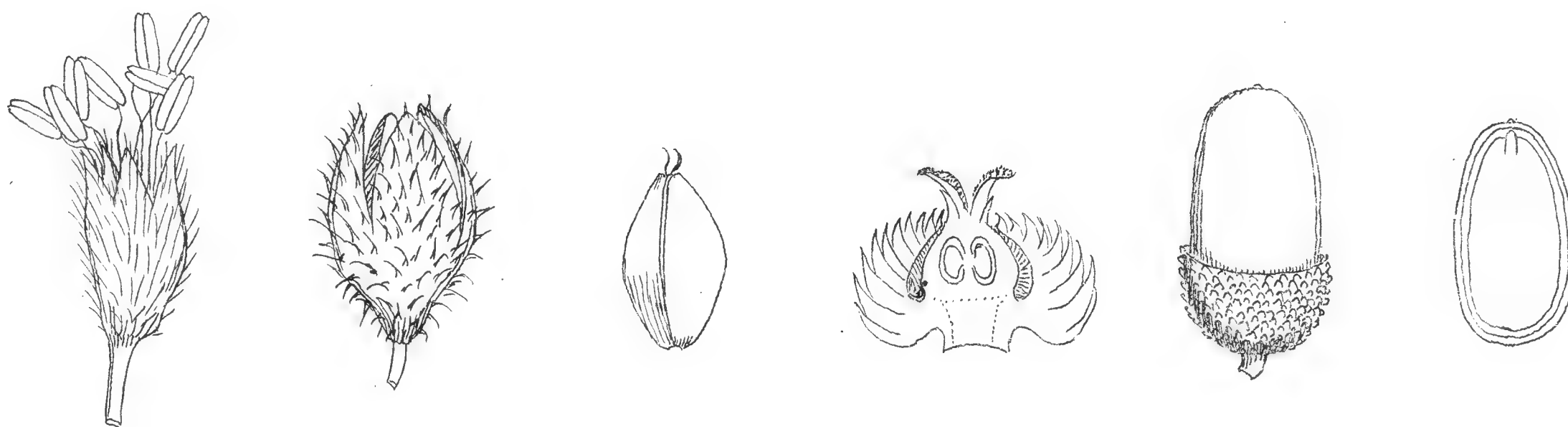
4^e GENRE.

5^e GENRE.

6^e GENRE.

115^e Famille. — CUPULIFÈRES.

Fleurs monoïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons : écaille, tantôt simple ou trifide, tantôt calyciforme à 5-6 divisions; étamines 4-20. Fleurs femelles, 1-3, dans un involucre qui s'accroît : périanthe adhérent à l'ovaire, à limbe peu apparent; ovaire à 2-6 loges 1-2-ovulées. Fruit indéhiscant, uniloculaire, souvent monosperme par avortement. Graine suspendue, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



1^{er} GENRE. — *Fagus*. Tourn.

F. sylvatica. L..... pl. 1.

2^e GENRE. — *Castanea*. Tourn.

C. vulgaris. Lamk..... pl. 2.

3^e GENRE. — *Quercus*. Tourn.

<i>Q. sessiliflora</i> . Sm.....	pl. 3.	<i>Q. Tozza</i> . Bosc.....	pl. 8.	<i>Q. Ilex</i> . L.....	pl. 12.
<i>Q. pubescens</i> . Willd.....	4.	<i>Q. Cerris</i> . L.....	9.	<i>Q. coccifera</i> . L.....	13.
<i>Q. pedunculata</i> . Ehrh.....	5,6.	<i>Q. Fontanesii</i> . Guss.....	10.		
<i>Q. apennina</i> . Lamk.....	7.	<i>Q. Suber</i> . L.....	11.		

4^e GENRE. — *Corylus*. Tourn.

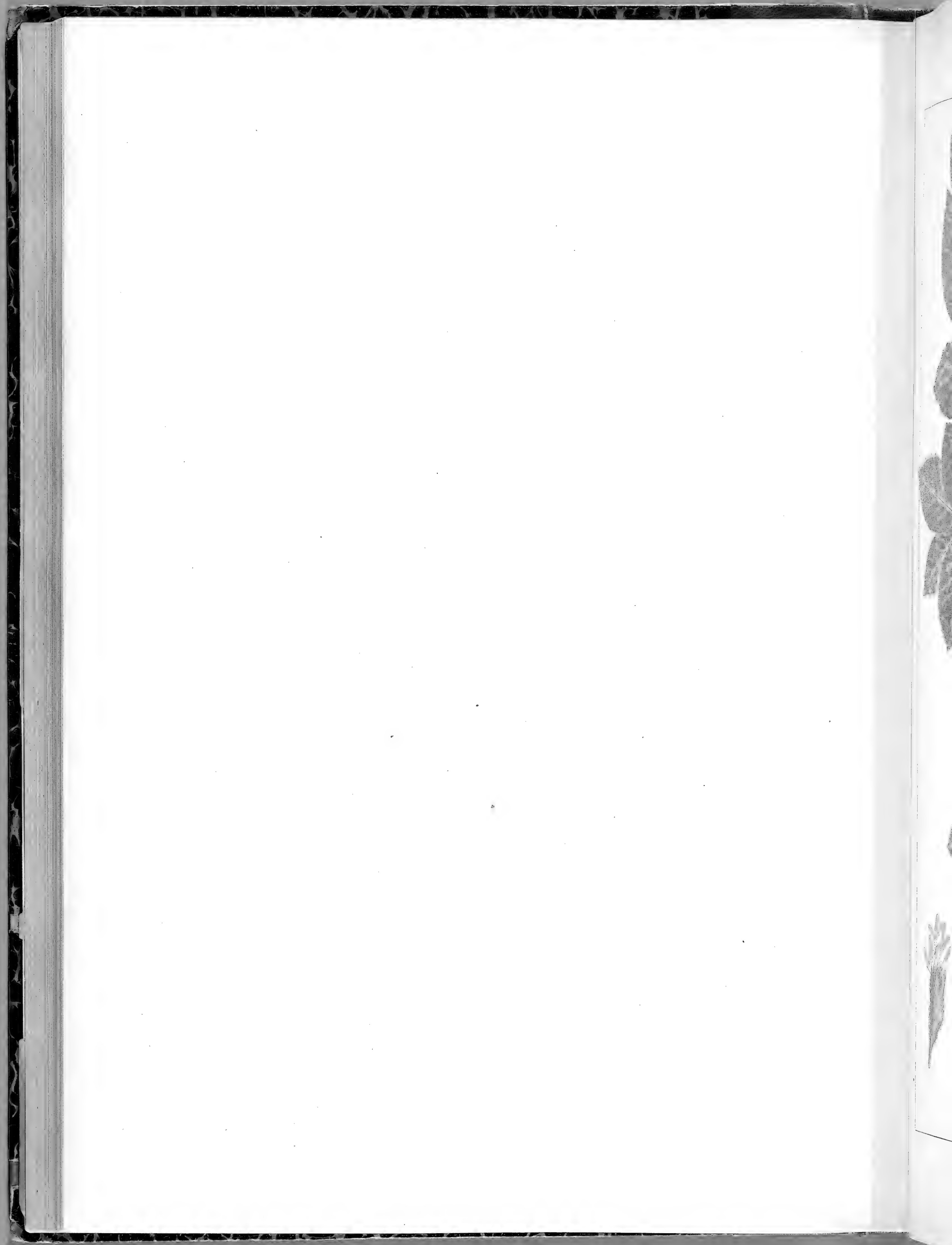
C. Avellana. L..... p. 15.

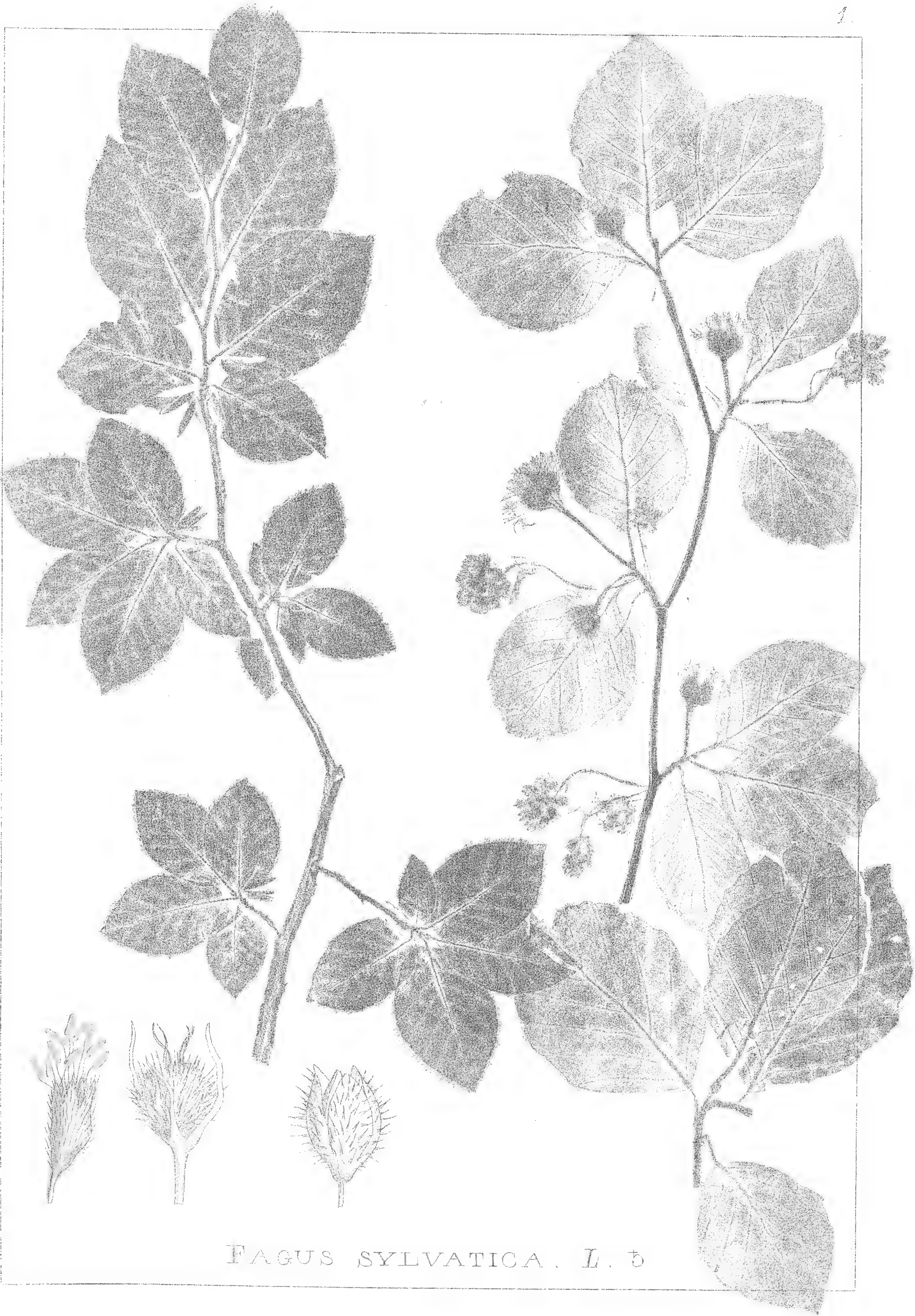
5^e GENRE. — *Carpinus*. L.

C. Betulus. L..... pl. 16.

6^e GENRE. — *Ostrya*. Mich.

O. carpinifolia. Scop..... pl. 17.





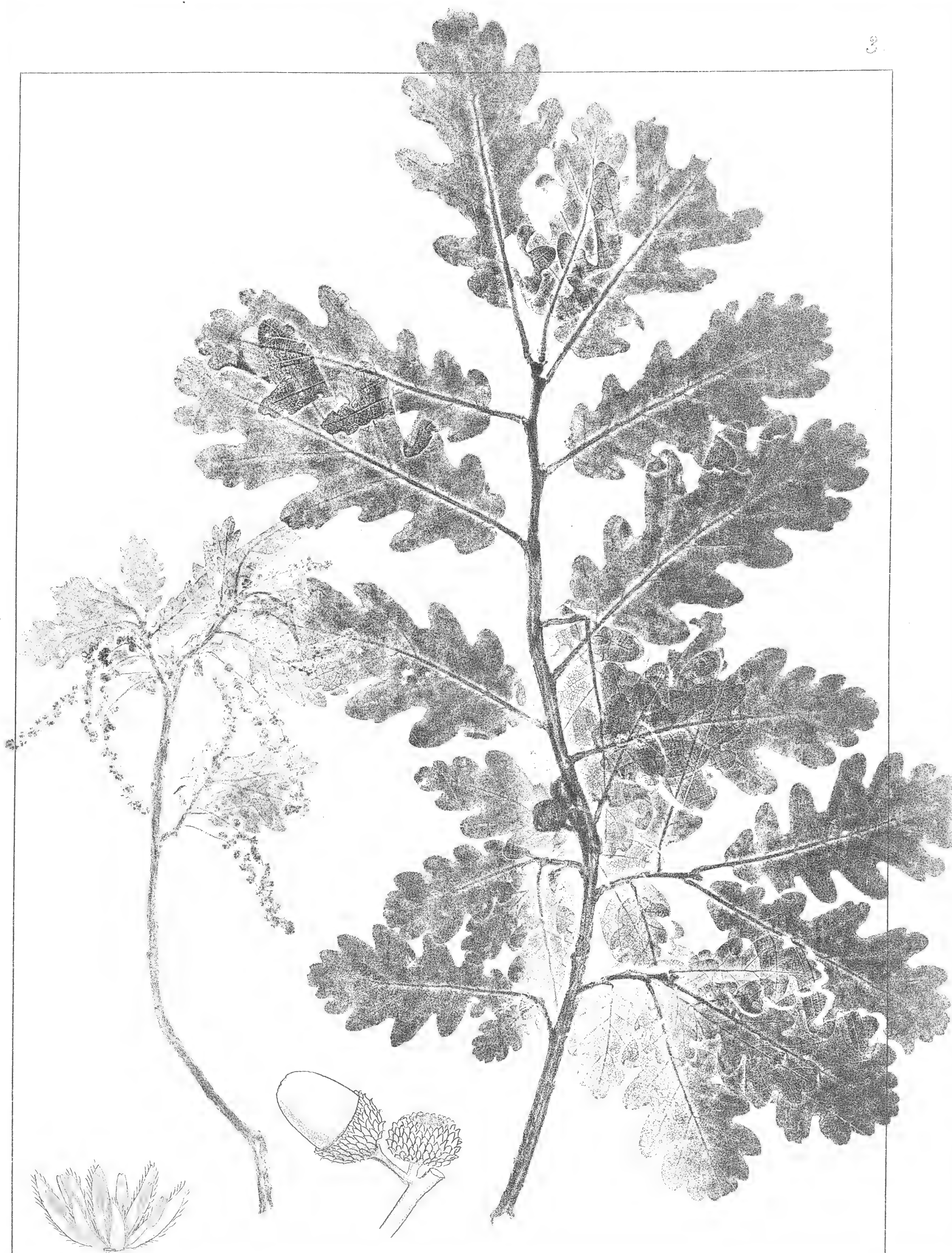
FAGUS SYLVATICA, L. 5





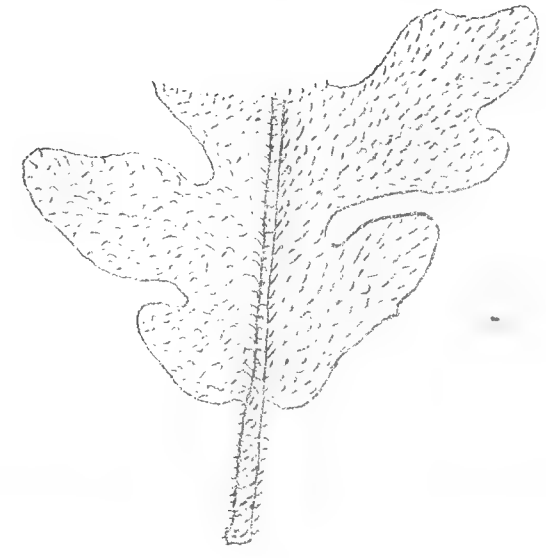
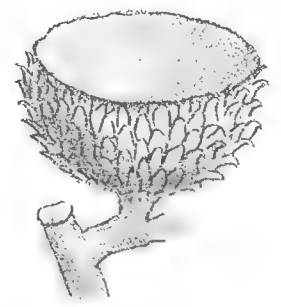
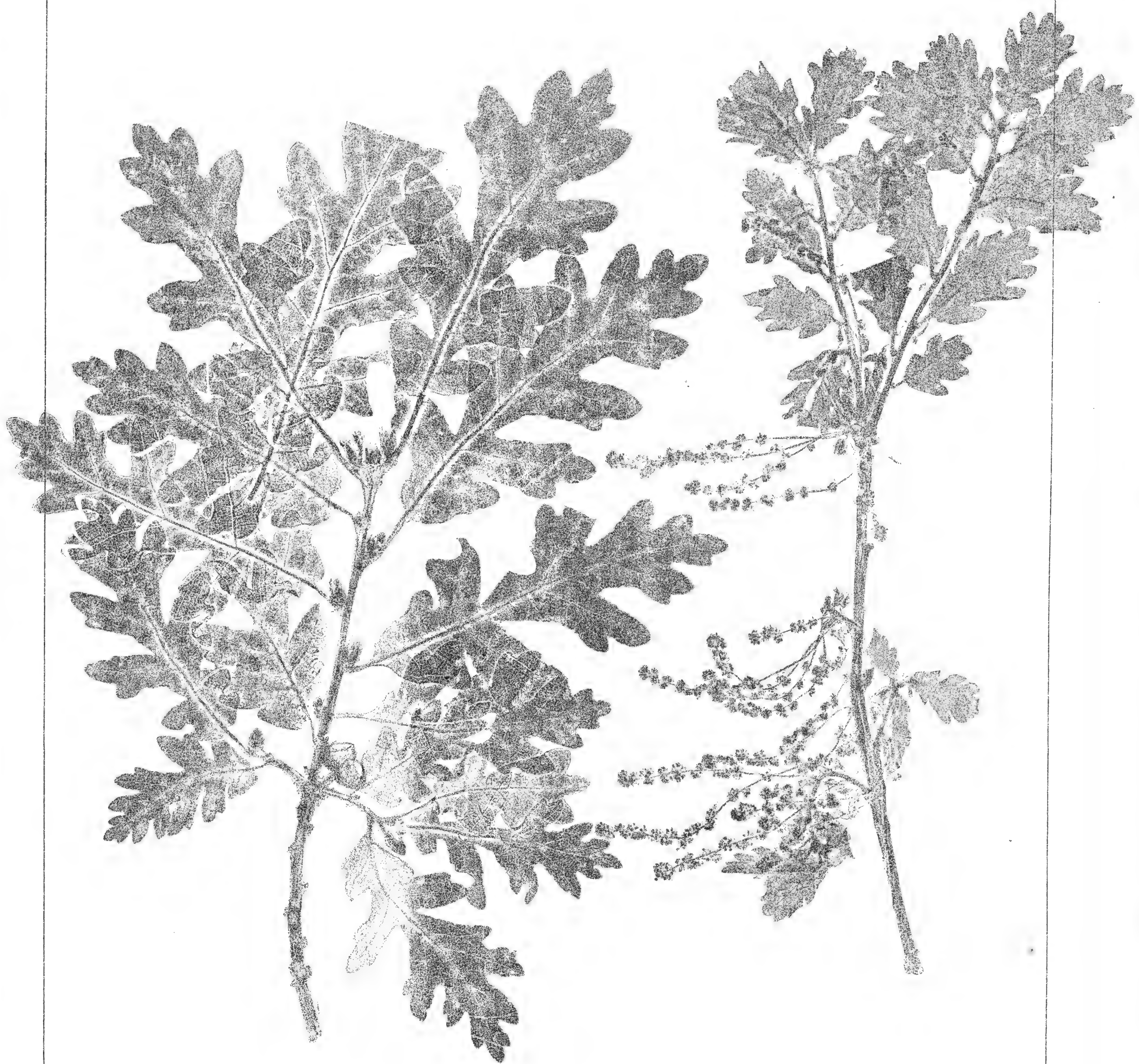
CASTANEA VULGARIS. LAMK. 5



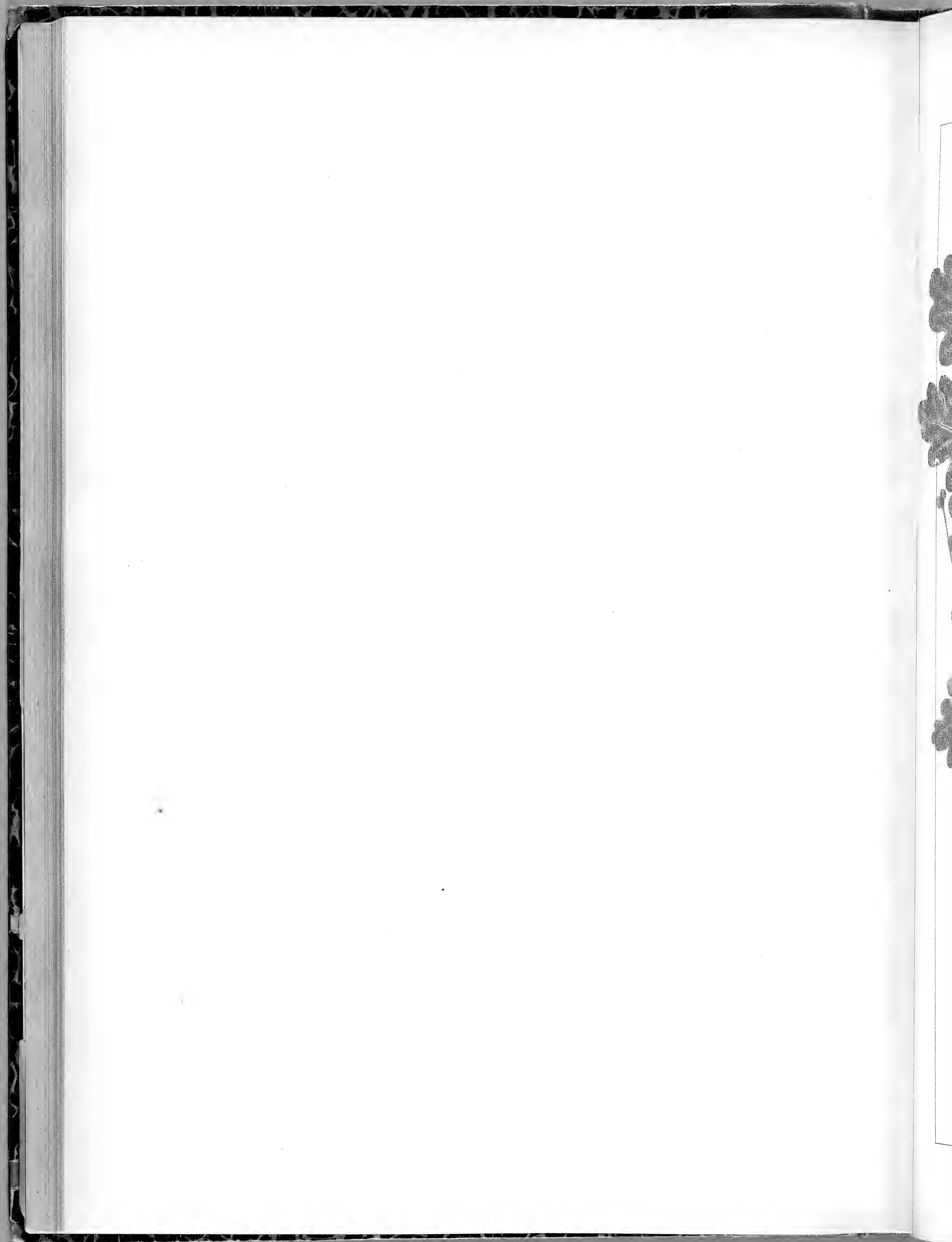


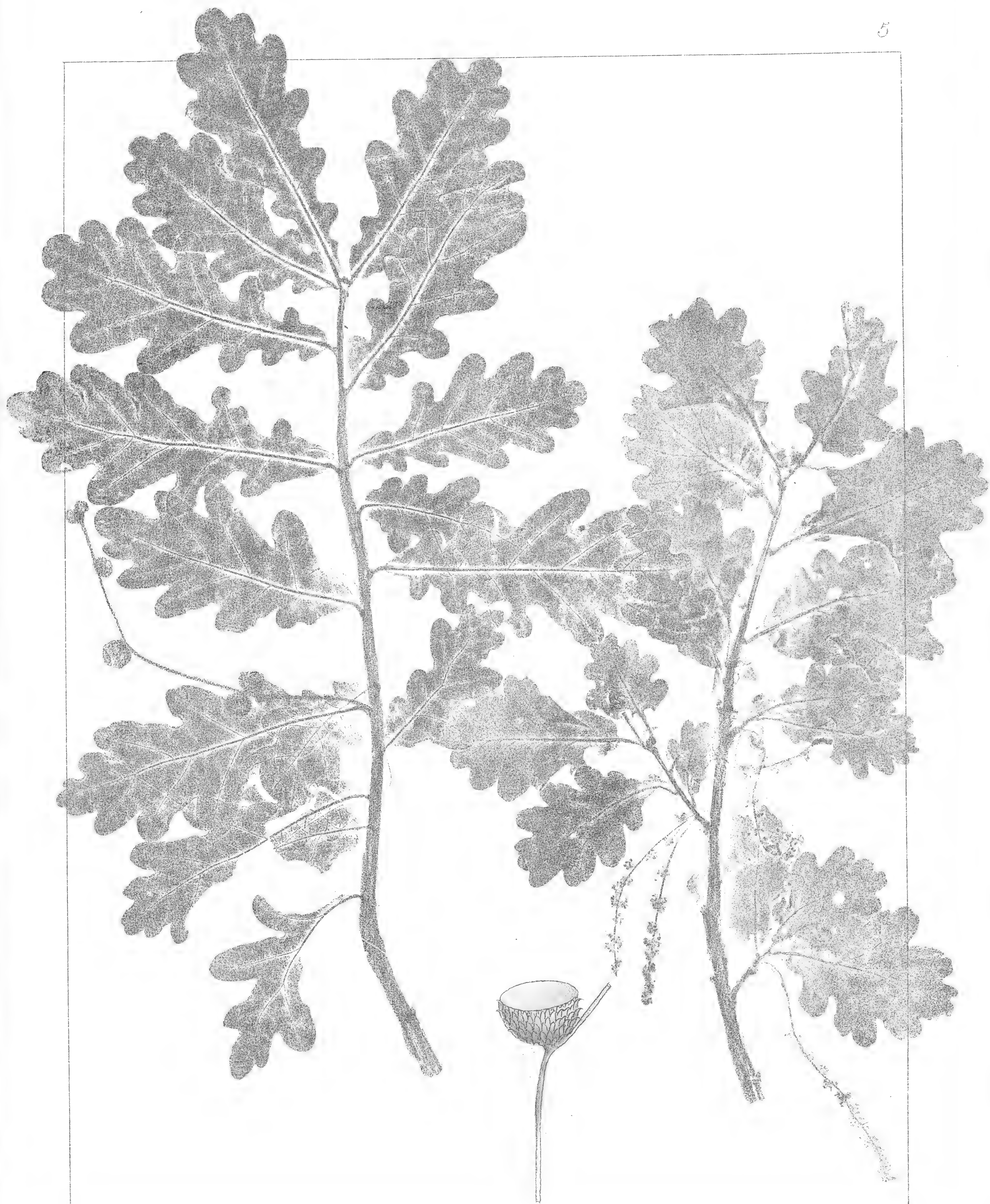
QUERCUS SESSILIFLORA. SM. ♂



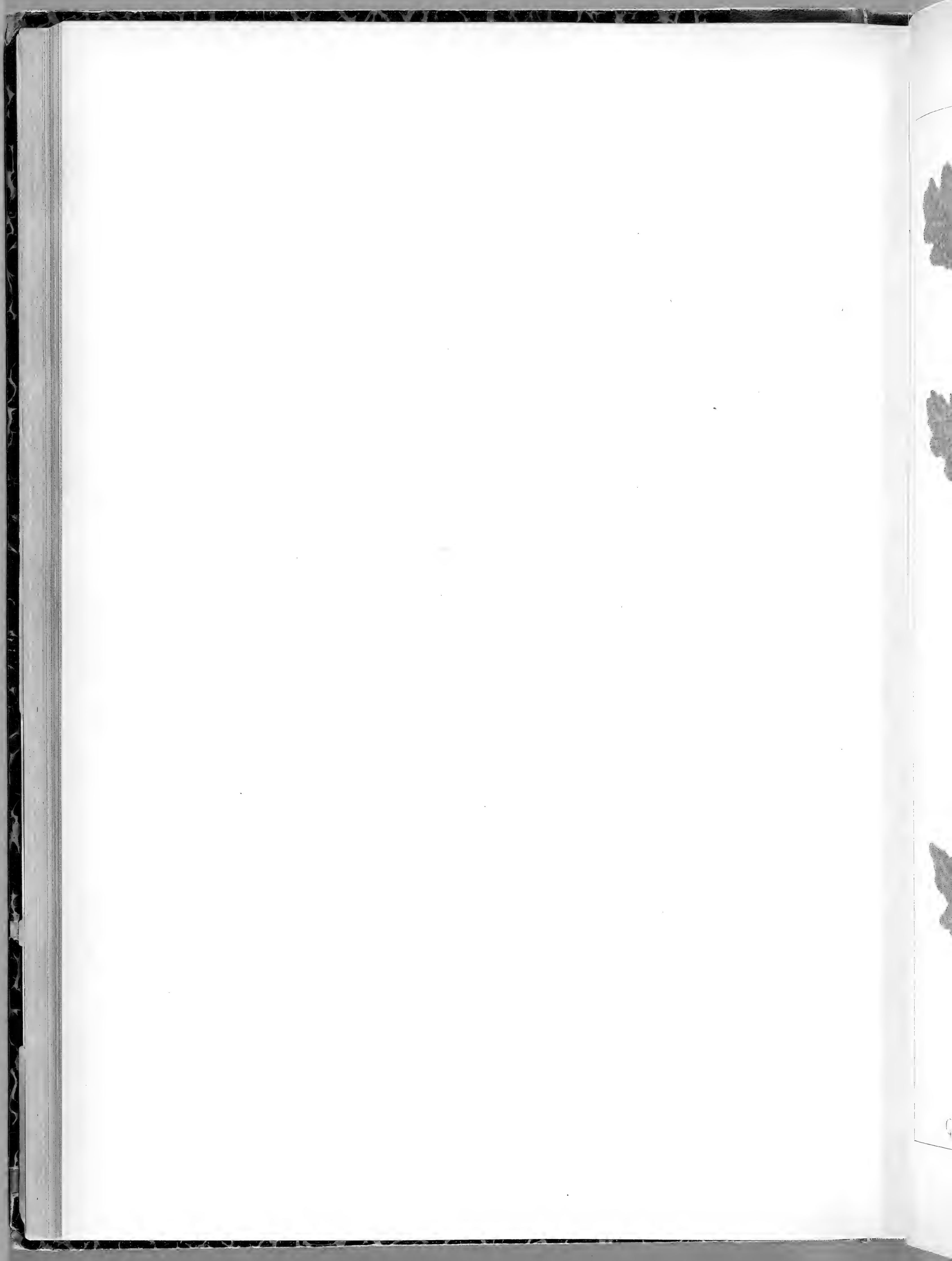


Q. PUBESCENS . *WILLD.* 5





Q. PEDUNCULATA. EHRH. 5



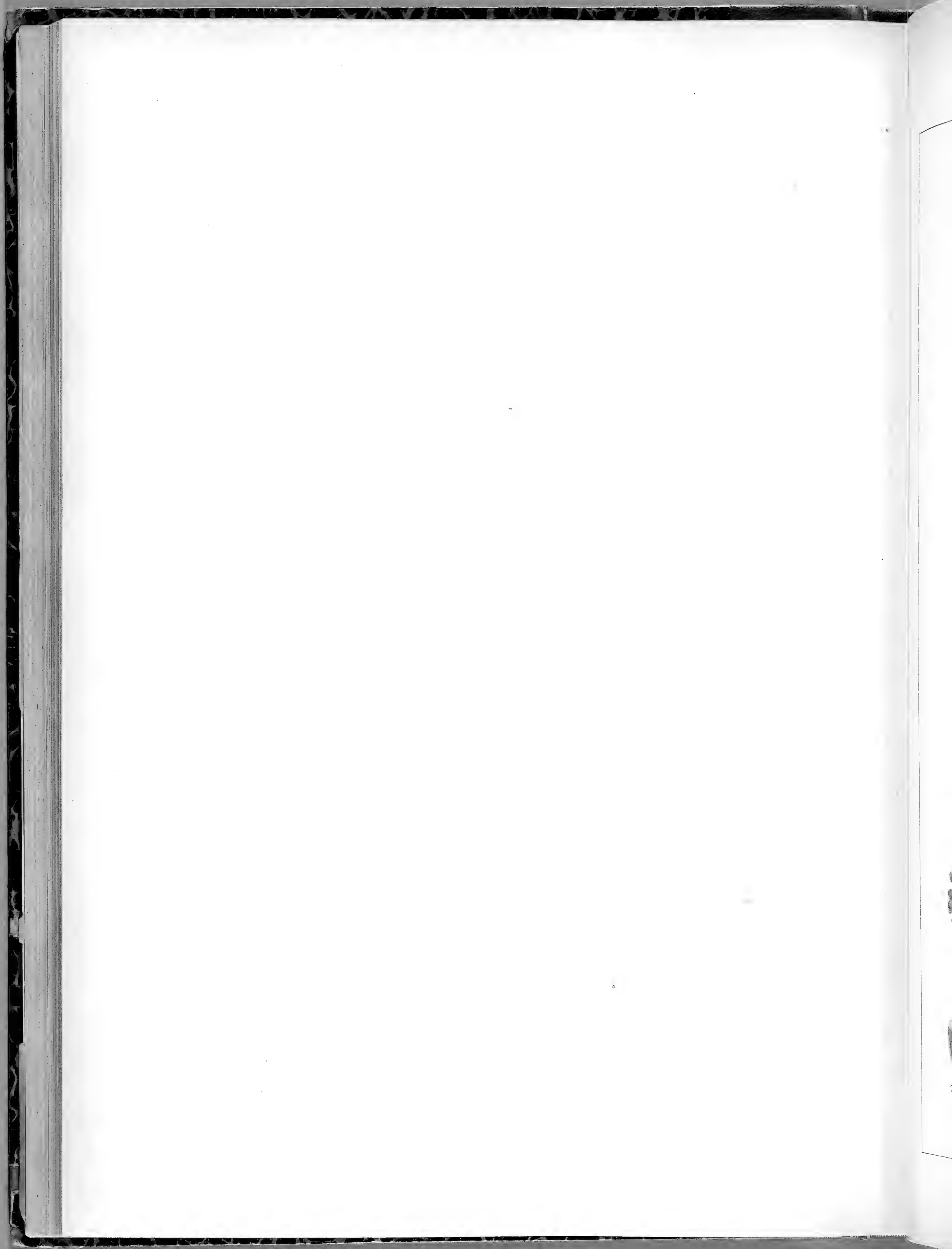


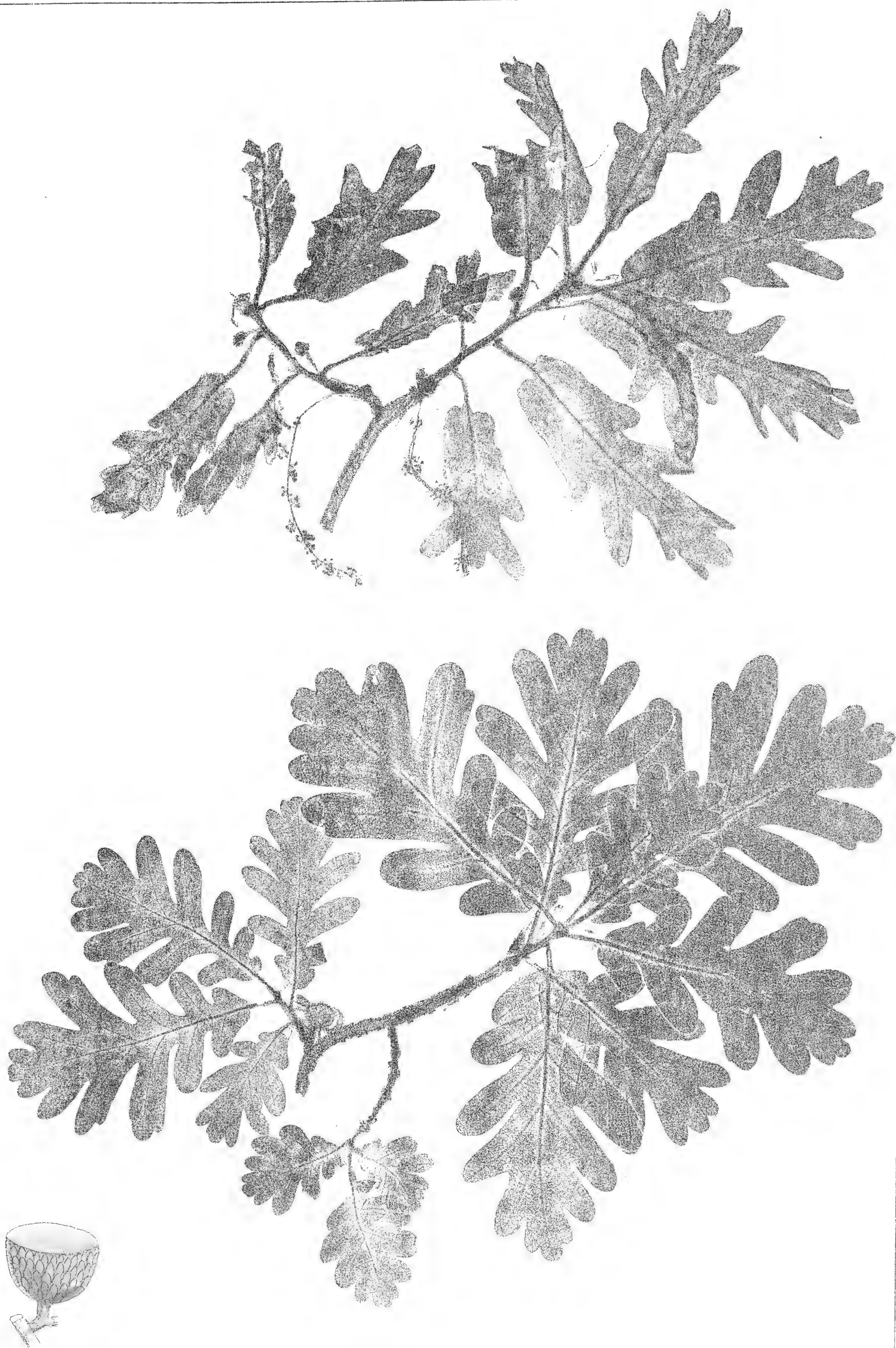
Q. PEDUNCULATA, EHRH. Var. fastigiata.





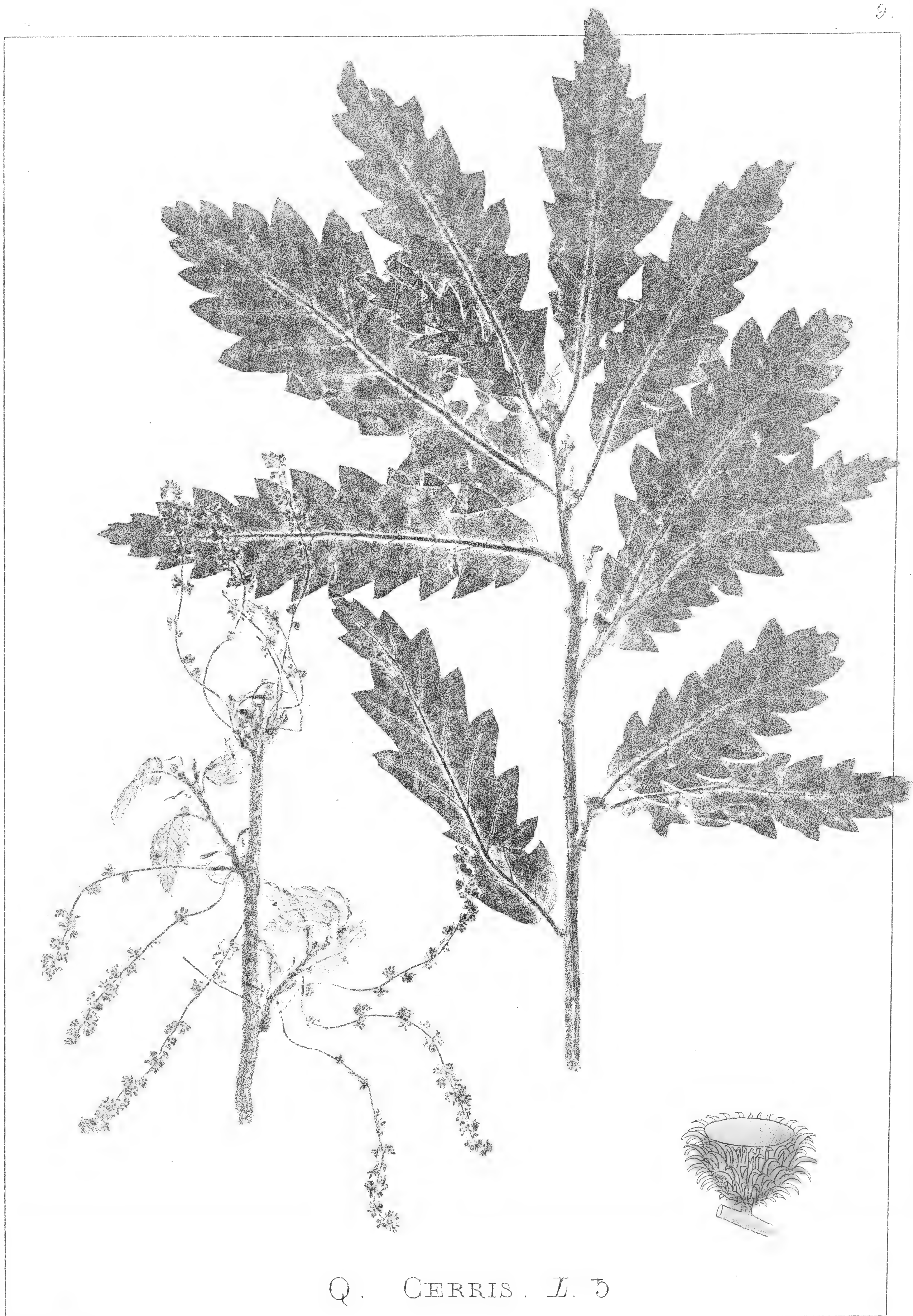
Q. APENNINA. LAMK. 5





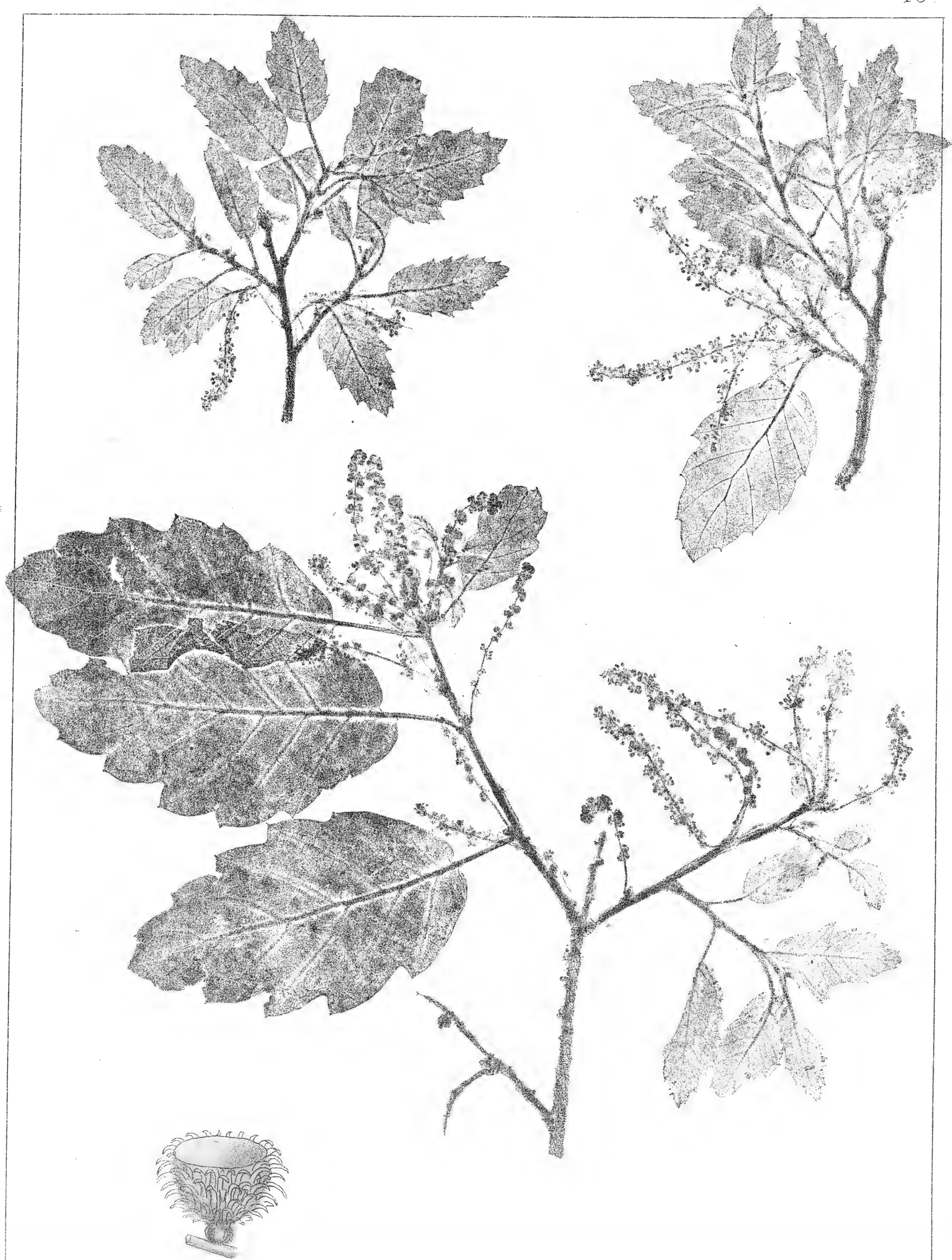
Q TOZZA. Bosc 5





Q. CERRIS . L. 5





Q. FONTANESII. GUSS. 5





Q. SUBER. L. 5





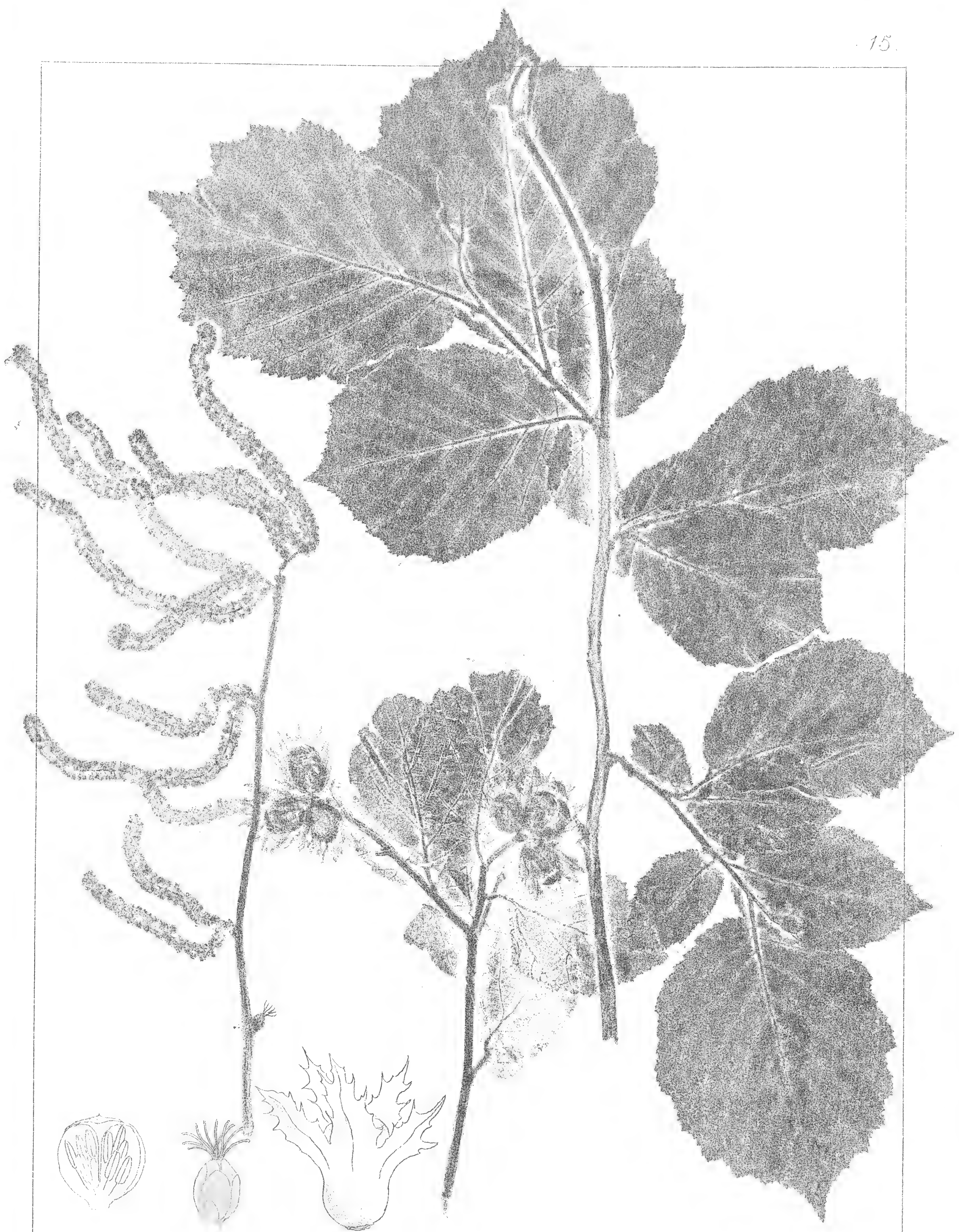
Q. ILEX. I. 5





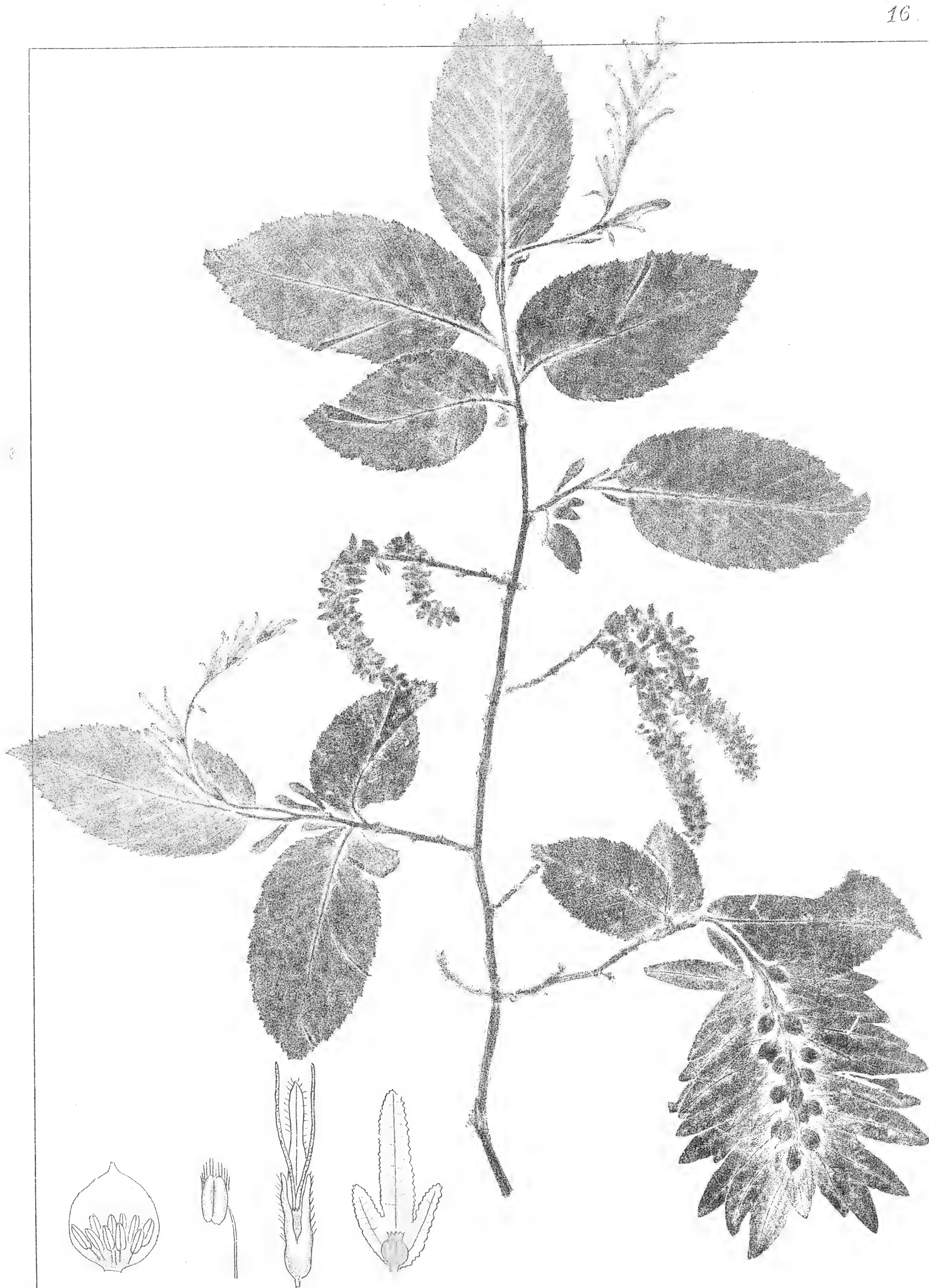
Q. COCCIFERA. L. 5





CORYLUS AVELLANA. L. 5





CARPINUS BETULUS. L. ♂





OSTRYA CARPINIFOLIA. SCOP. ♂

Fleurs
parfois
parietaux
de longs

1^{er} GENRE

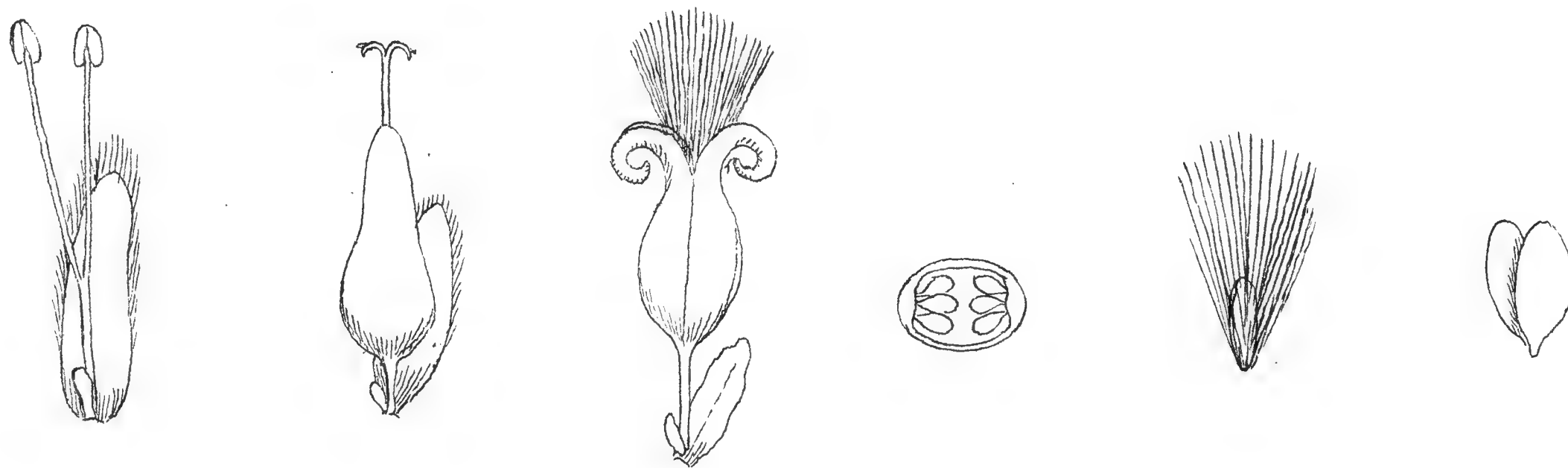
S. pente
S. fragl
S. alba
S. Vite
S. baby
S. amyg
S. hippo
S. moll
S. lucar
S. purp
S. rubr

2^e GENRE

P. trem
P. alba

116^e Famille. — SALICINÉES.

Fleurs dioïques, toutes en chatons, solitaires à l'aisselle d'une écaille persistante. Fleurs mâles : 2 étamines, parfois plus, à filets libres ou unis. Fleurs femelles : ovaire libre, subuniloculaire, formé de 2 carpelles à placentas pariétaux. Fruit capsulaire polysperme, loculicide, à 2 valves enroulées au sommet. Graines dressées, enveloppées de longs poils, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



1^{er} GENRE — *Salix*. Tourn.

<i>S. pentandra</i> . L.....	pl. 4.	<i>S. daphnoides</i> . Willd.....	pl. 17.	<i>S. nigricans</i> . Sm.....	pl. 33-34.
<i>S. fragilis</i> . L.....	2.	<i>S. viminalis</i> . L.....	18.	<i>S. phyllcifolia</i> L.....	35.
<i>S. alba</i> . L.....	3.	<i>S. Smithiana</i> . Willd.....	19, 20.	<i>S. lapponum</i> . L.....	36.
<i>S. vitellina</i> . L.....	4.	<i>S. oleifolia</i> . Vill.....	22.	<i>S. caesia</i> Vill.....	37.
<i>S. babylonica</i> . L.....	5.	<i>S. cinerea</i> . L.....	23.	<i>S. glauca</i> . L.....	38.
<i>S. amygdalina</i> . L.....	6, 7.	<i>S. grandifolia</i> . Ser.....	24.	<i>S. arbuscula</i> . L.....	39.
<i>S. hippophaefolia</i> . T.....	9.	<i>S. caprea</i> . L.....	25.	<i>S. myrsinites</i> . L.....	40.
<i>S. mollissima</i> . Ehrh.....	10.	<i>S. aurita</i> . L.....	26.	<i>S. pyrenaica</i> . Gou.....	41.
<i>S. incana</i> Schrank.....	11-13.	<i>S. ambigua</i> . Ehrh.....	27.	<i>S. reticulata</i> . L.....	42.
<i>S. purpurea</i> . L.....	14.	<i>S. repens</i> .L.....	28-31.	<i>S. retusa</i> . L.....	43-44.
<i>S. rubra</i> . Huds.....	15.	<i>S. hastata</i> . L.....	32.	<i>S. herbacea</i> . L.....	45.

2^e GENRE. — *Populus*. Tourn.

<i>P. tremula</i> . L.....	pl. 46.	<i>P. canescens</i> . Sm.....	pl. 48.	<i>P. nigra</i> . L.....	pl. 50.
<i>P. alba</i> . L.....	47.	<i>P. virginiana</i> Desf.....	49.	<i>P. pyramidalis</i> . Ros.....	51.









S. FRAGILIS . L. 5





S. ALBA. L. 5





S. VITELLINA. L. ♂





S. BABYLONICA. L. 5



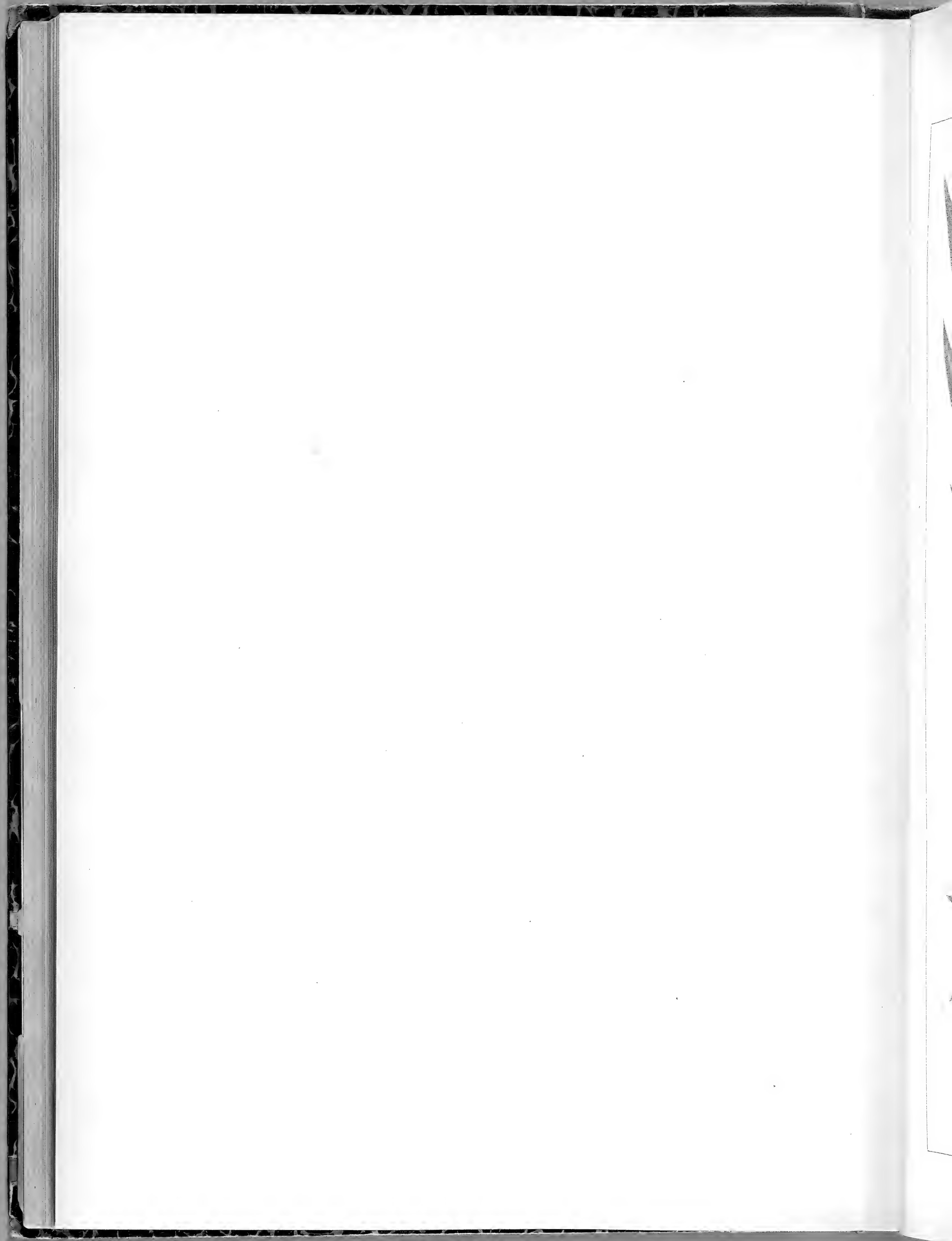


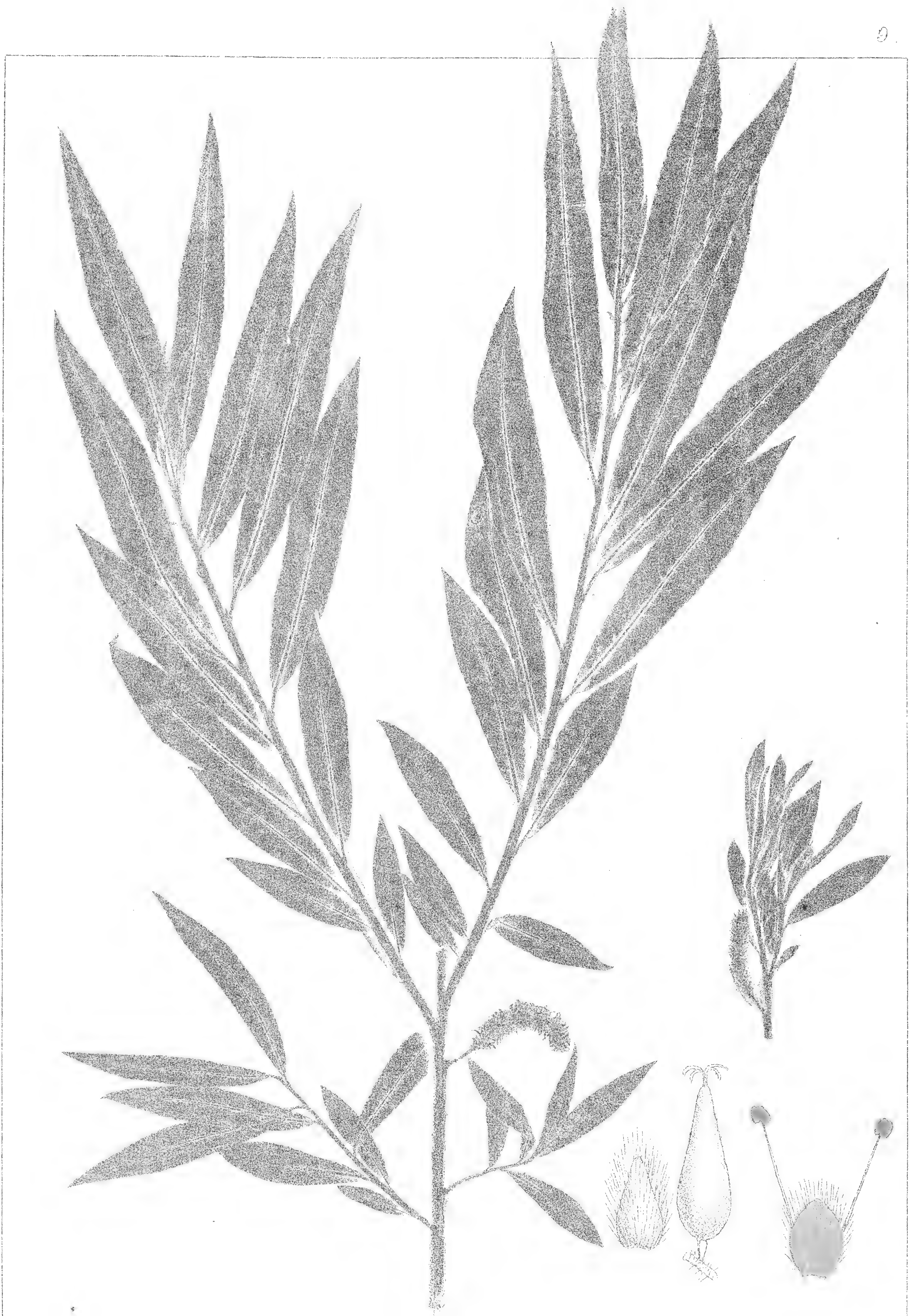
S. AMYGDALINA. L. ♂





S. AMYGDALINA, L. Var. concolor.





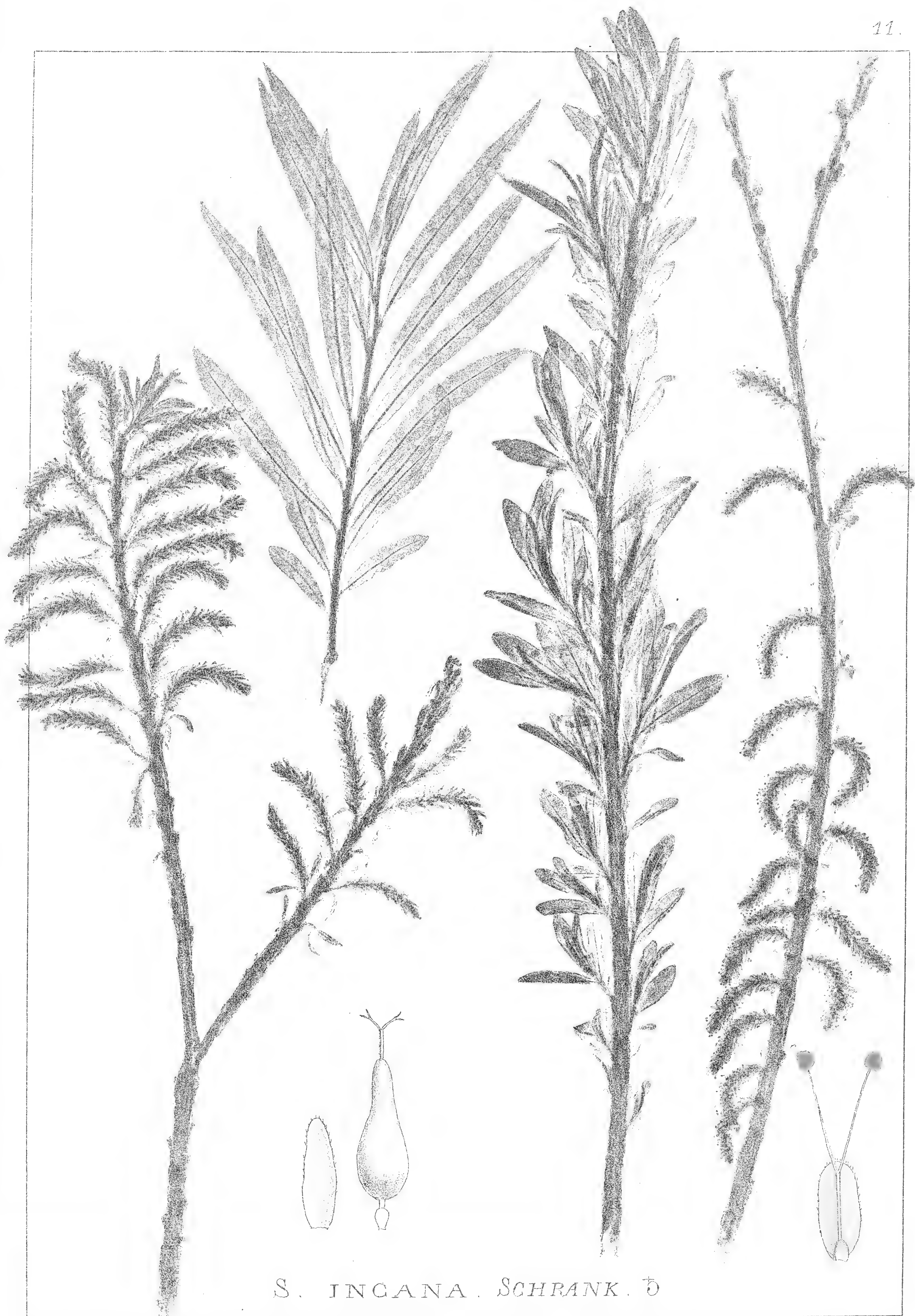
S. HIPPOPHAEOFOLIA. THUILL. ♂





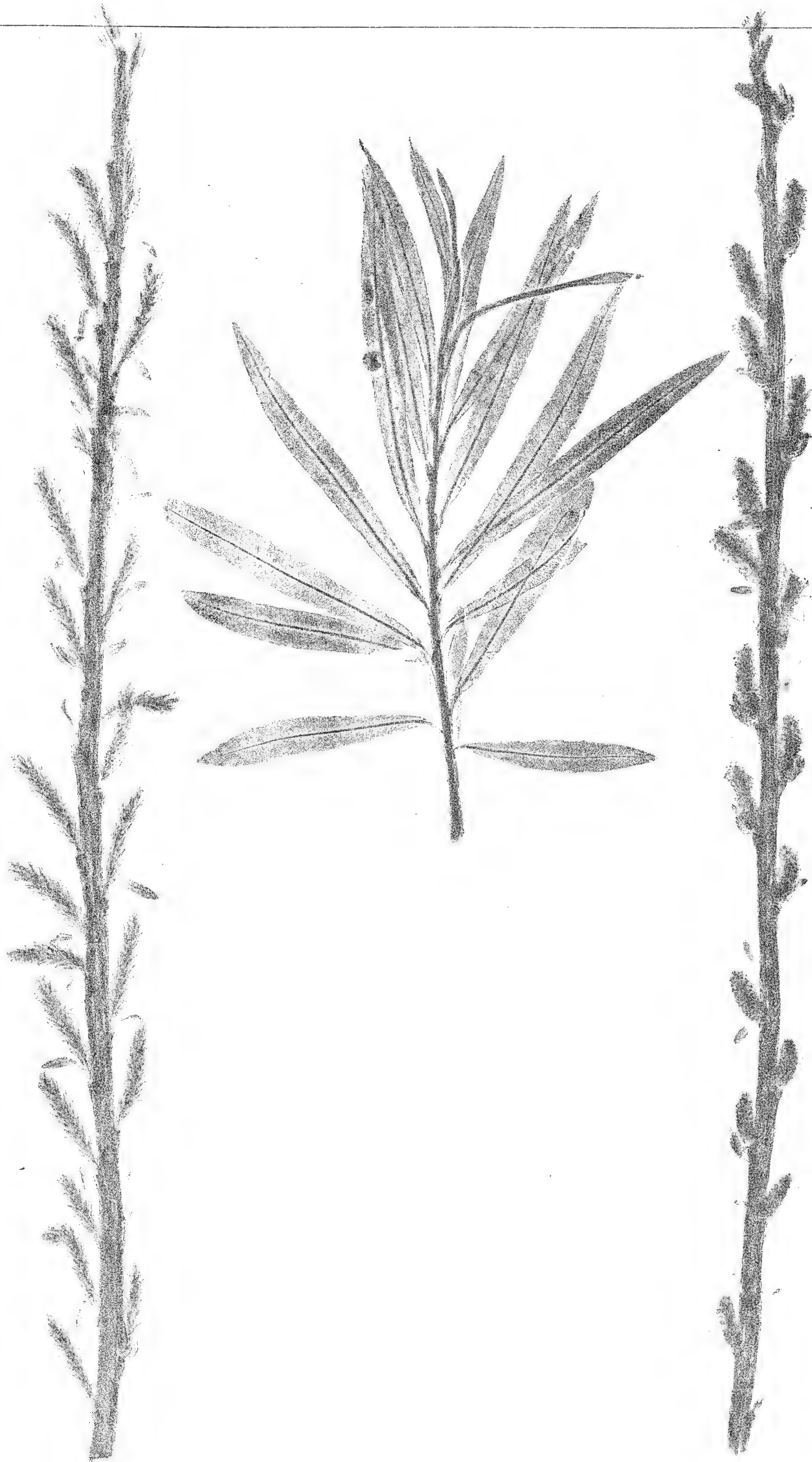
S. MOLLISSIMA. EHRH. ♂





S. INCANA. SCHRANK. ♂



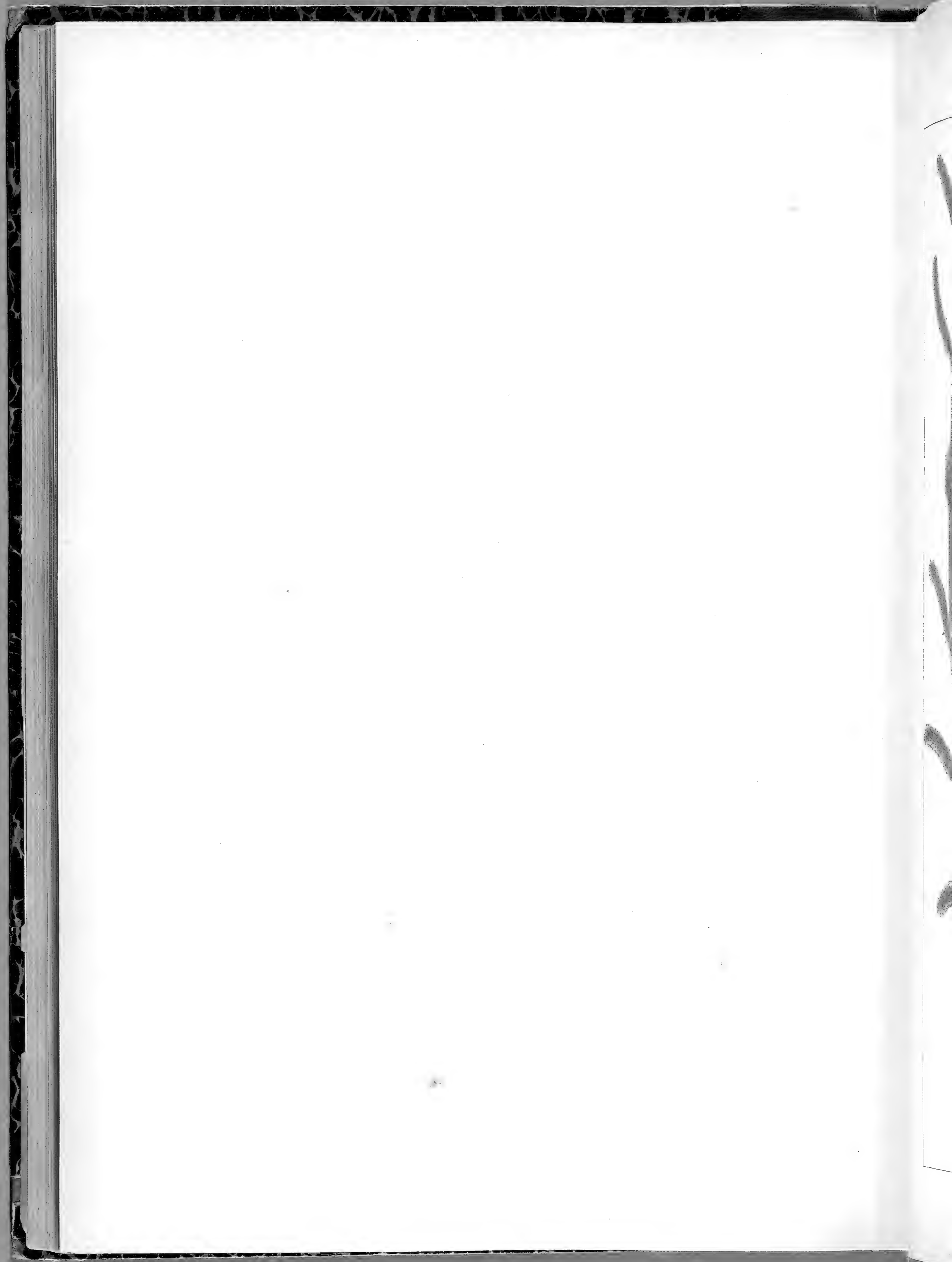


S. INCANA. EHRH. Var rubroxylla



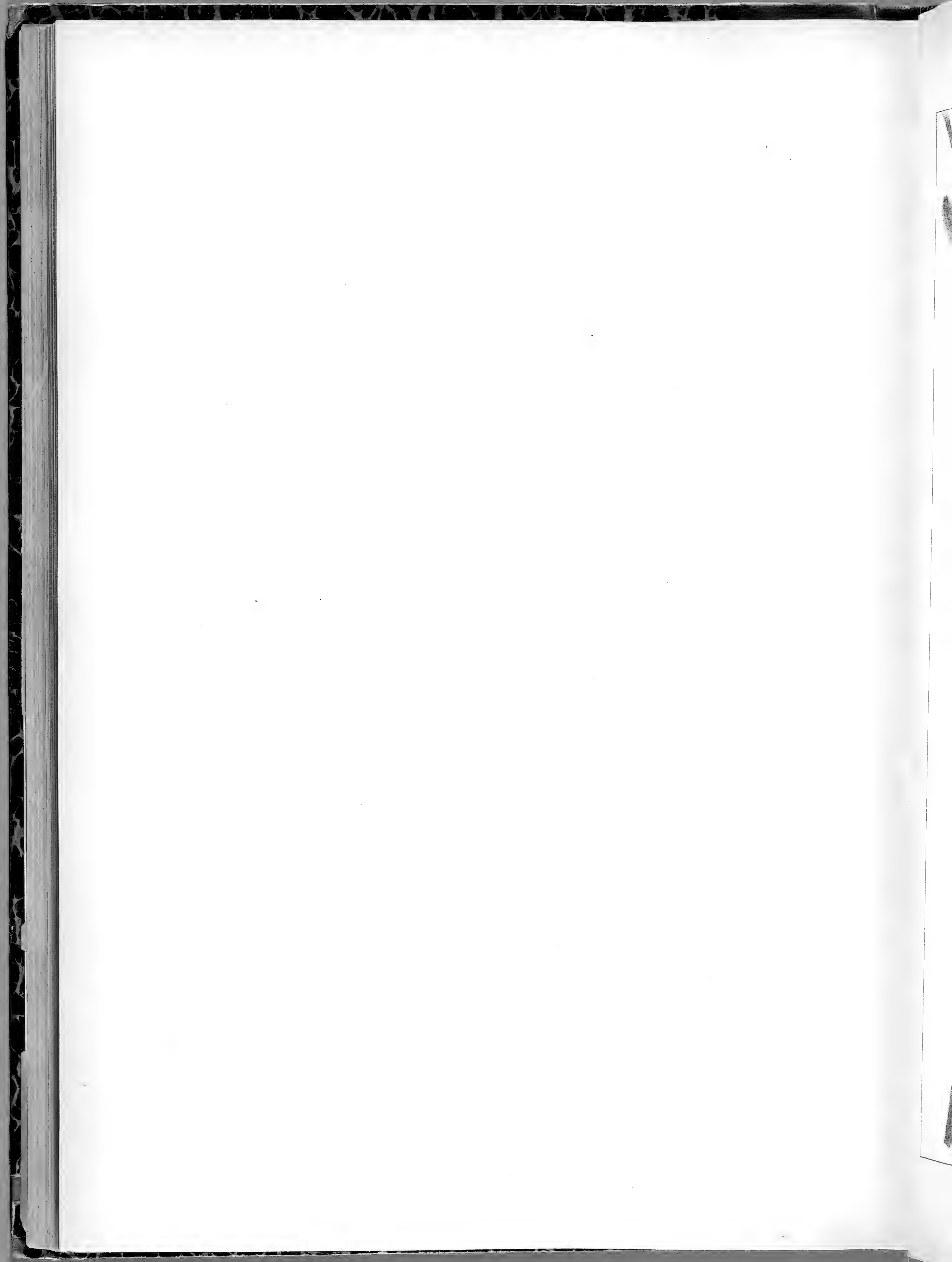


S. INCANA. EHRH. Var. *lavandulifolia*.

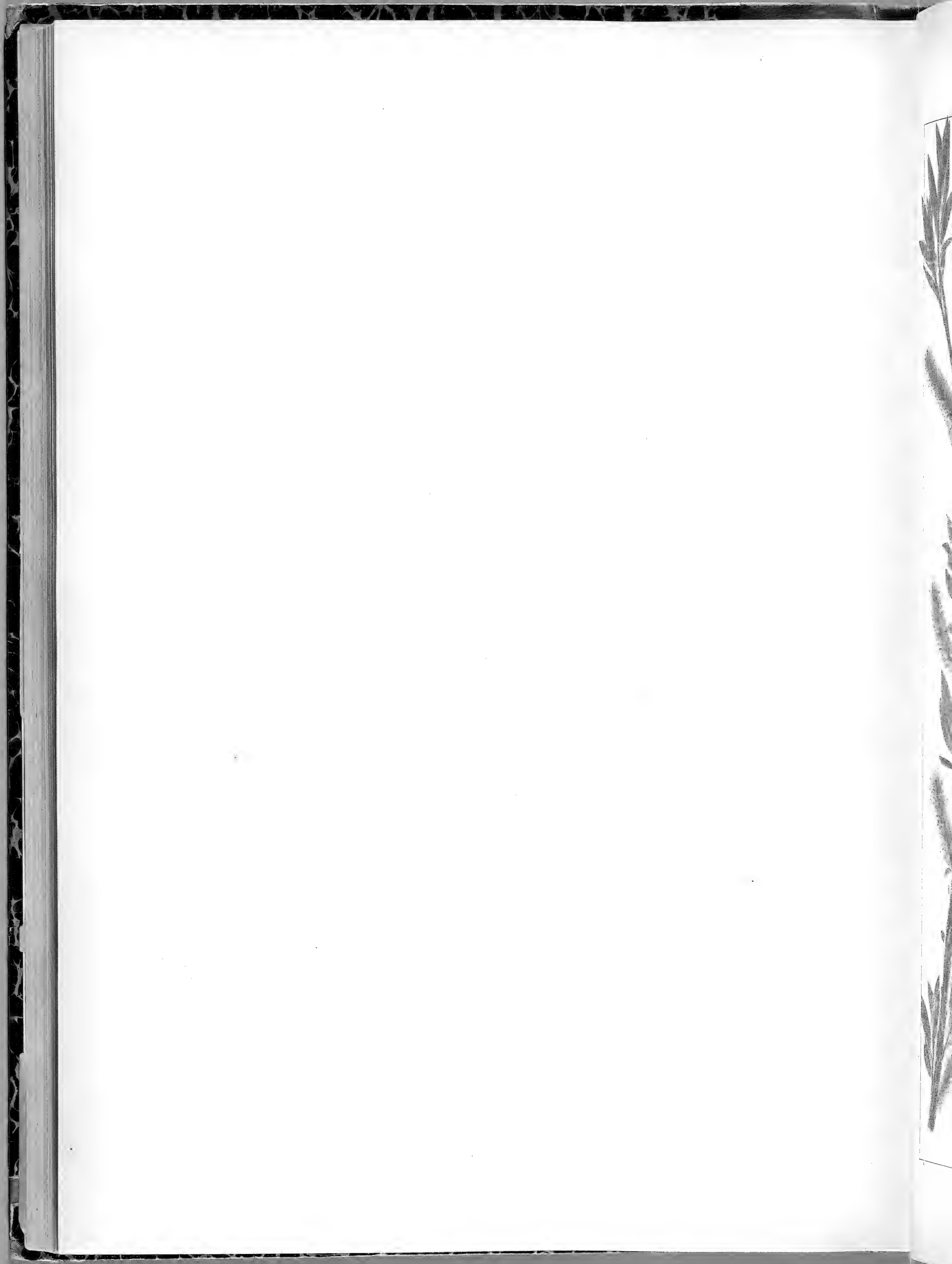




S. PURPUREA. L. 5







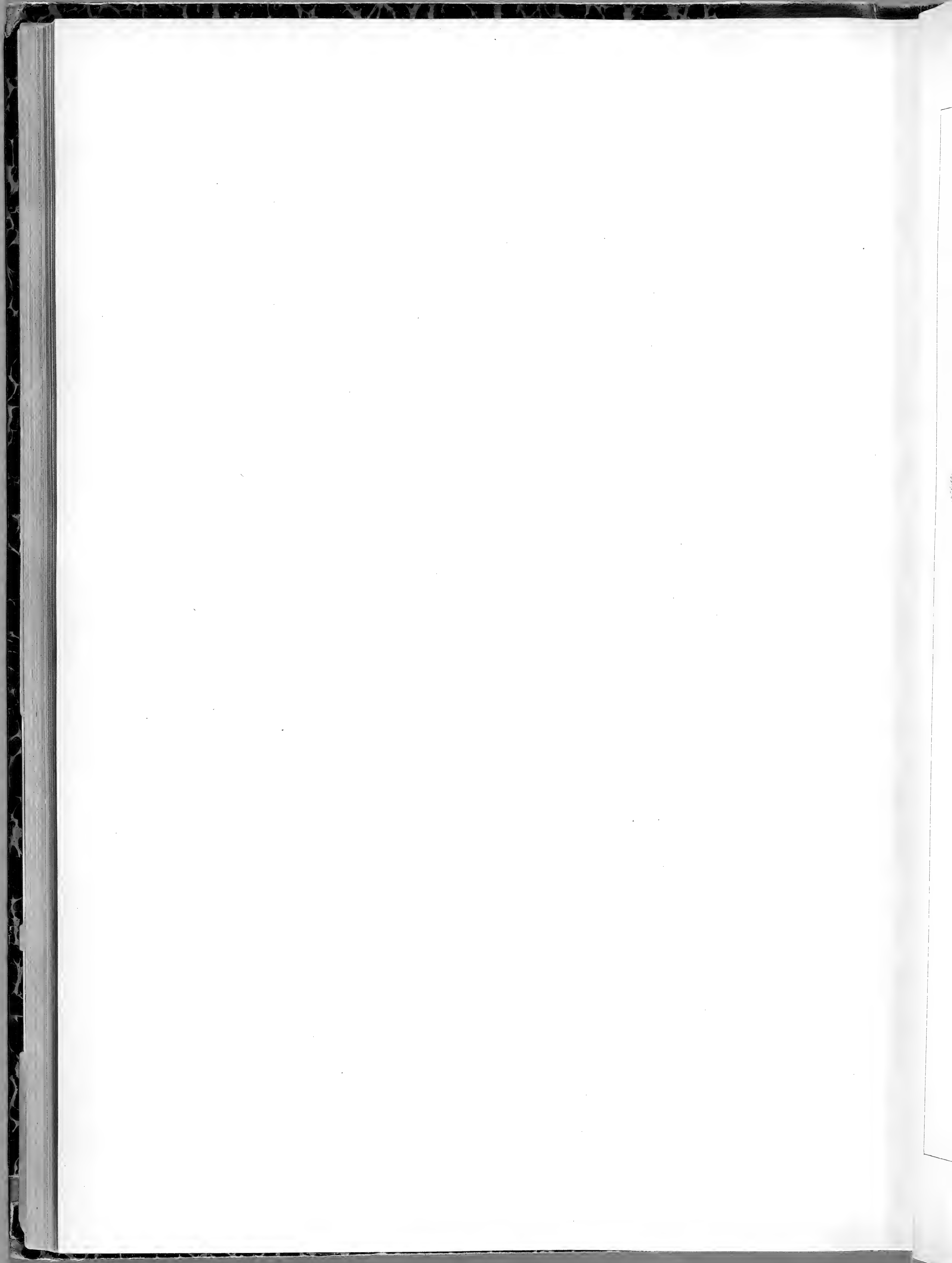


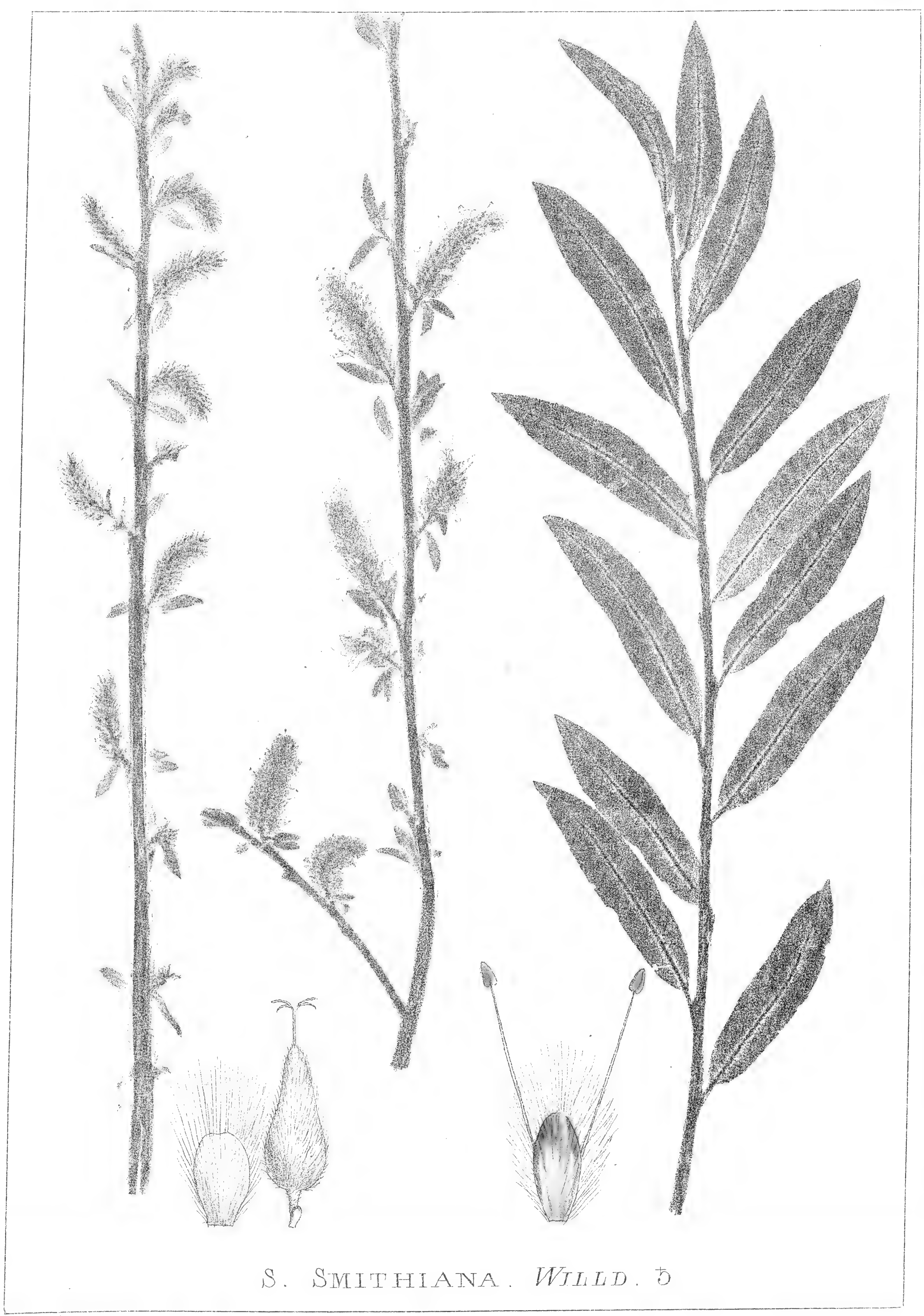
S. DAPHNOIDES. VILL. 5





S. VIMINALIS. L. 5





S. SMITHIANA. Willd. ♂





S. SMITHIANA. Willd. Var. obscura.





S. ACUMINATA. KOCH. 5



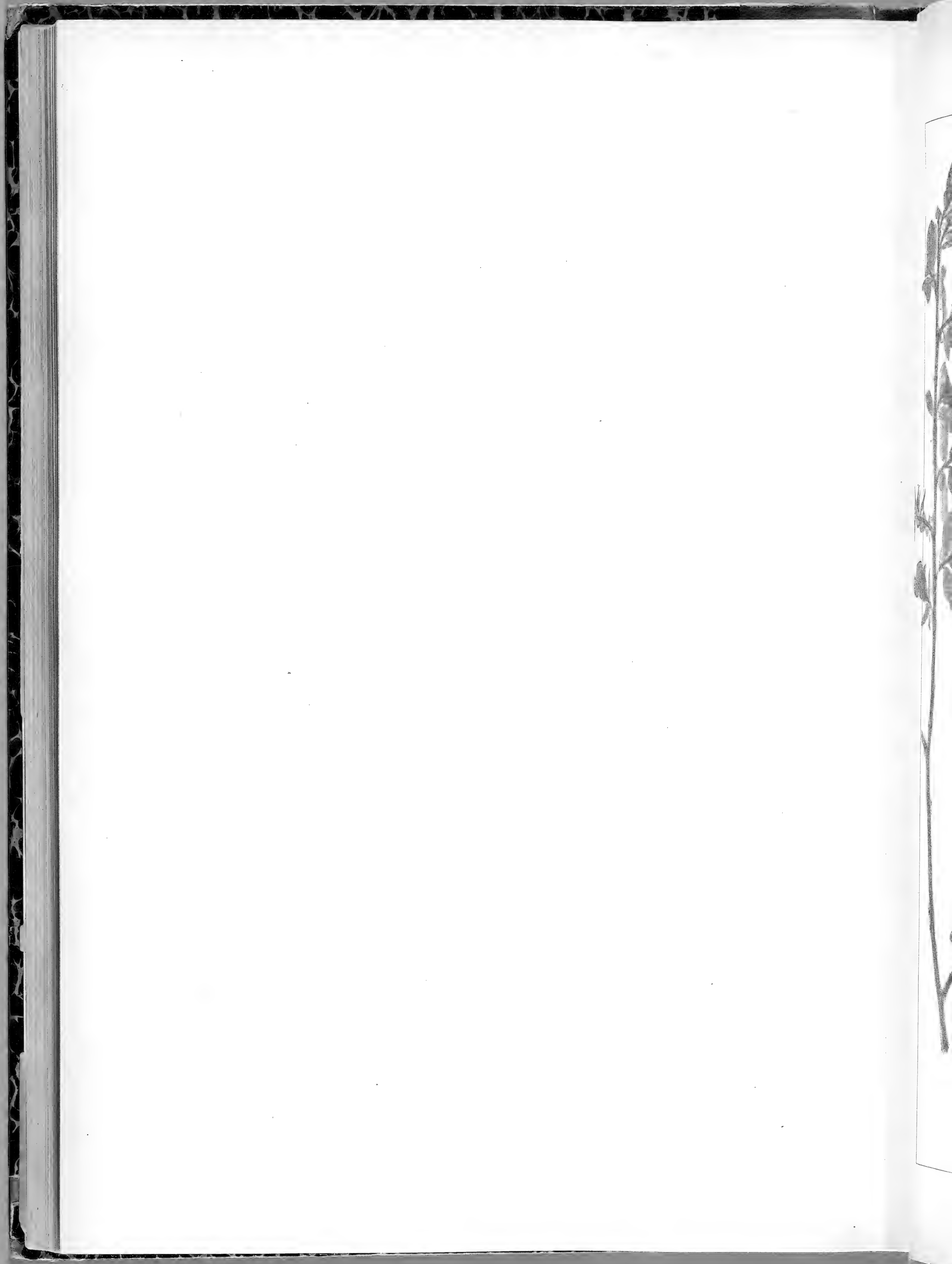


S. OLEIFOLIA. VILL. 5



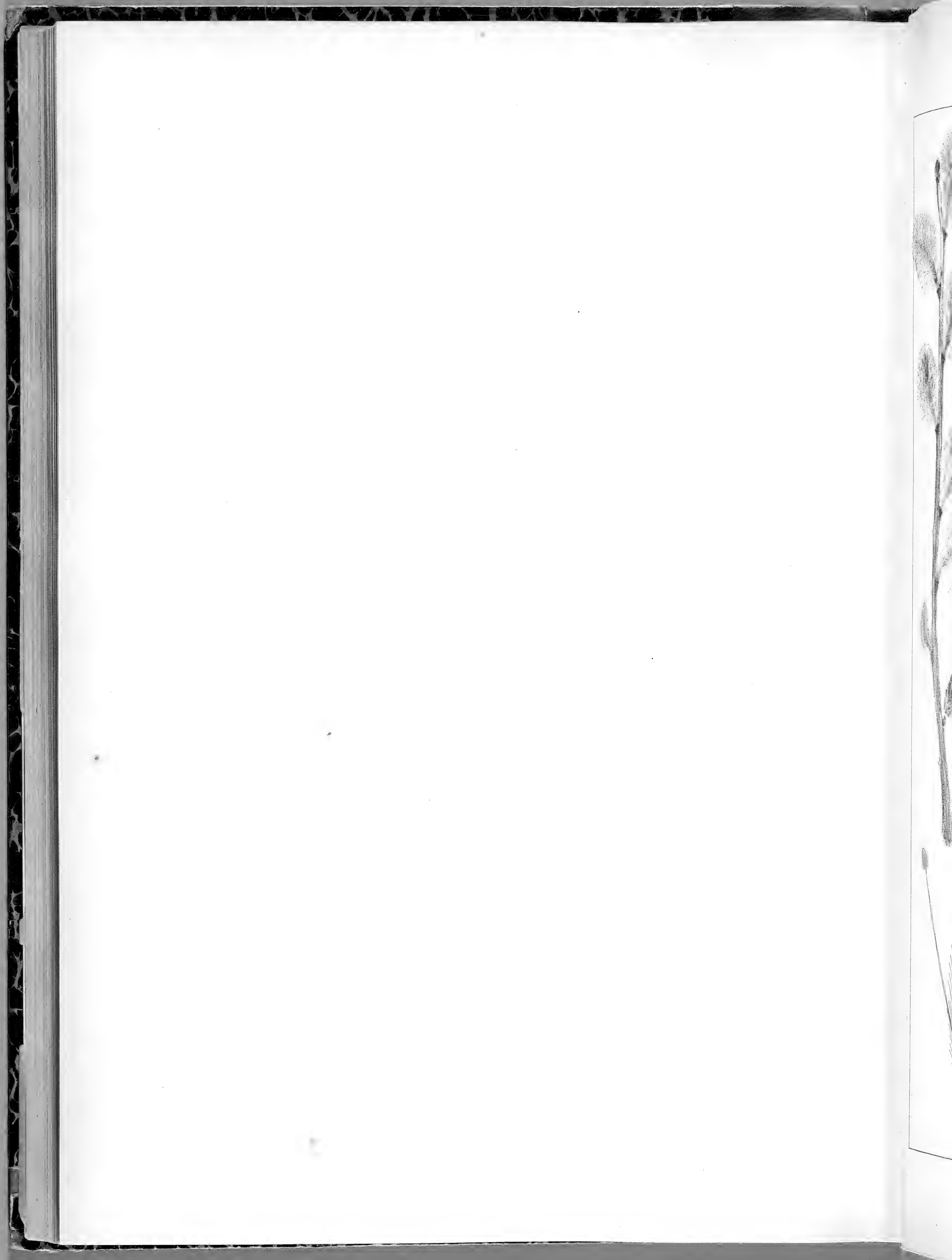


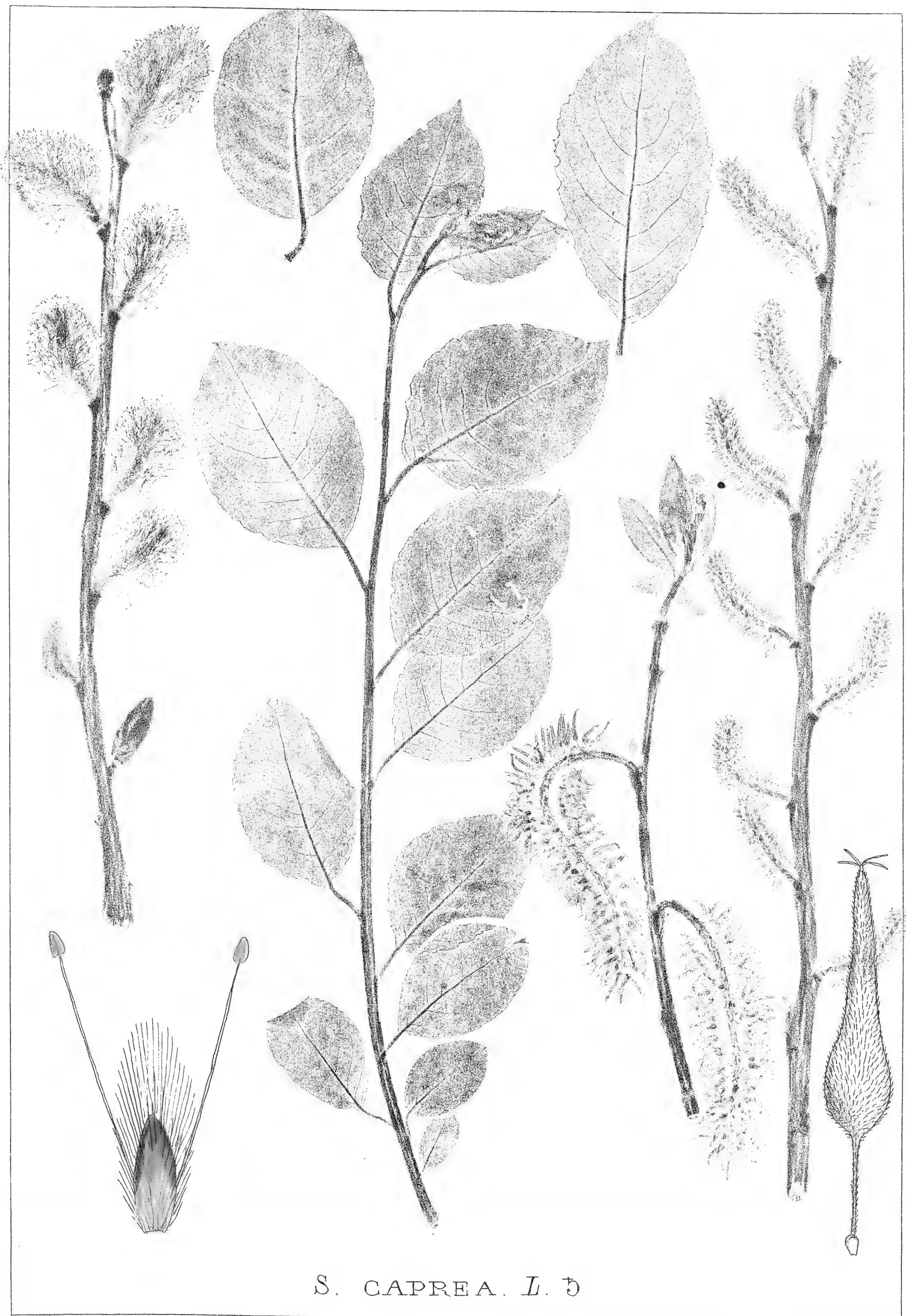
S. CINEREA L. 5



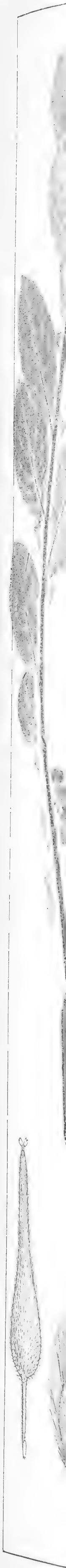


S. GRANDIFOLIA. SER. ♂





S. CAPREA. L. ♂





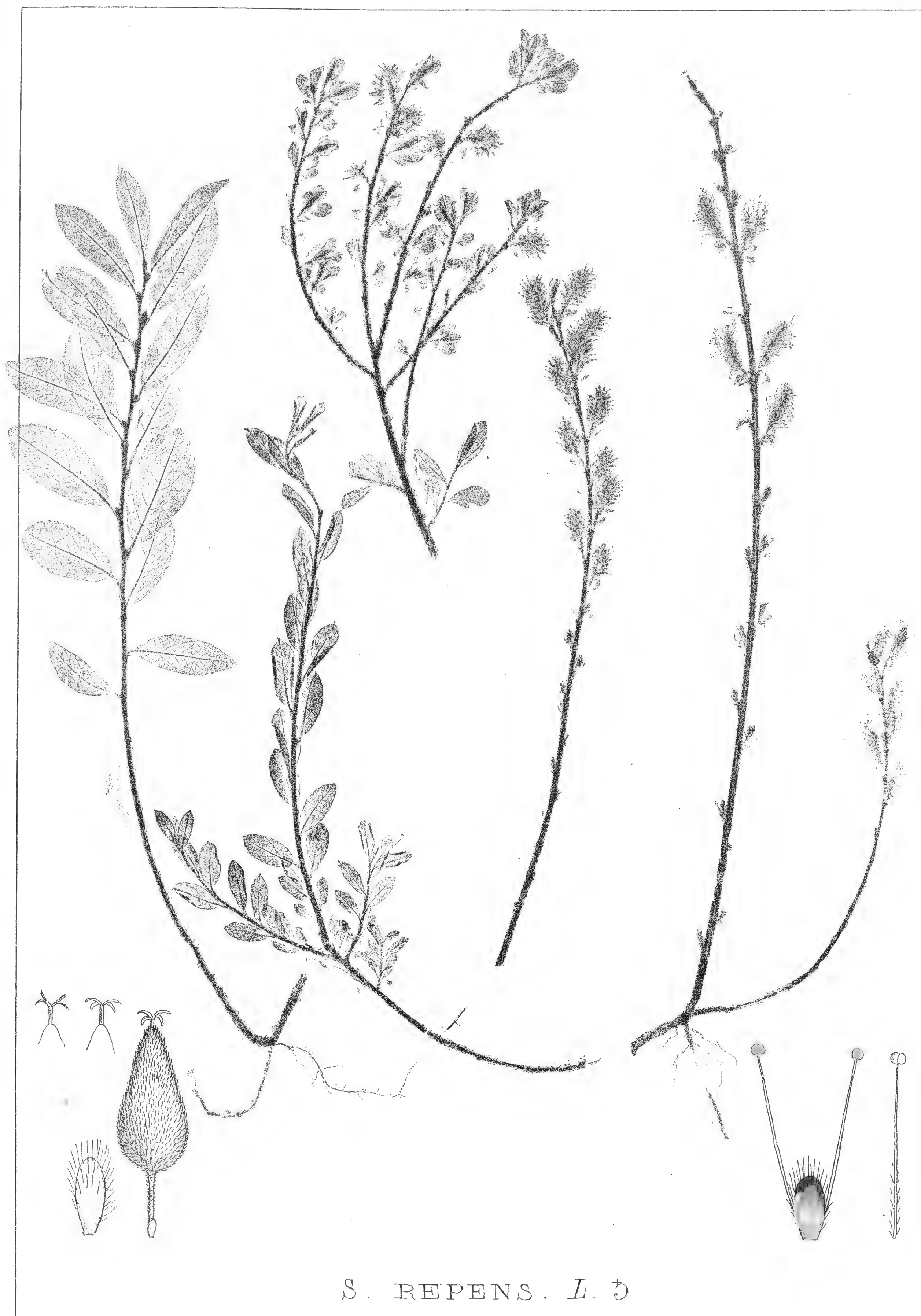
S. AURITA. L. ♂

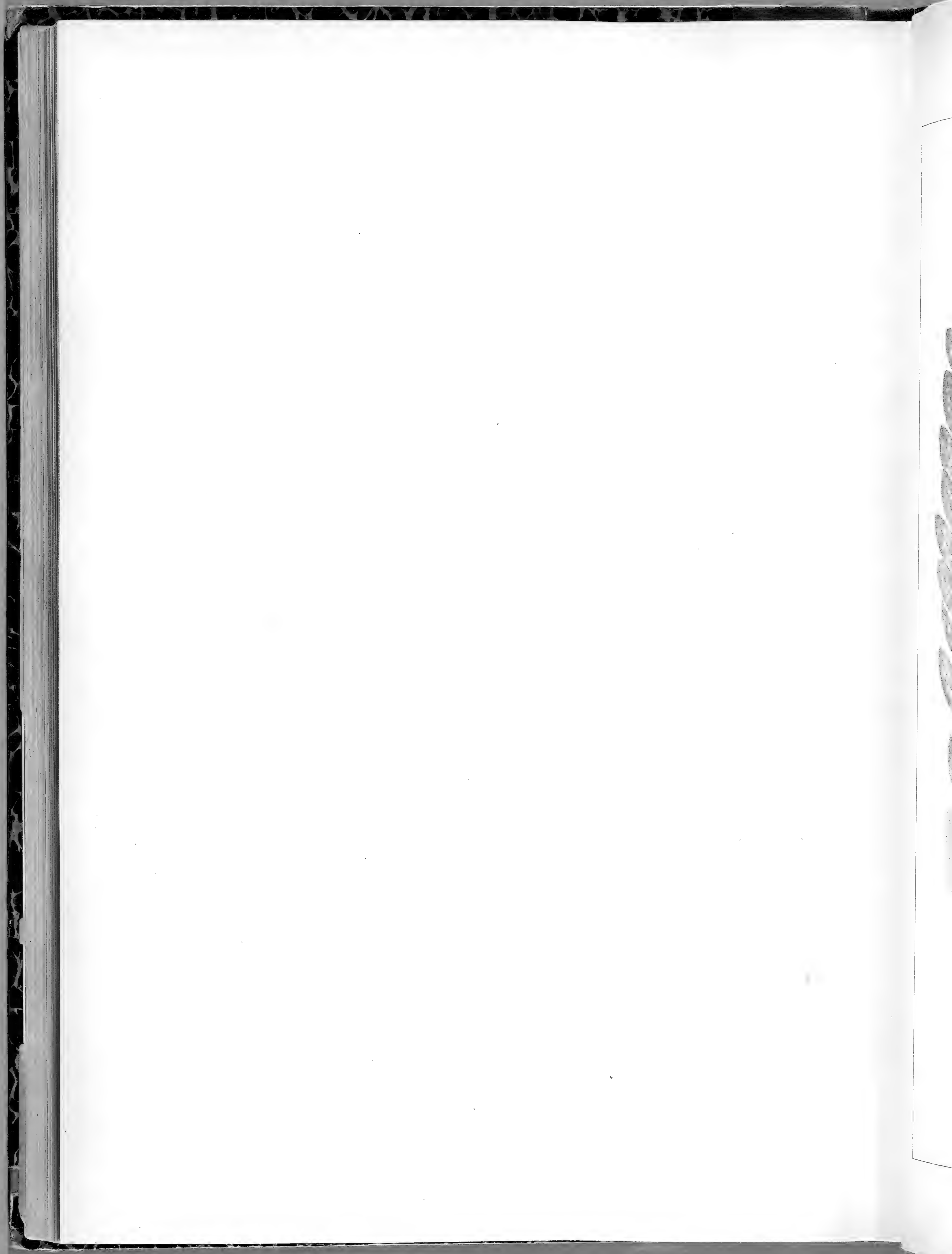


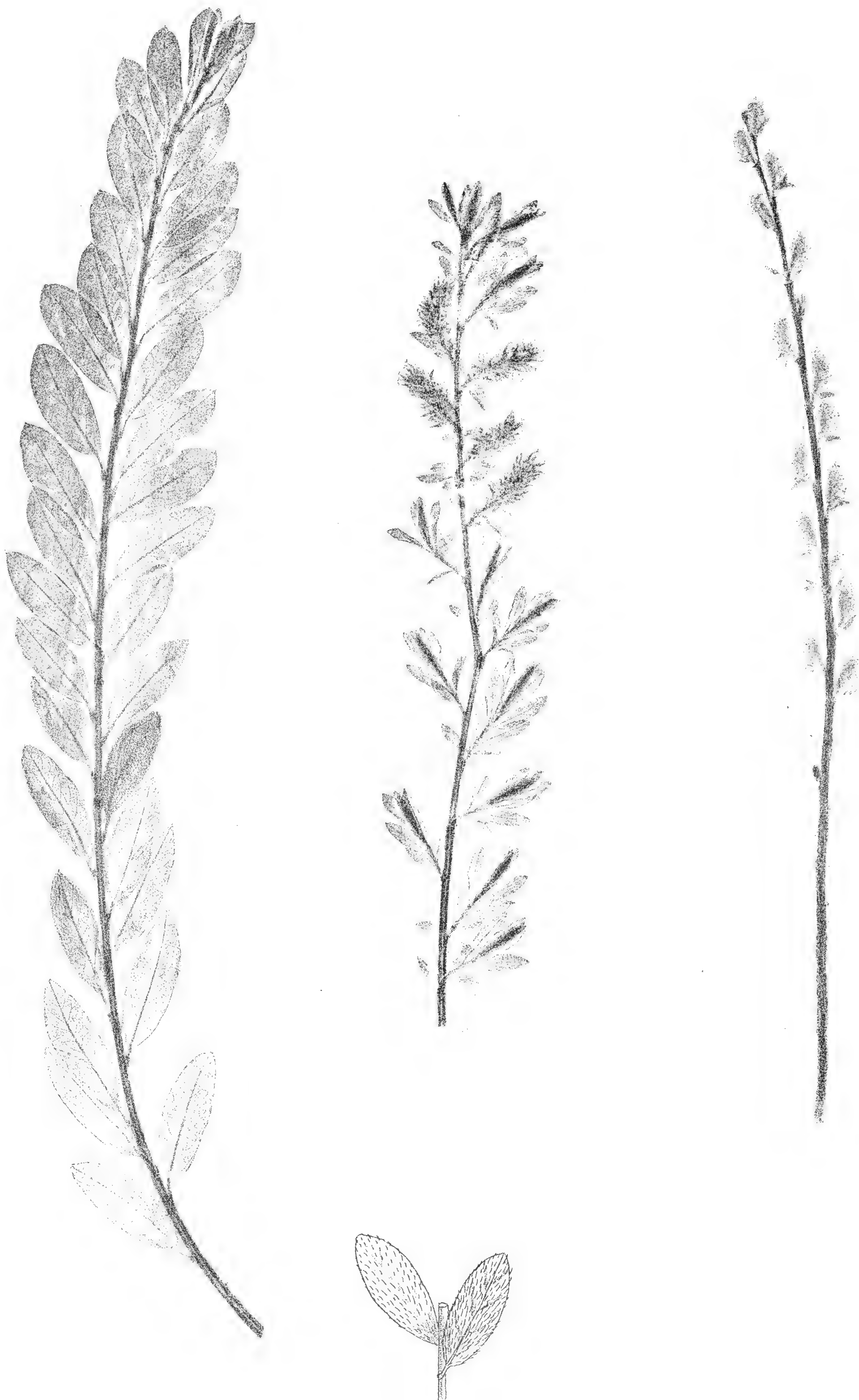


S. AMBIGUA. EHRH. 5







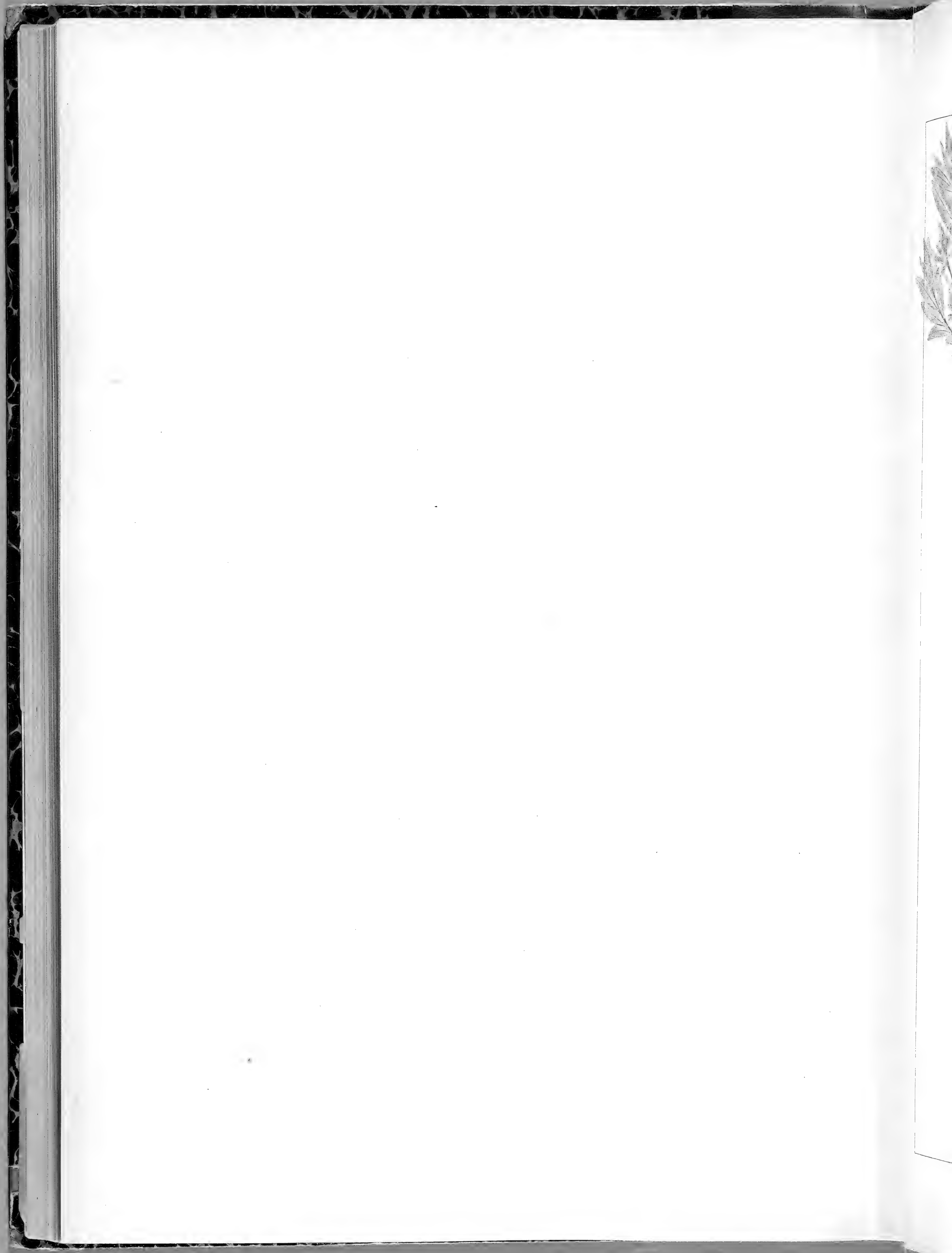


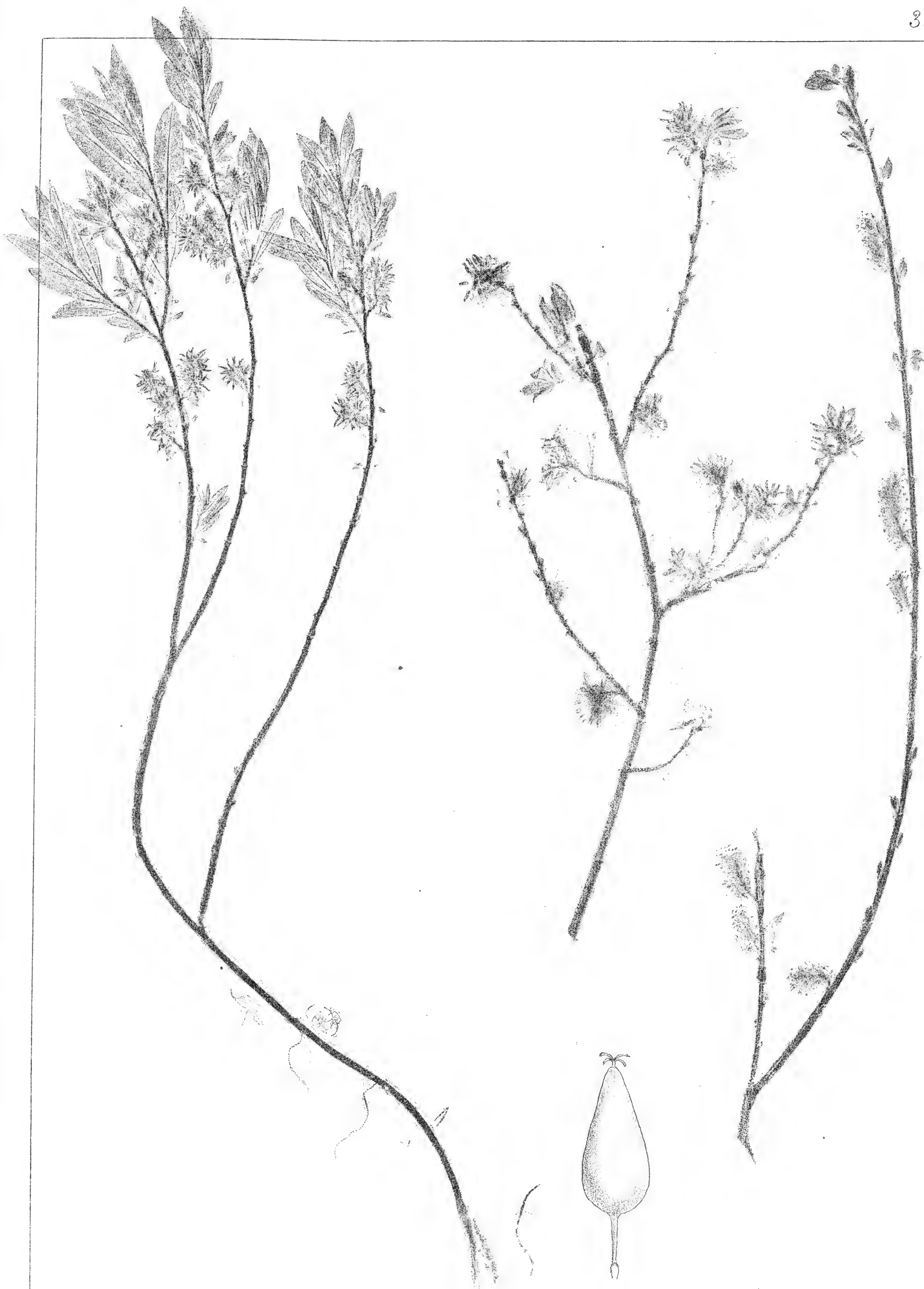
S. REPENS. L. Var. argentea.



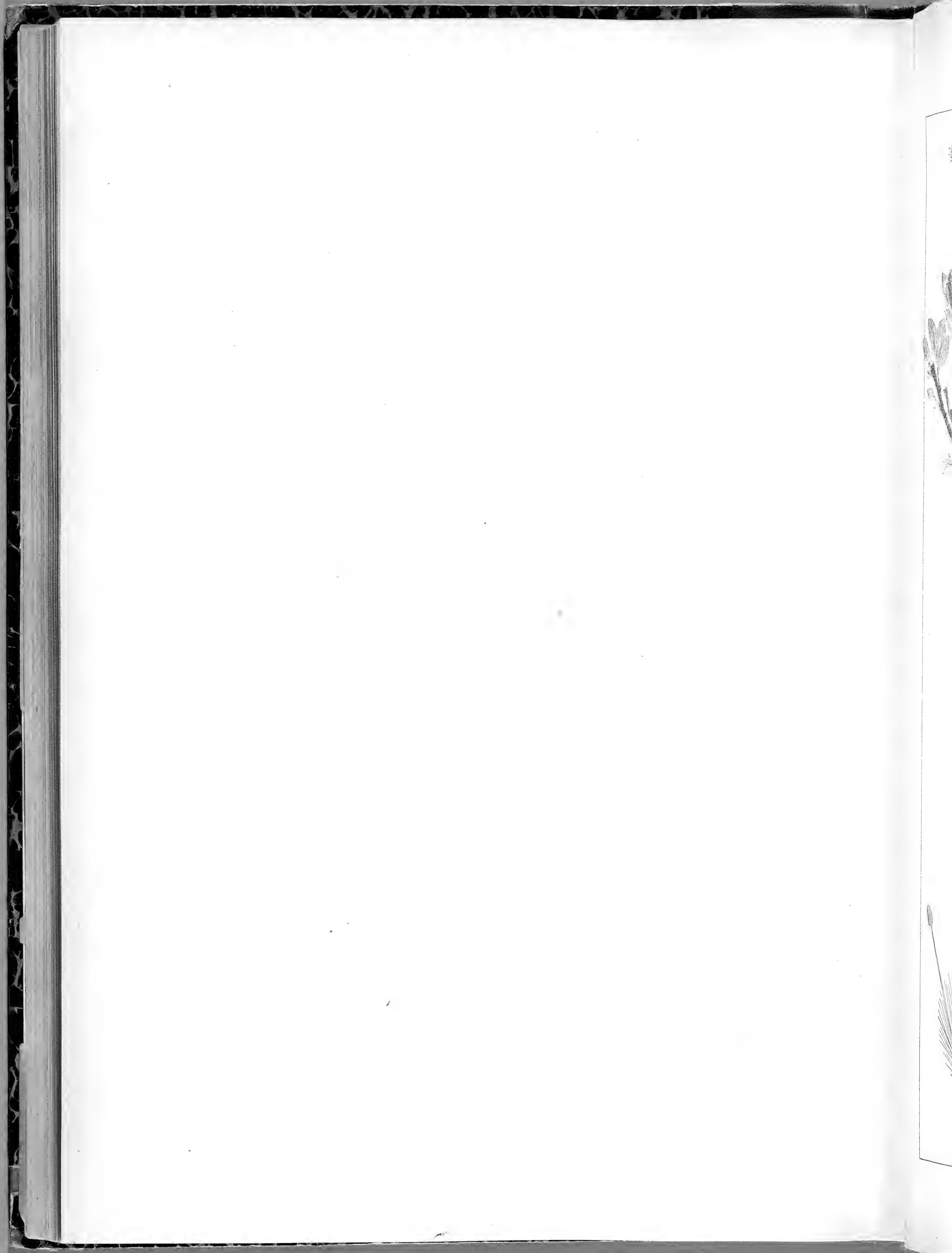


S. REPENS. L. Var. angustifolia.



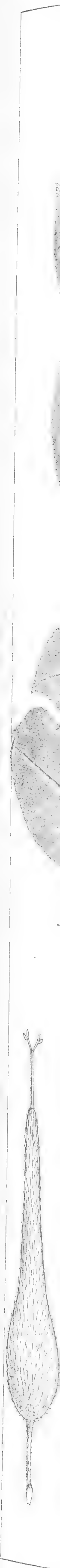


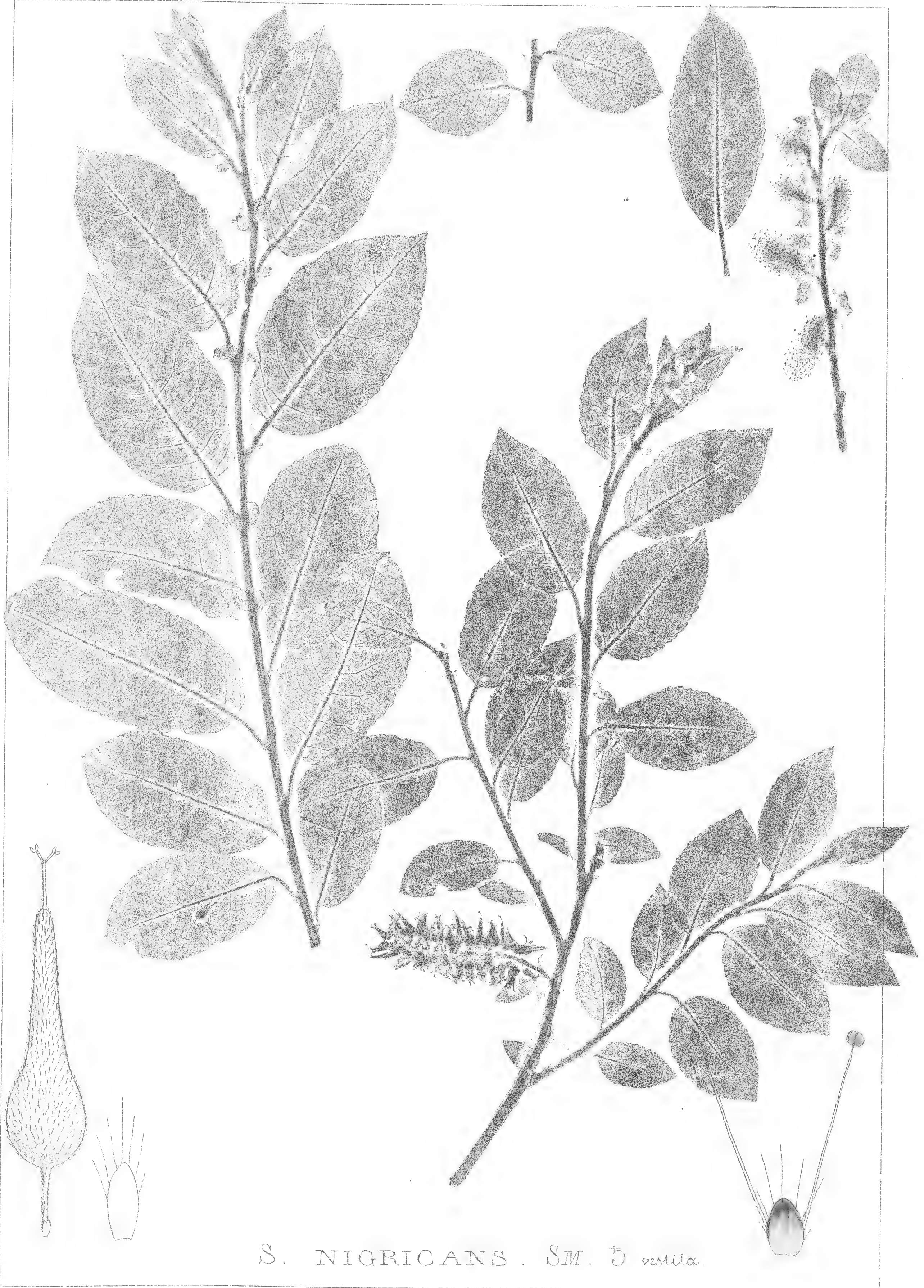
S. REPENS L. Var leiscarpa.



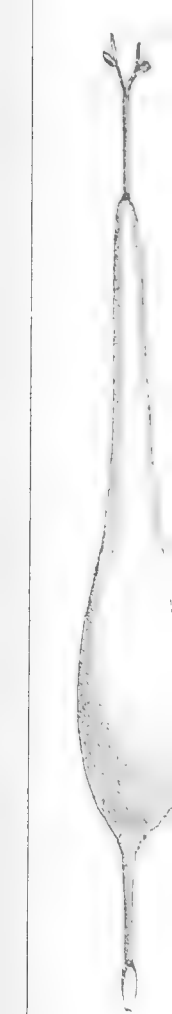
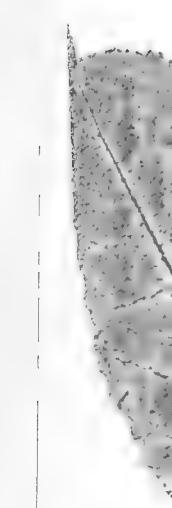


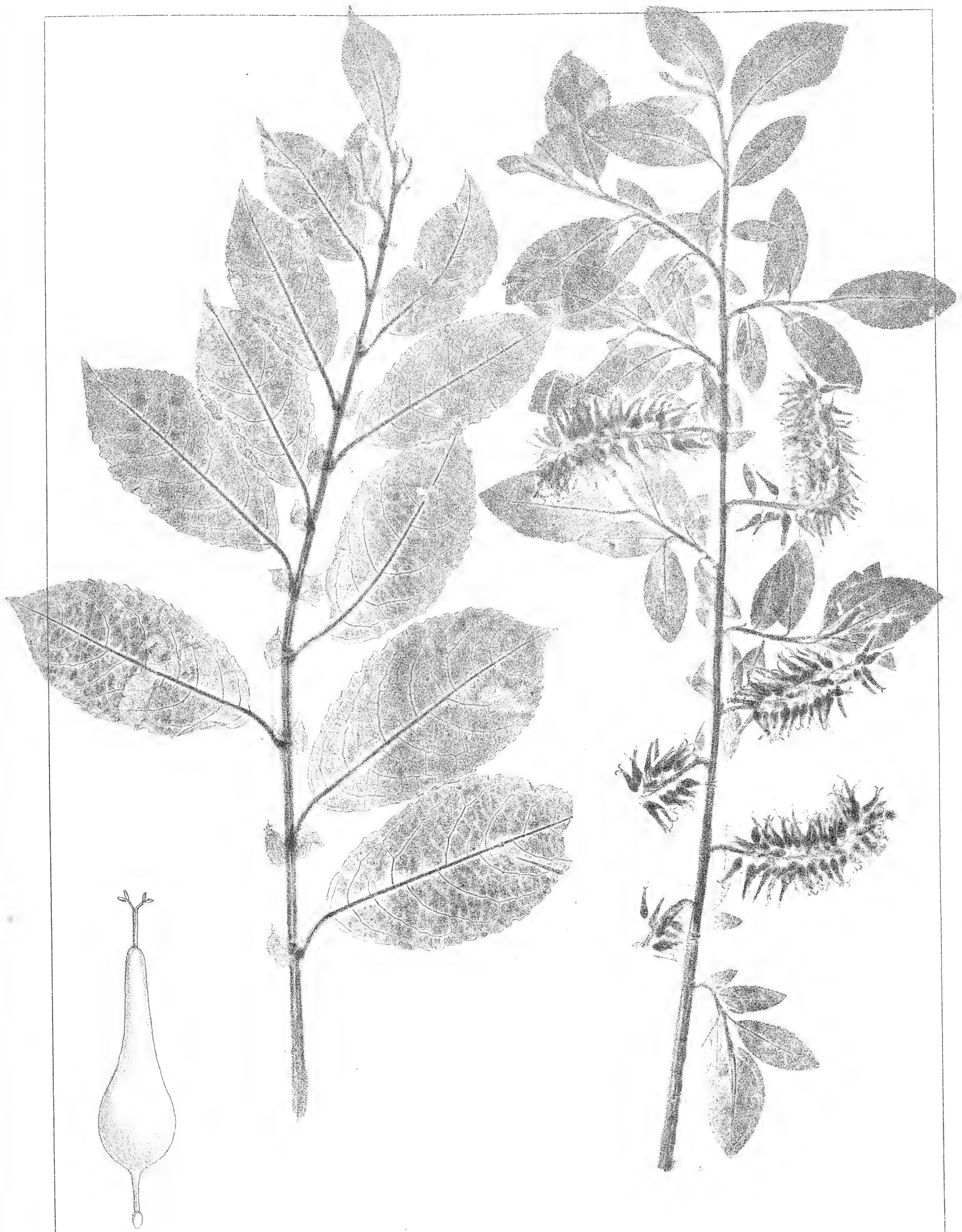
S. HASTATA. L. 5.



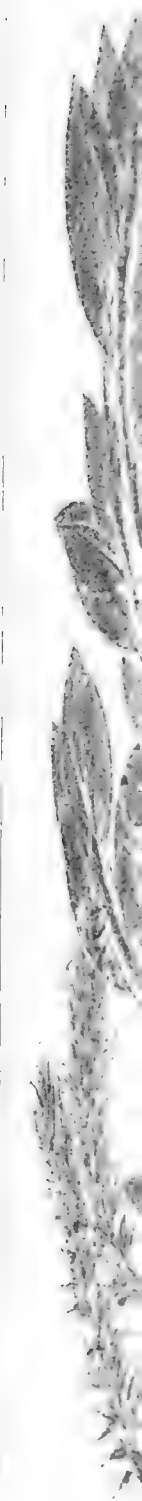


S. NIGRICANS. SM. ♂ vertila.



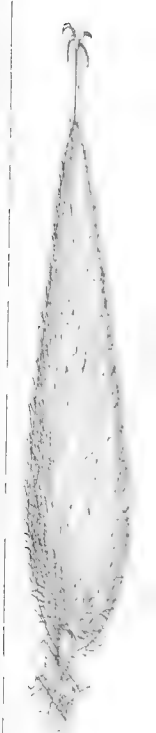
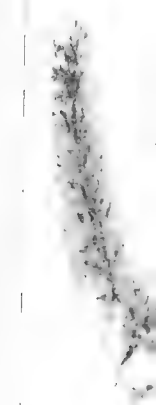


S. NIGRICANS. SM. *Var. nuda*.





S. PHYLLIFOLIA. L. 3



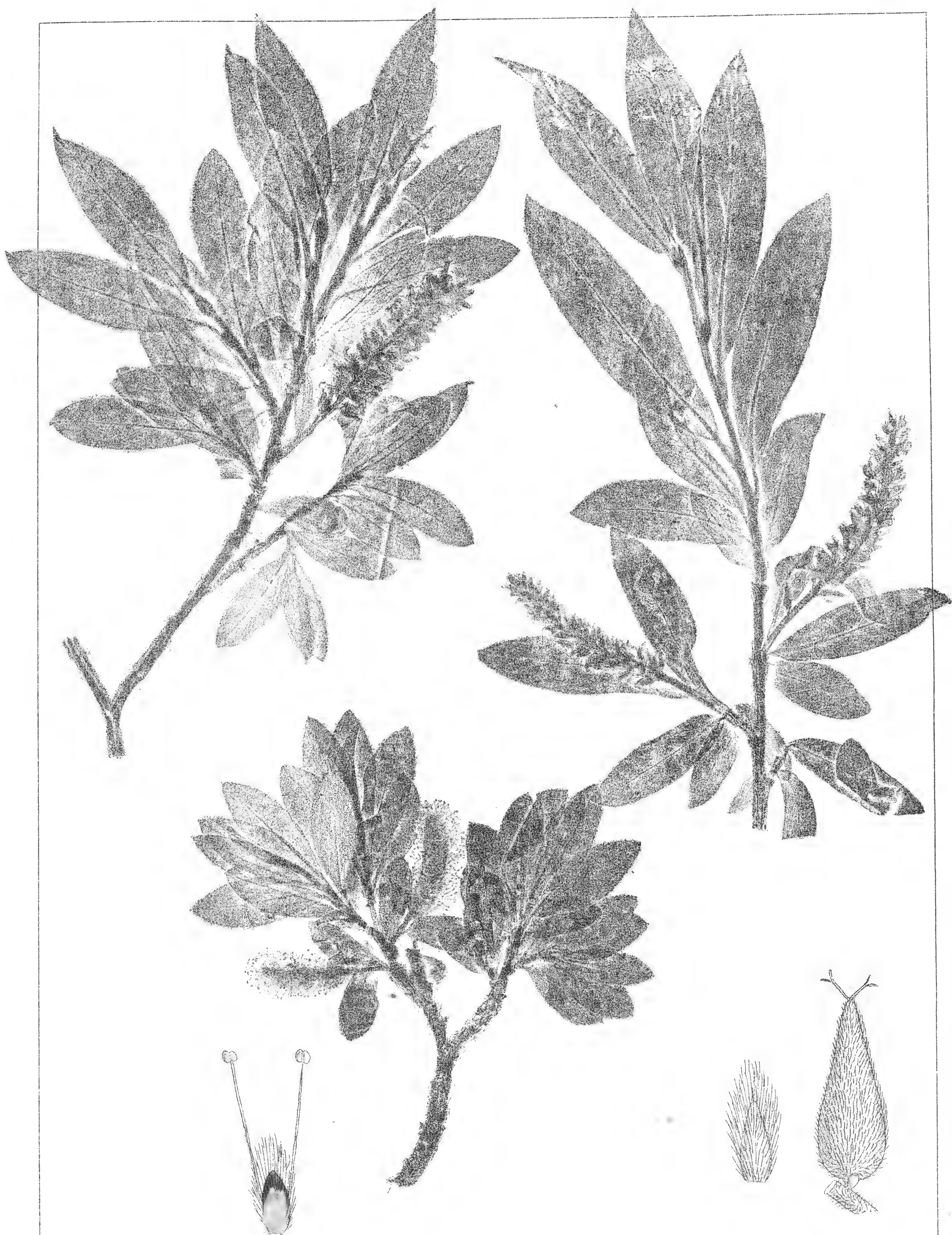


S. LAPPONUM. L. 5



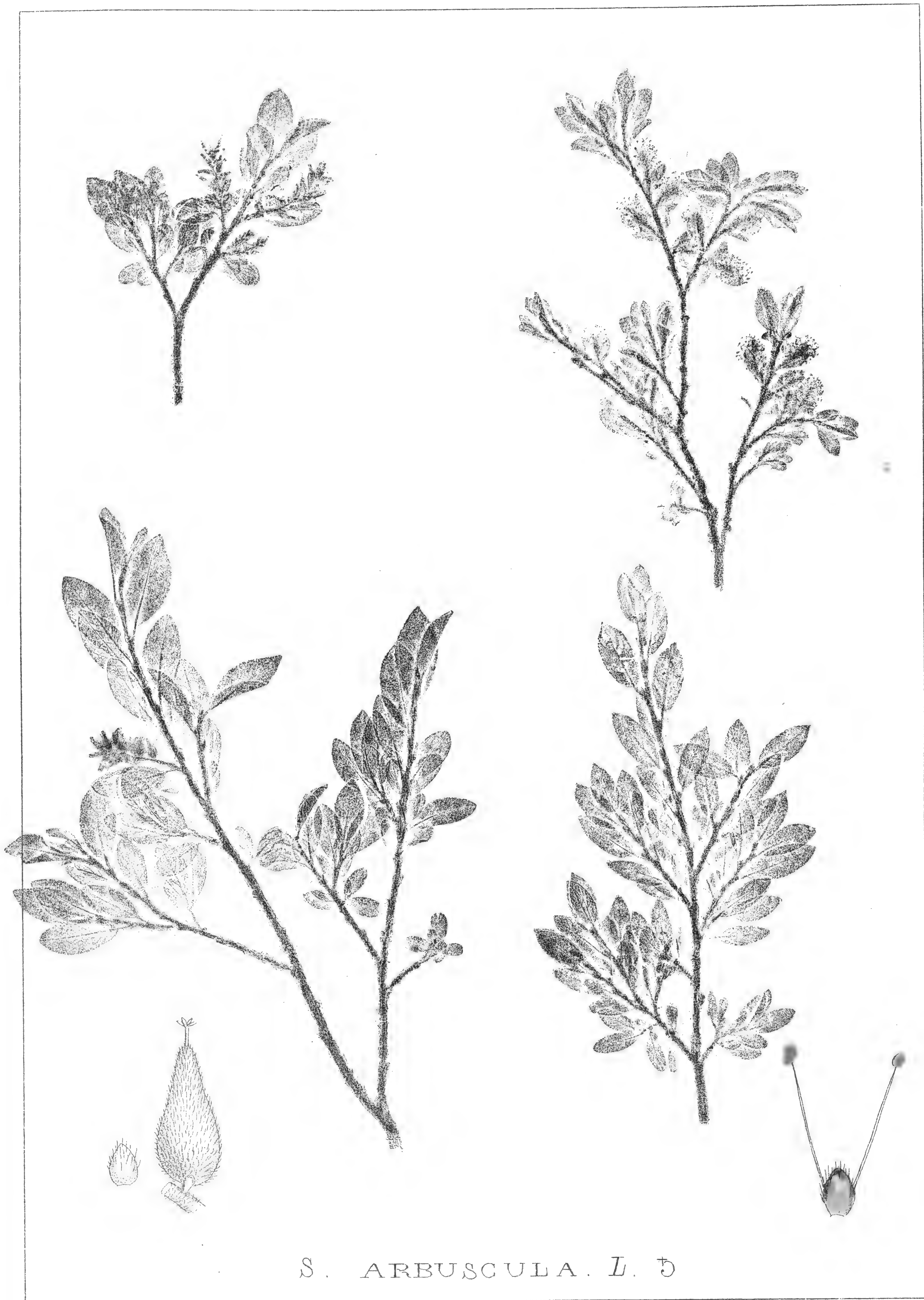






S. GLAUCA. L. 5





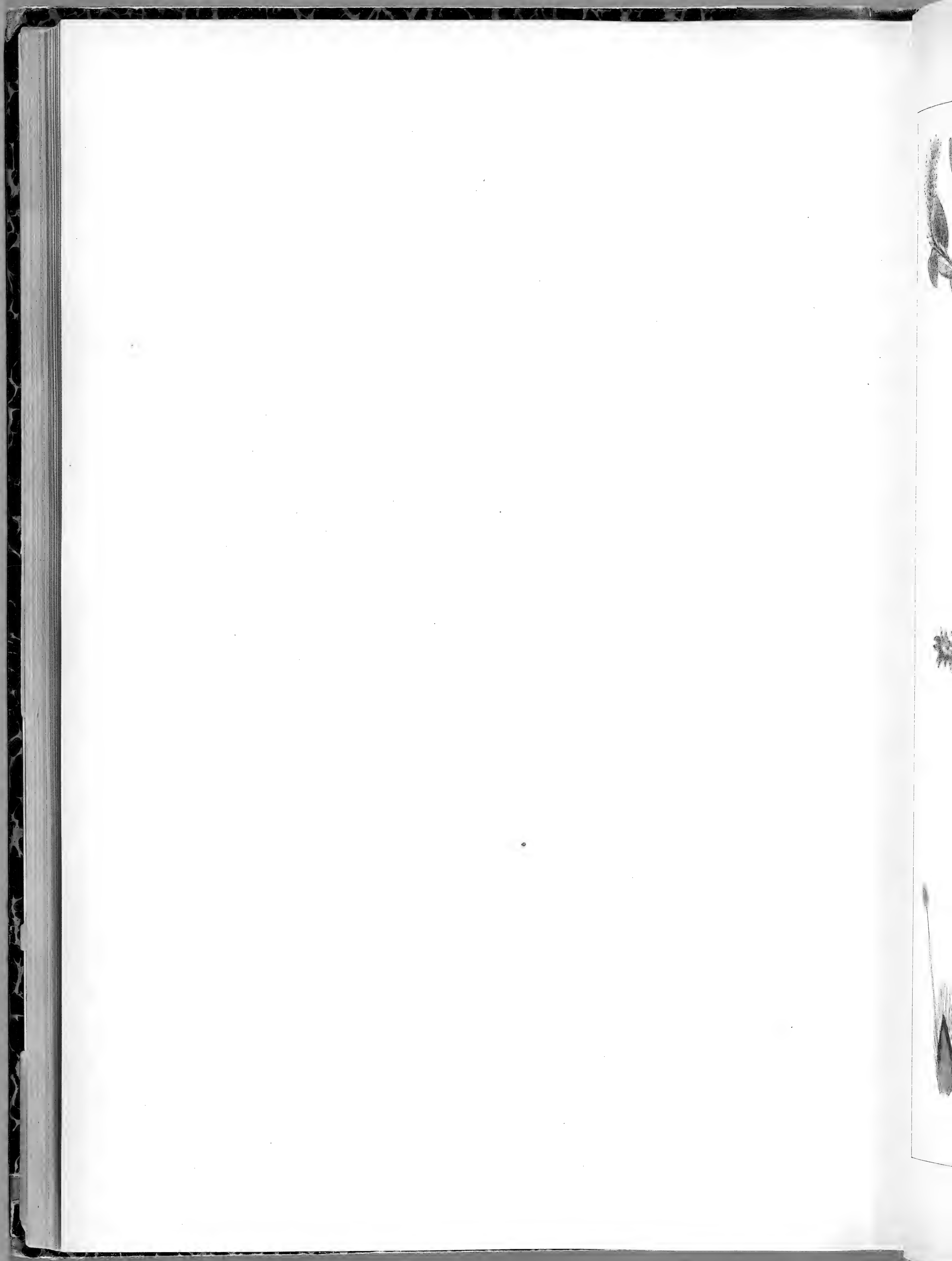


F





S. MYRSINITES. L. 3



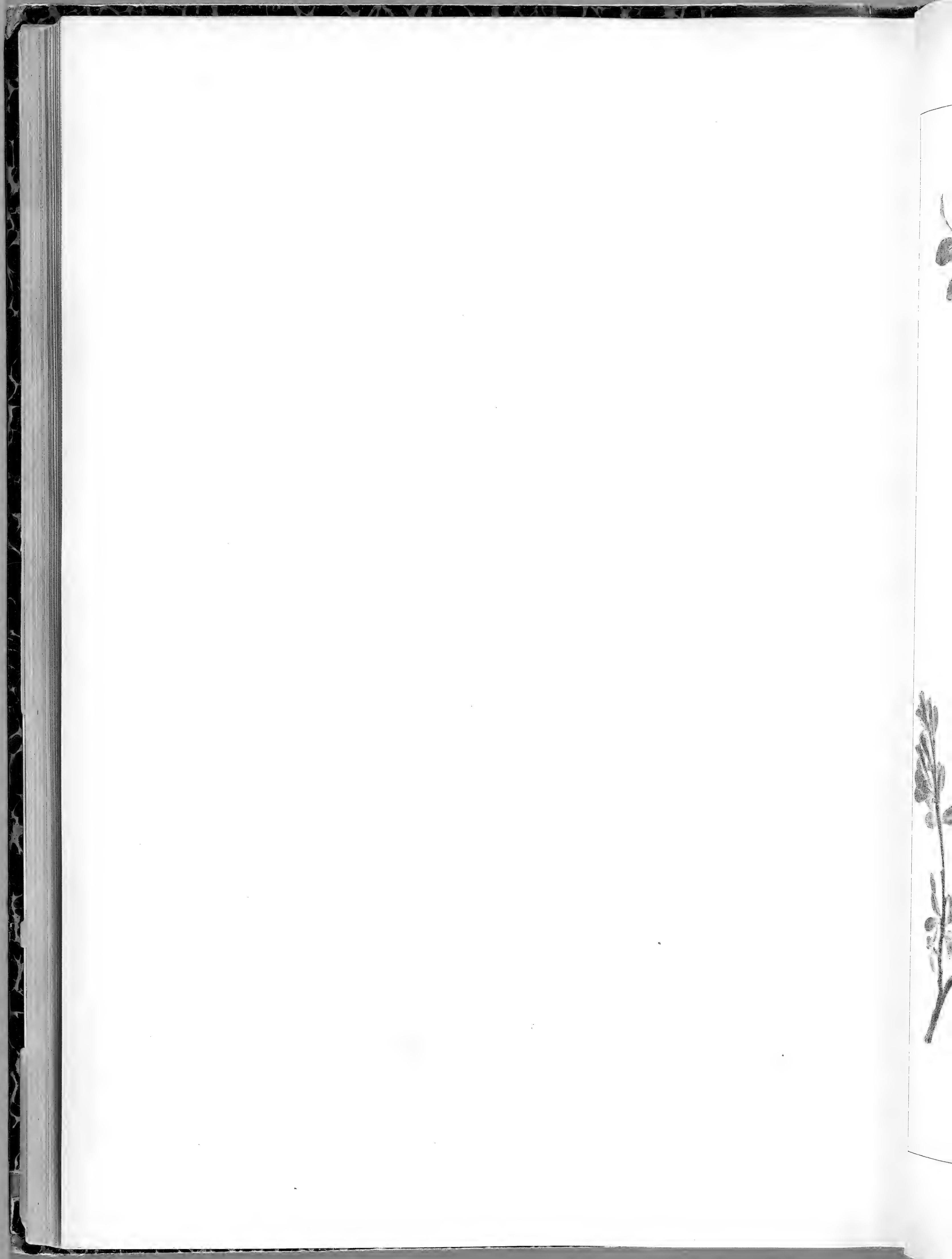


S. PYRENAICA. GOU. 3





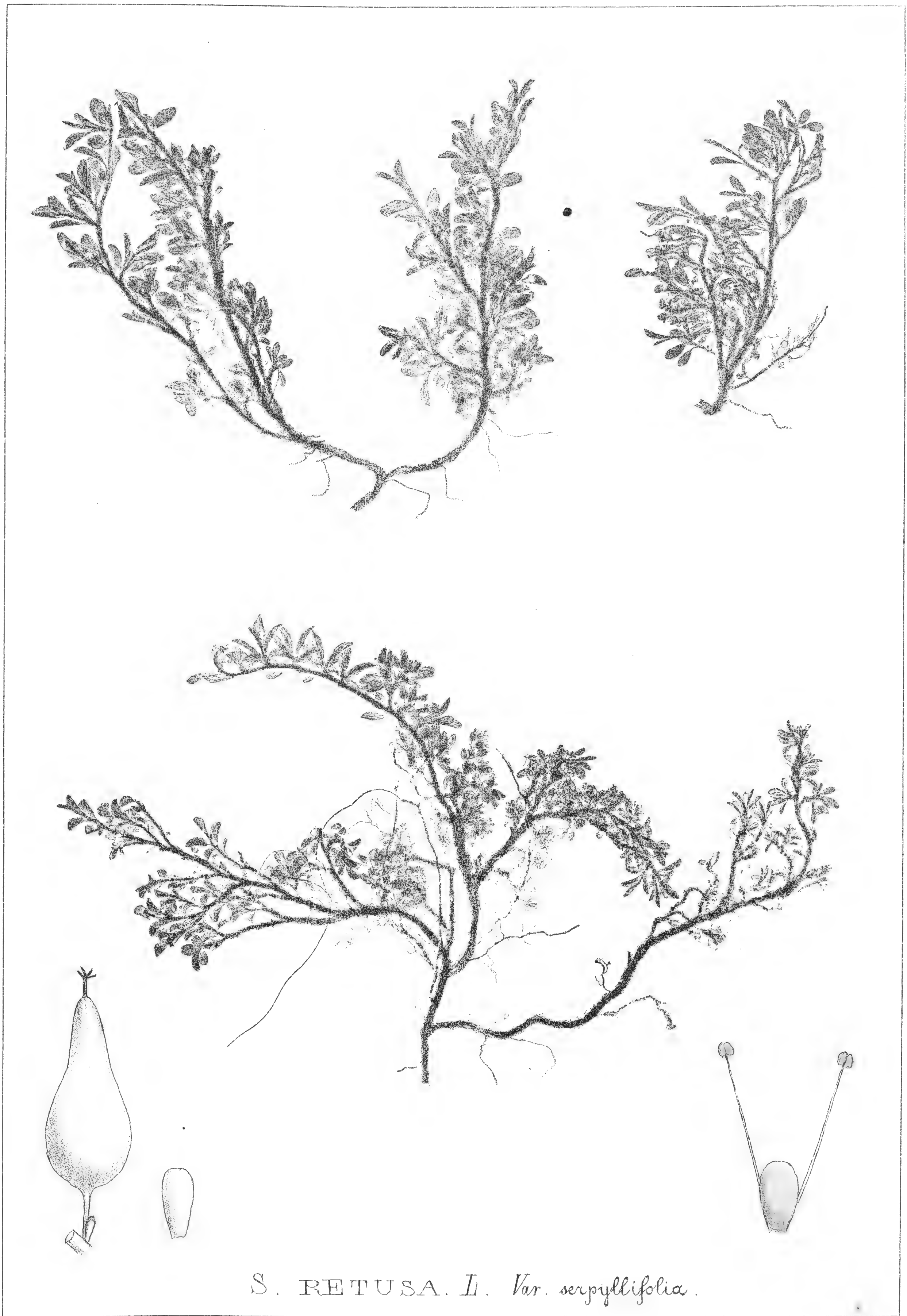
S. RETICULATA. L. 5





S. RETUSA. L. 5





S. RETUSA. L. Var. serpyllifolia.



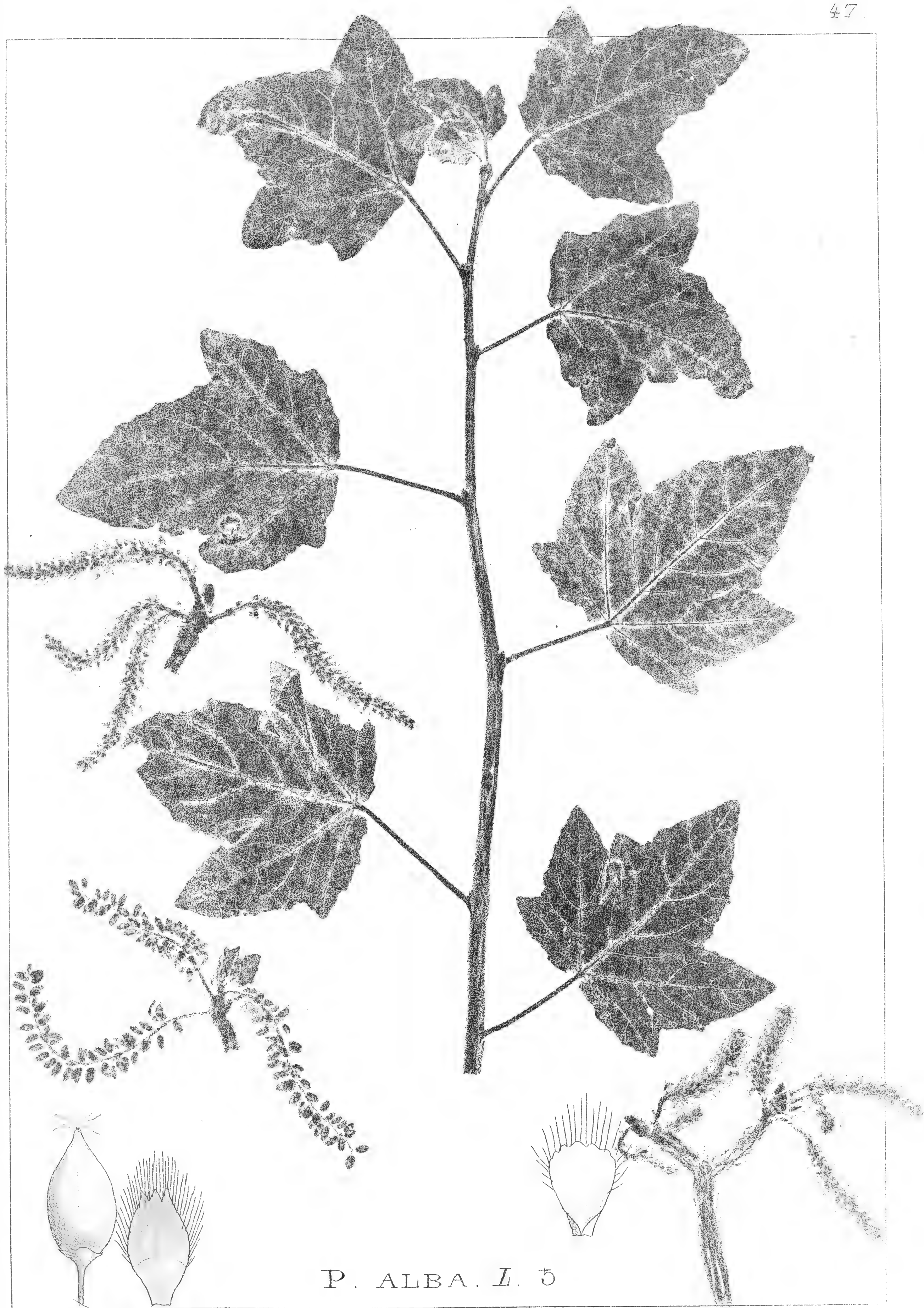






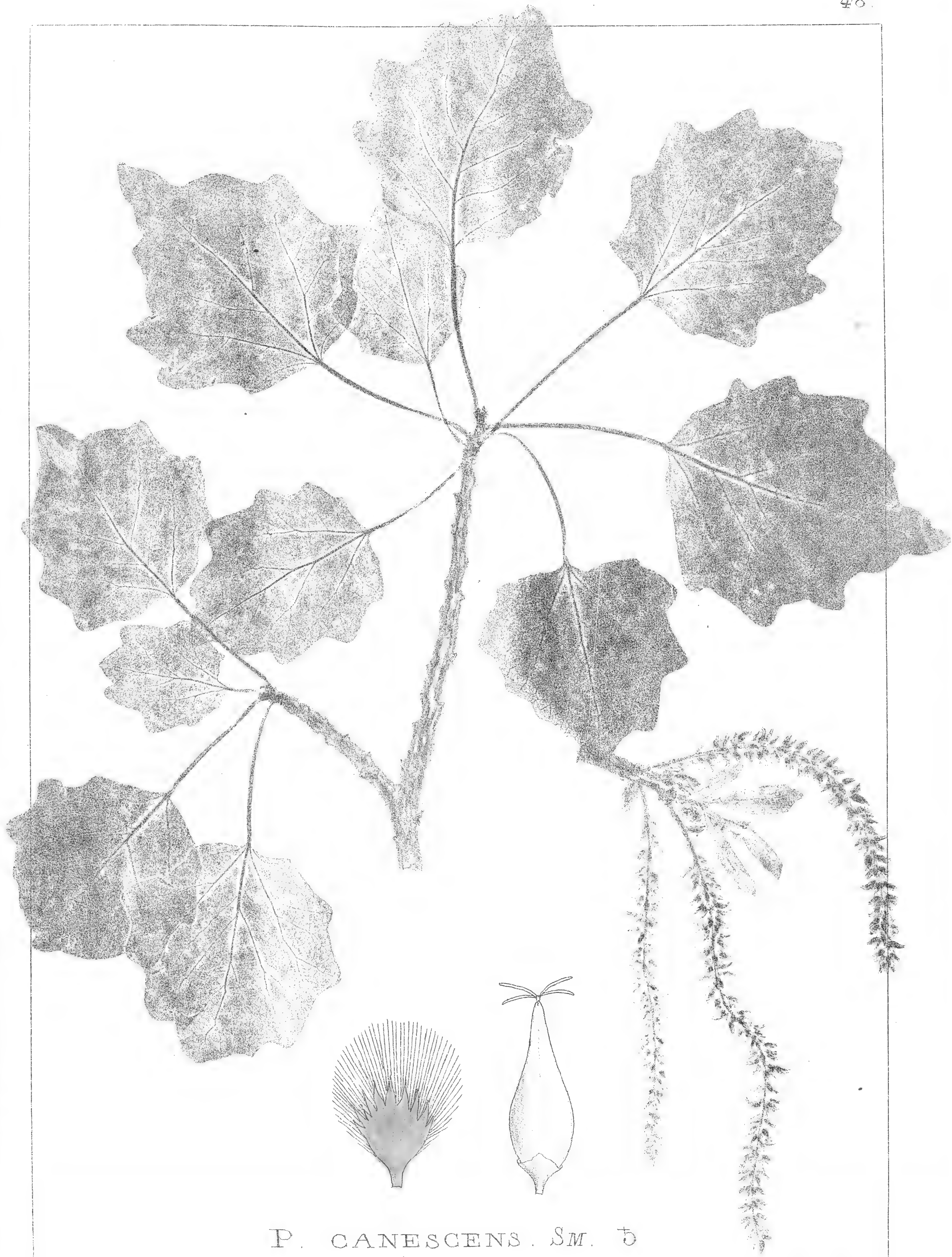
POPULUS TREMULA. L. 5





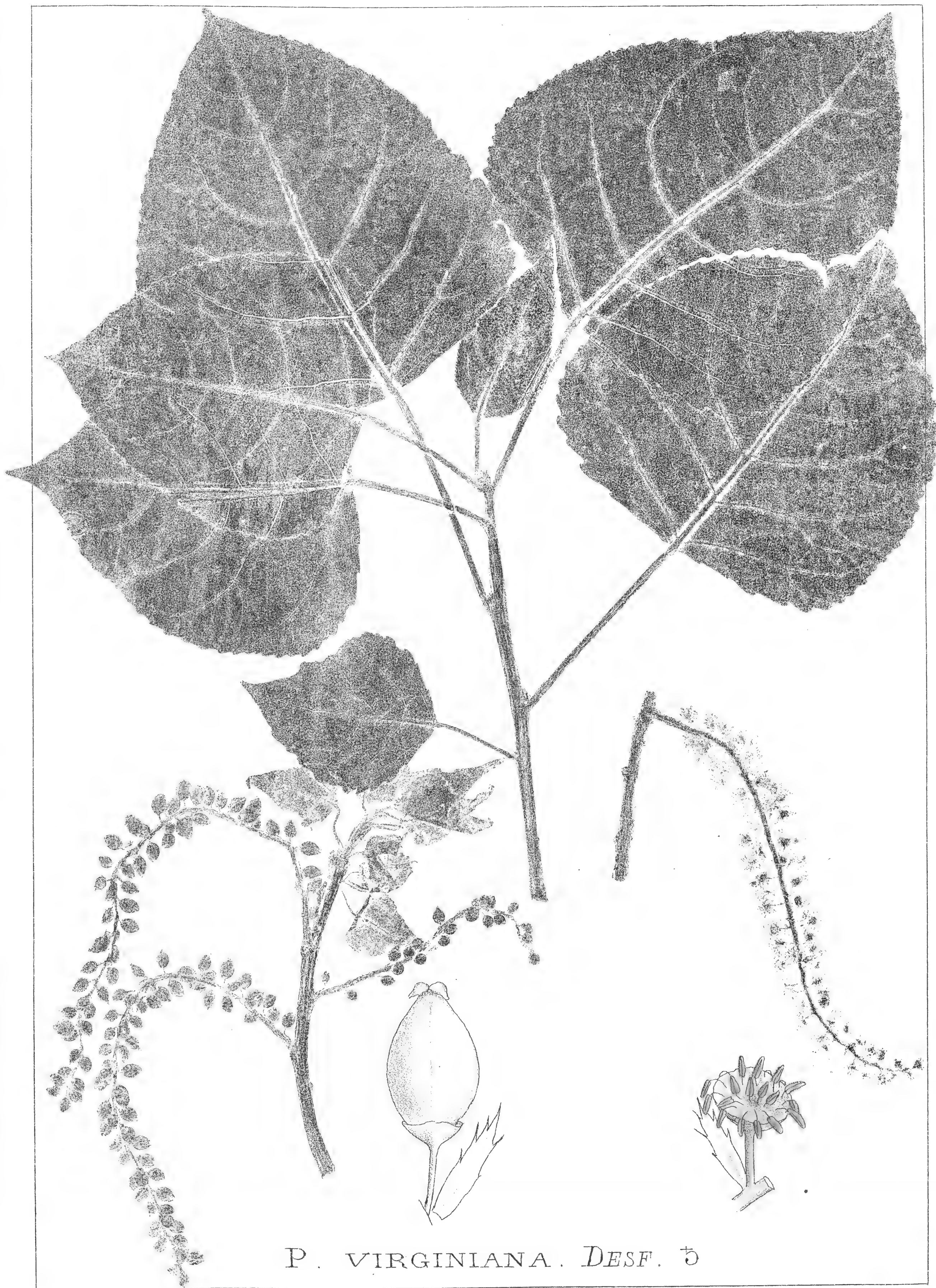
P. ALBA. L. 5





P. CANESCENS. SM. 5



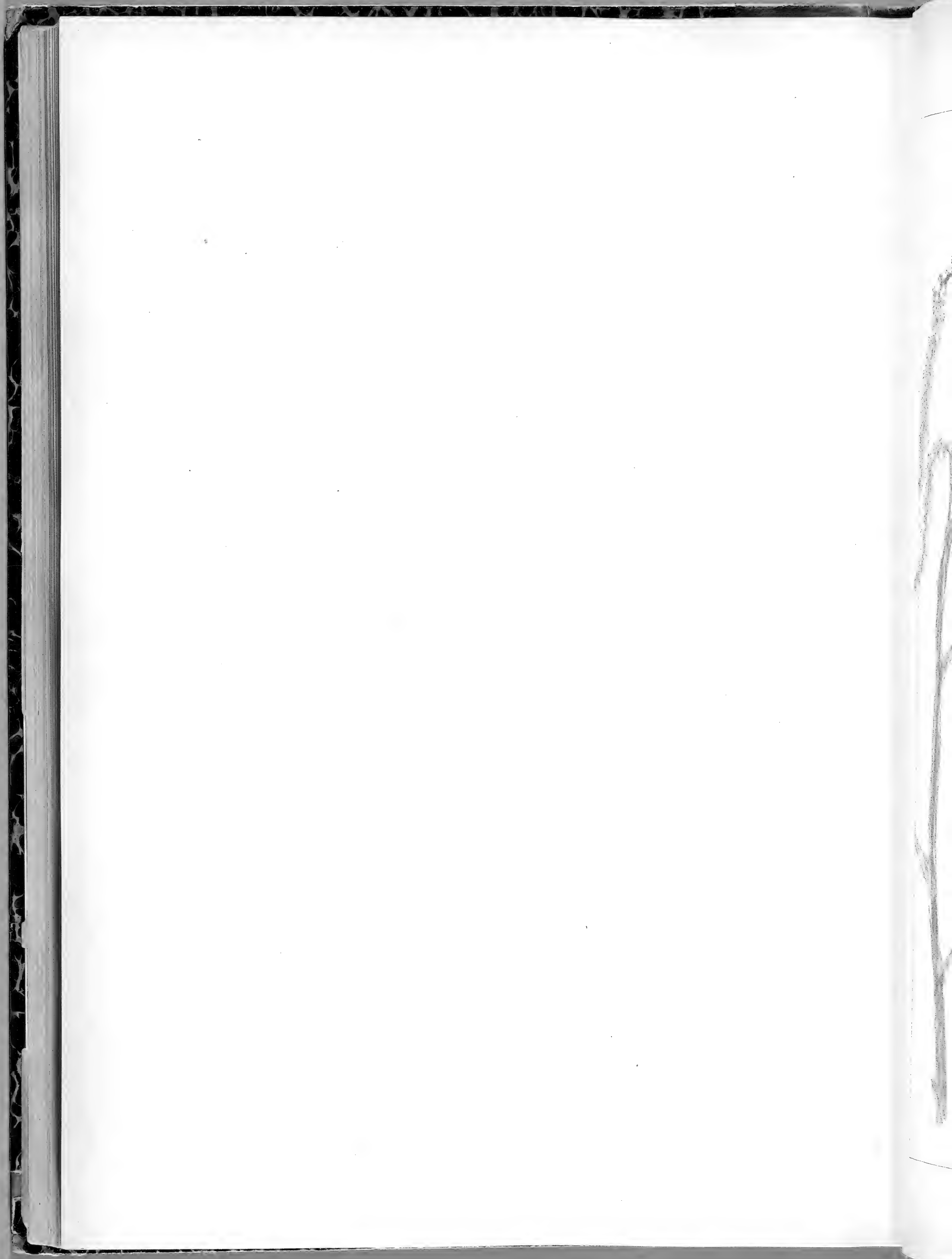


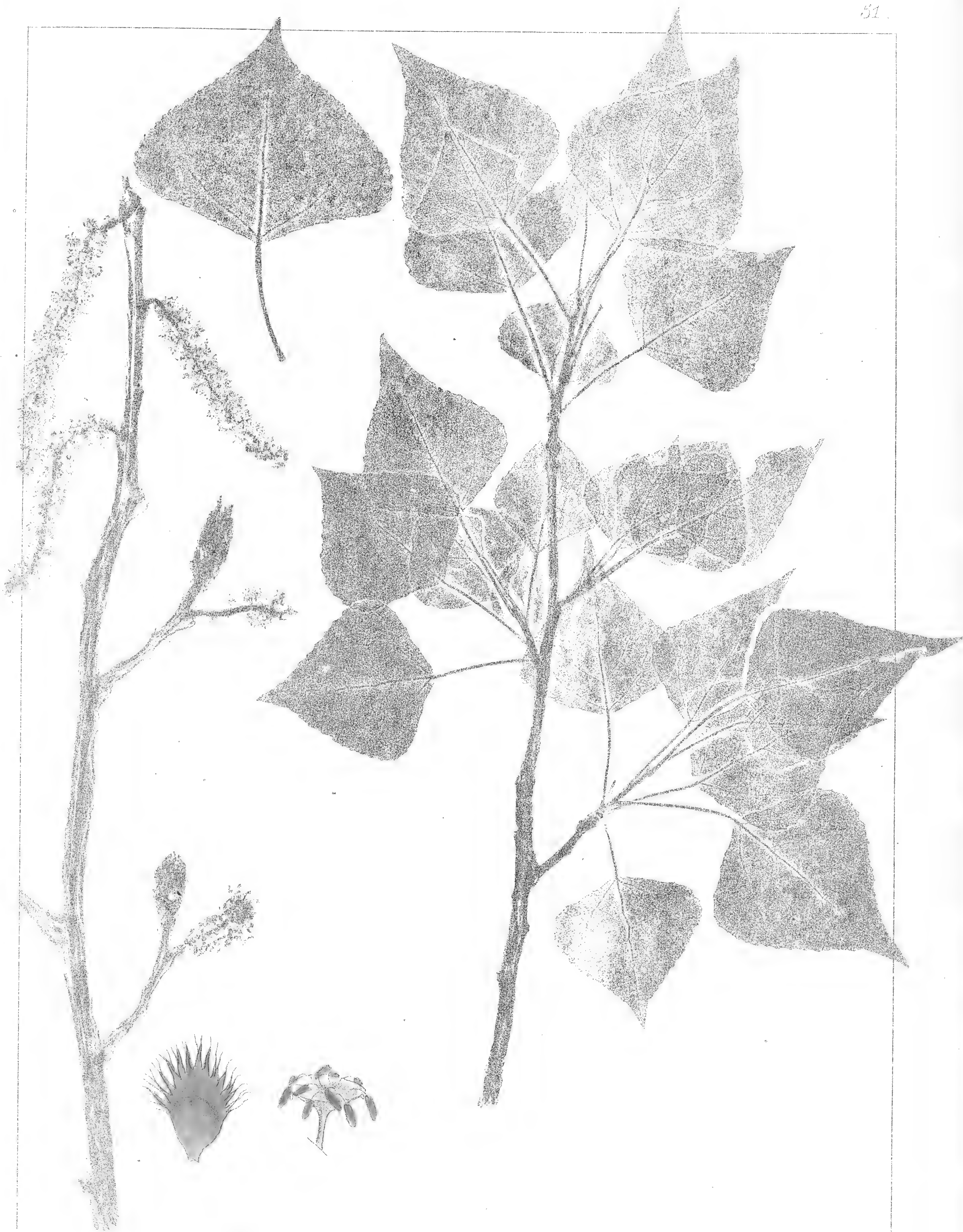
P. VIRGINIANA. DESF. 5





P. NIGRA. L. 5





P. PYRAMIDALIS. ROSIER. ♂

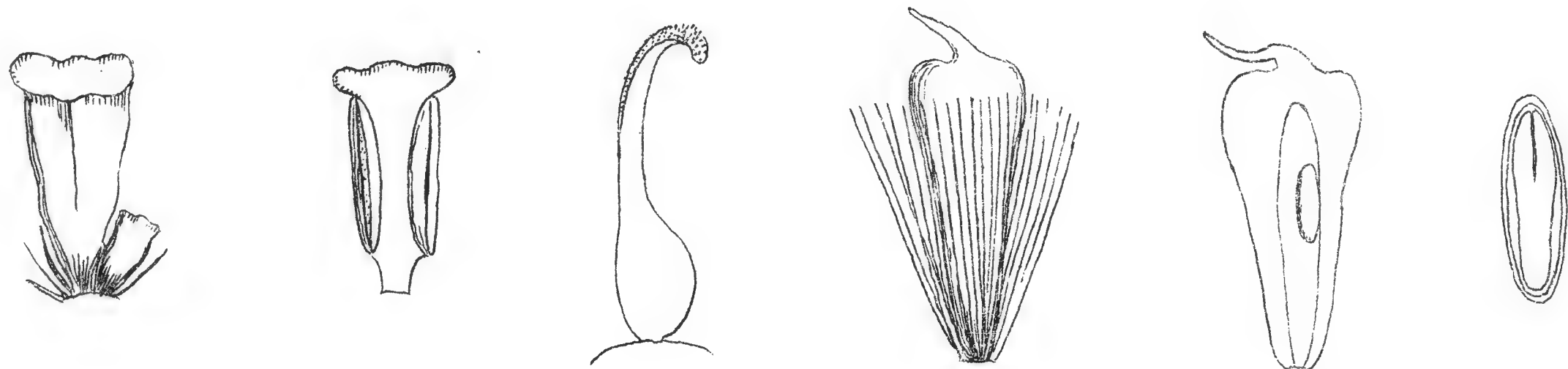
Fleurs mo
entremêlées
ovaire obcon
Graine susp



GENRE UNIQU

117° Famille. — PLATANÉES.

Fleurs monoïques, sans péricarpe, serrées sur la surface d'un réceptacle globuleux. Fleurs mâles: étamines entremêlées d'écailles subclaviformes, à anthère subsessile et surmontée d'un connectif tronqué-pelté. Fleurs femelles: ovaire obconique, uniloculaire, à style simple et sublatéral. Fruit coriace, monosperme, entouré de poils à la base. Graine suspendue; à embryon droit au centre d'un albumen mince.



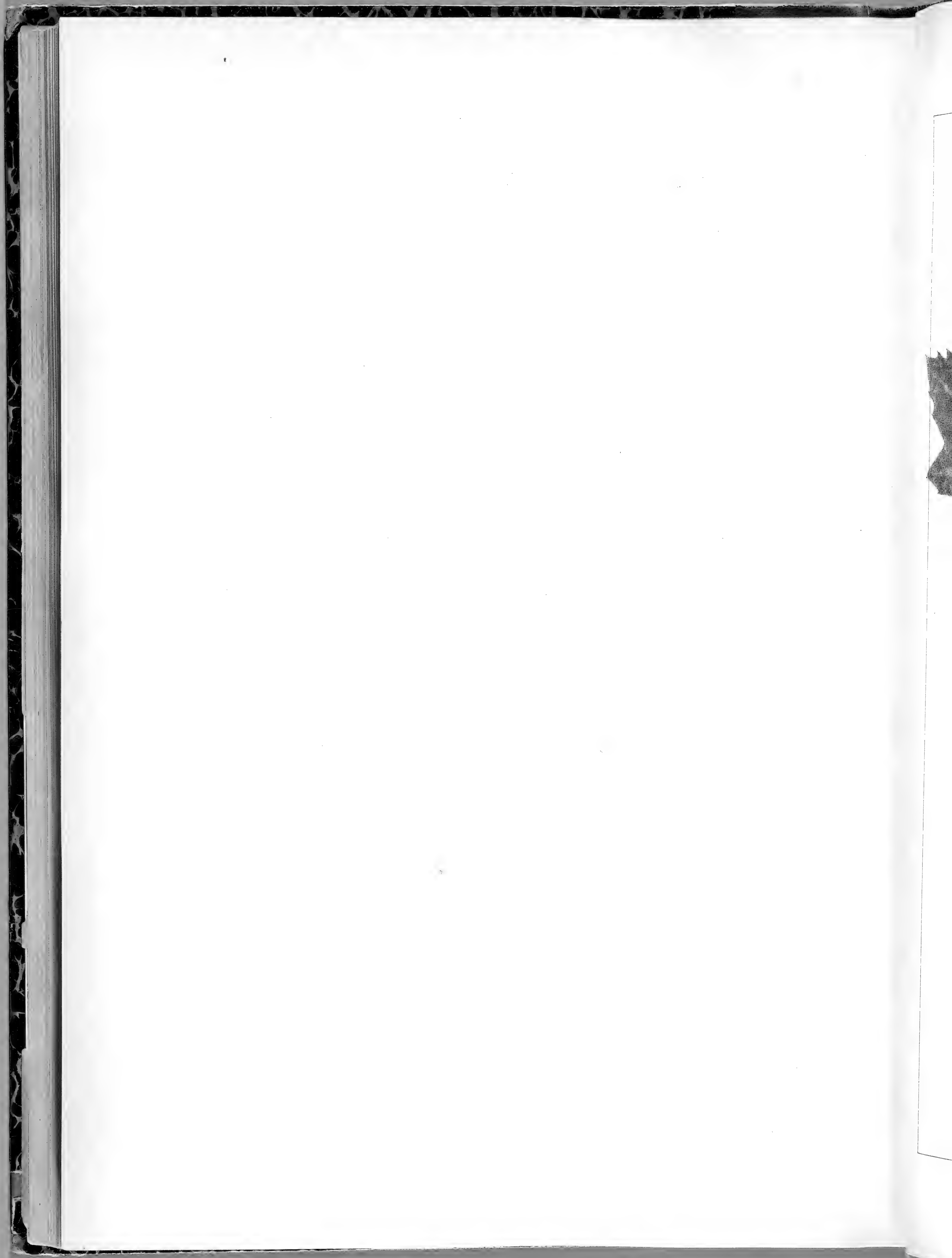
GENRE UNIQUE. — *Platanus*. L.

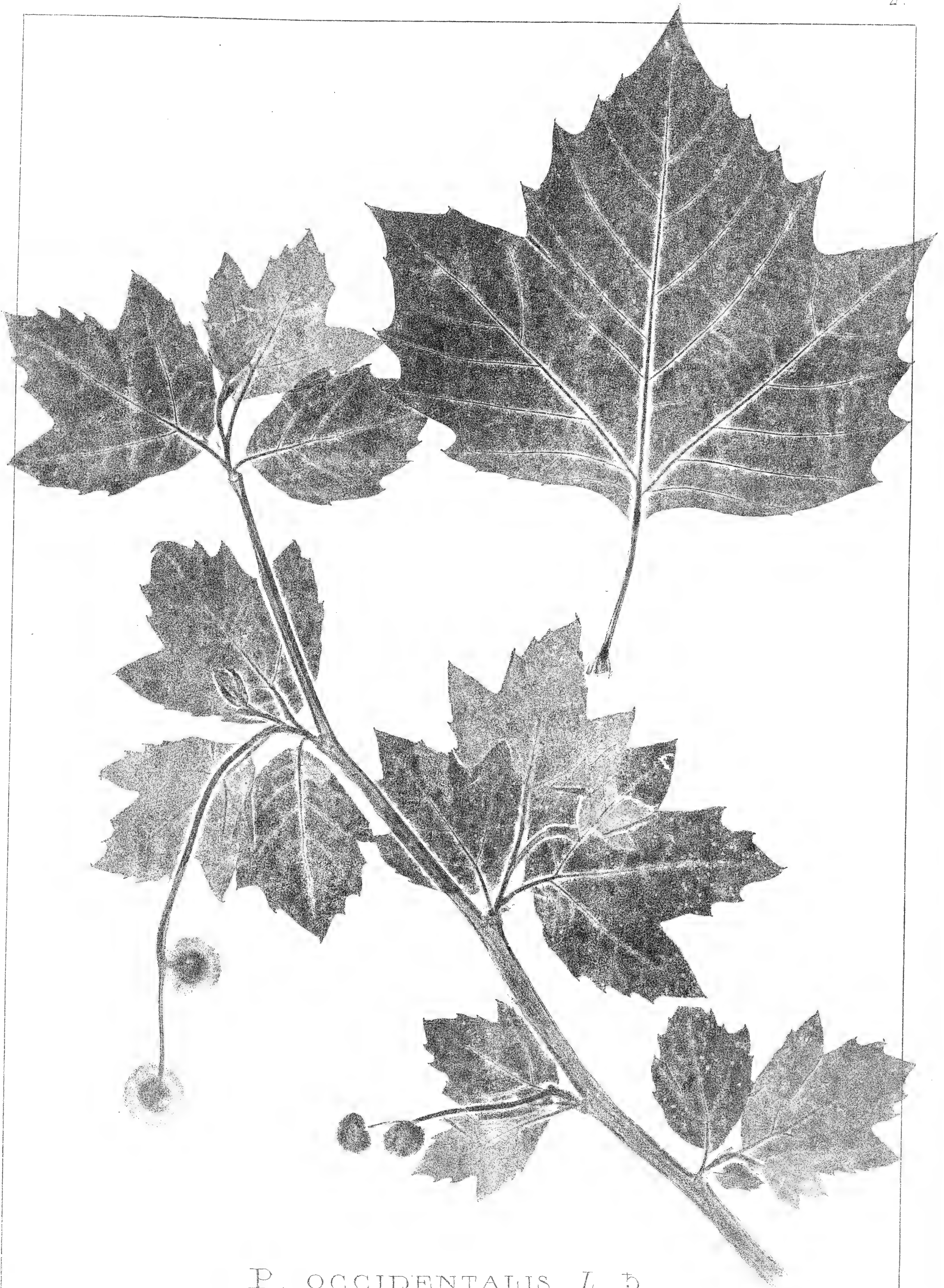
P. orientalis. L..... pl. 1. | *P. occidentalis*. L..... pl. 2.





PLATANUS ORIENTALIS. L. 3





P. OCCIDENTALIS, L. 5

Fleur monnaie
diamètre de 3-5
Fleur lamelles
cylindriques. Fruits
dus, sans allongement



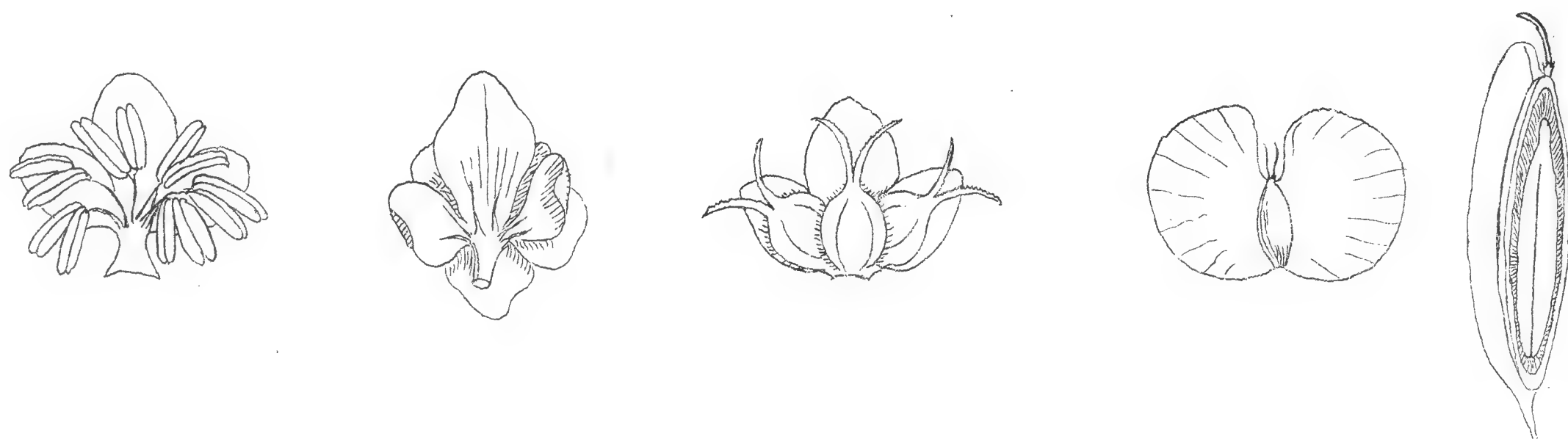
1^{er} GENRE. — B

2^e GENRE. — A

A. viridis. D. C.
A. suaveolens

118° Famille. — BÉTULACÉES.

Fleurs monoïques, en épis sphériques ou cylindriques. Fleurs mâles, 3 à l'aisselle d'une bractée et munies latéralement de 3-5 bractéoles ; périanthe monophylle ou à 3-4 divisions ; étamines 4, opposées, à la base du périanthe. Fleurs femelles 2-3, à l'aisselle de la bractée ; périanthe nul ou formé d'écailles qui entourent l'ovaire à 2 loges uniovulées. Fruit sec, indéhiscent, ordinairement uniloculaire et monosperme par avortement. Graine à embryon droit, sans albumen.

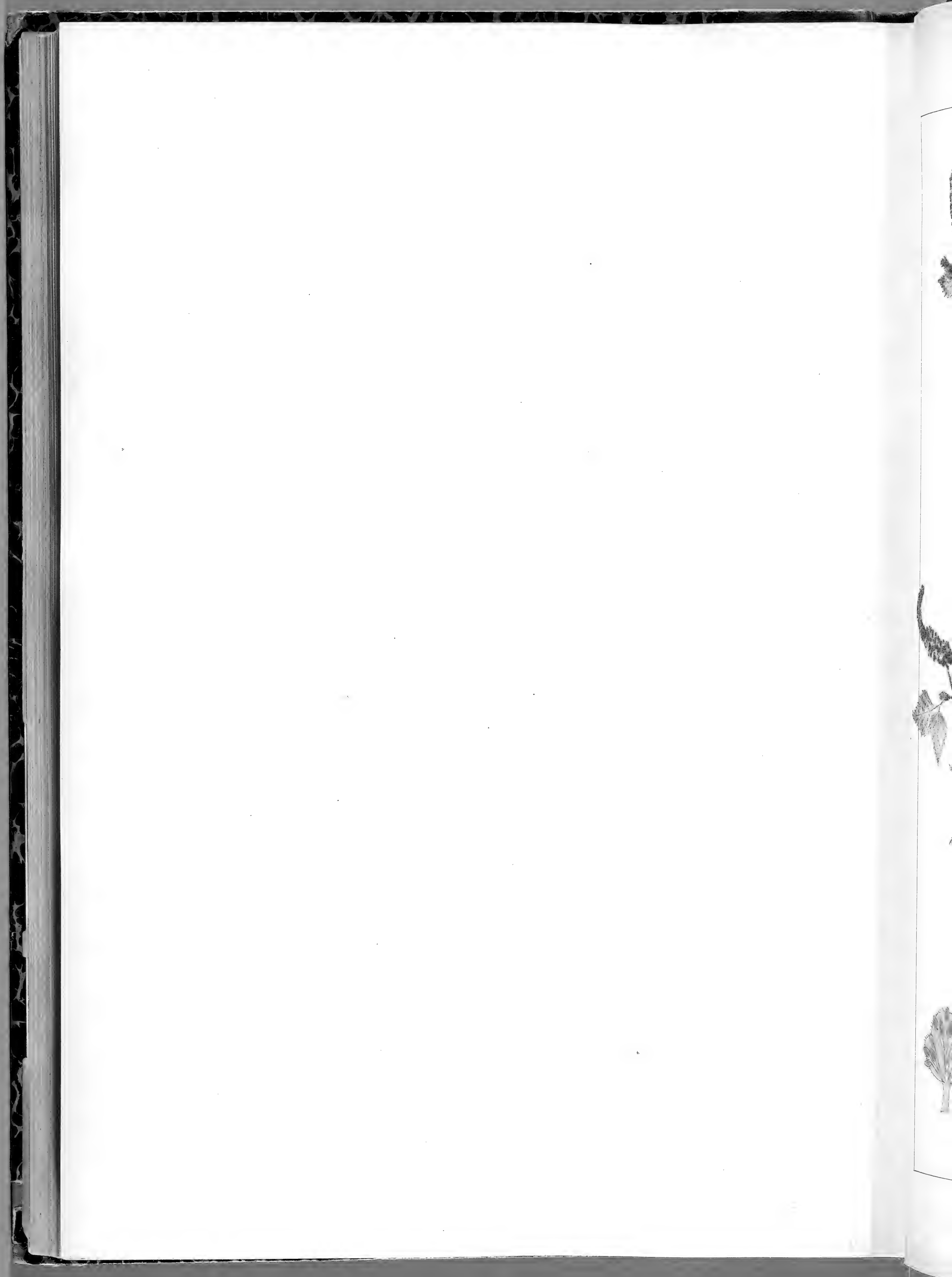


1^{er} GENRE. — *Betula*. Tourn.

<i>B. alba</i> . L.....	pl. 1,2.	<i>B. intermedia</i> . Th.....	pl. 4.
<i>B. pubescens</i> . Ehrh.....	3.	<i>B. nana</i> L.....	5.

2^e GENRE. — *Alnus*. Tourn.

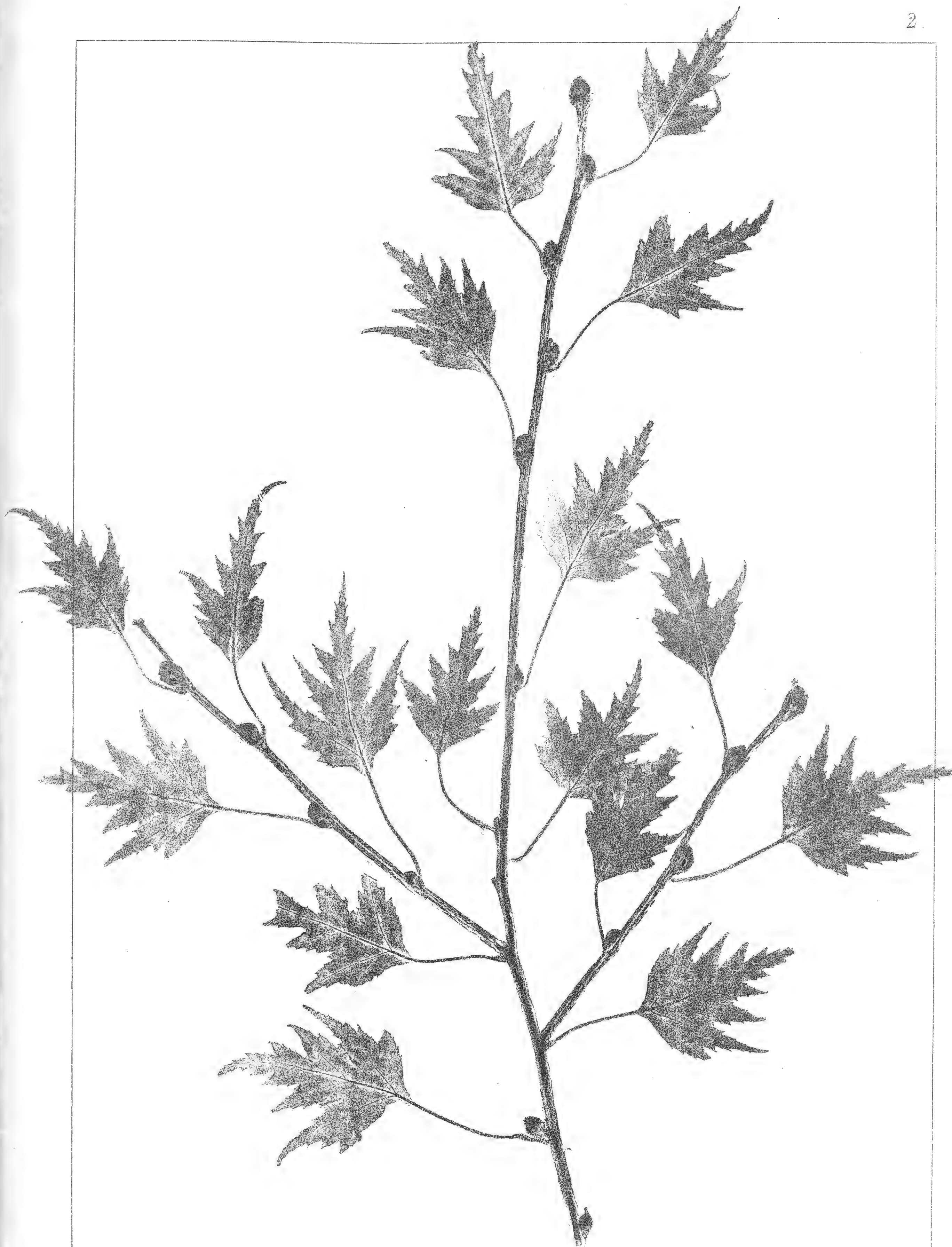
<i>A. viridis</i> . D. C.....	pl. 6.	<i>A. glutinosa</i> . Gærtn.....	pl. 8.	<i>A. cordata</i> . Lois.....	pl. 10.
<i>A. suaveolens</i> . Req.....	7.	<i>A. elliptica</i> . Req.....	9.	<i>A. incana</i> . D. C.....	11.





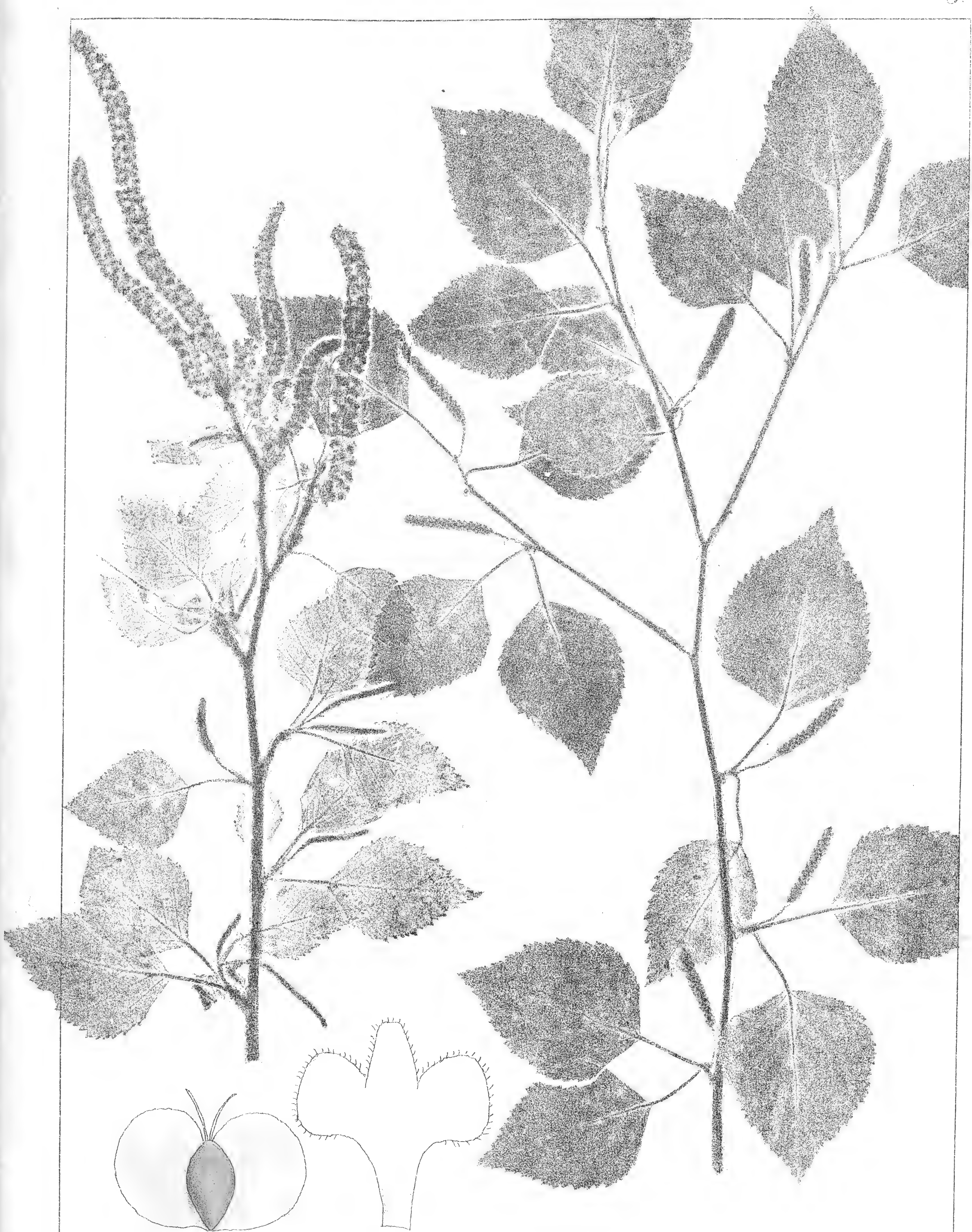
BETULA ALBA. L. ♂





B. ALBA. *Var. laciniata.*





B. PUBESCENS. EHRH. 5



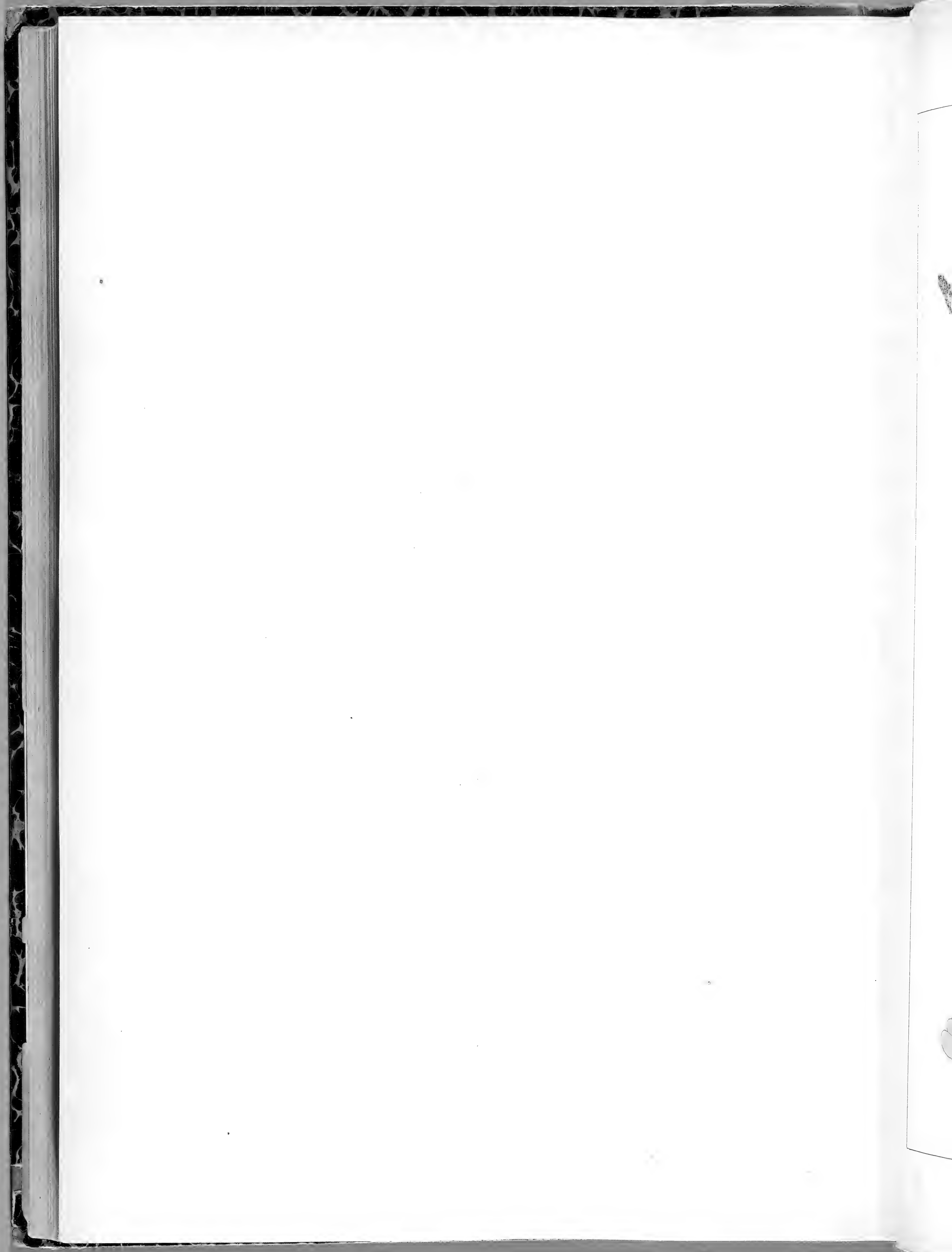


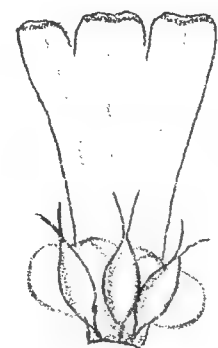
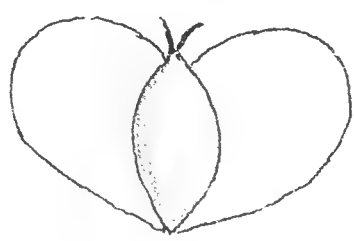
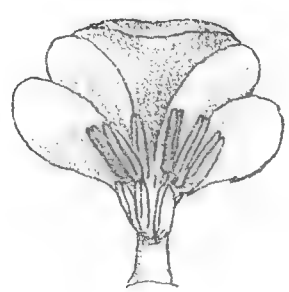
B. intermedia. *Th.* 5





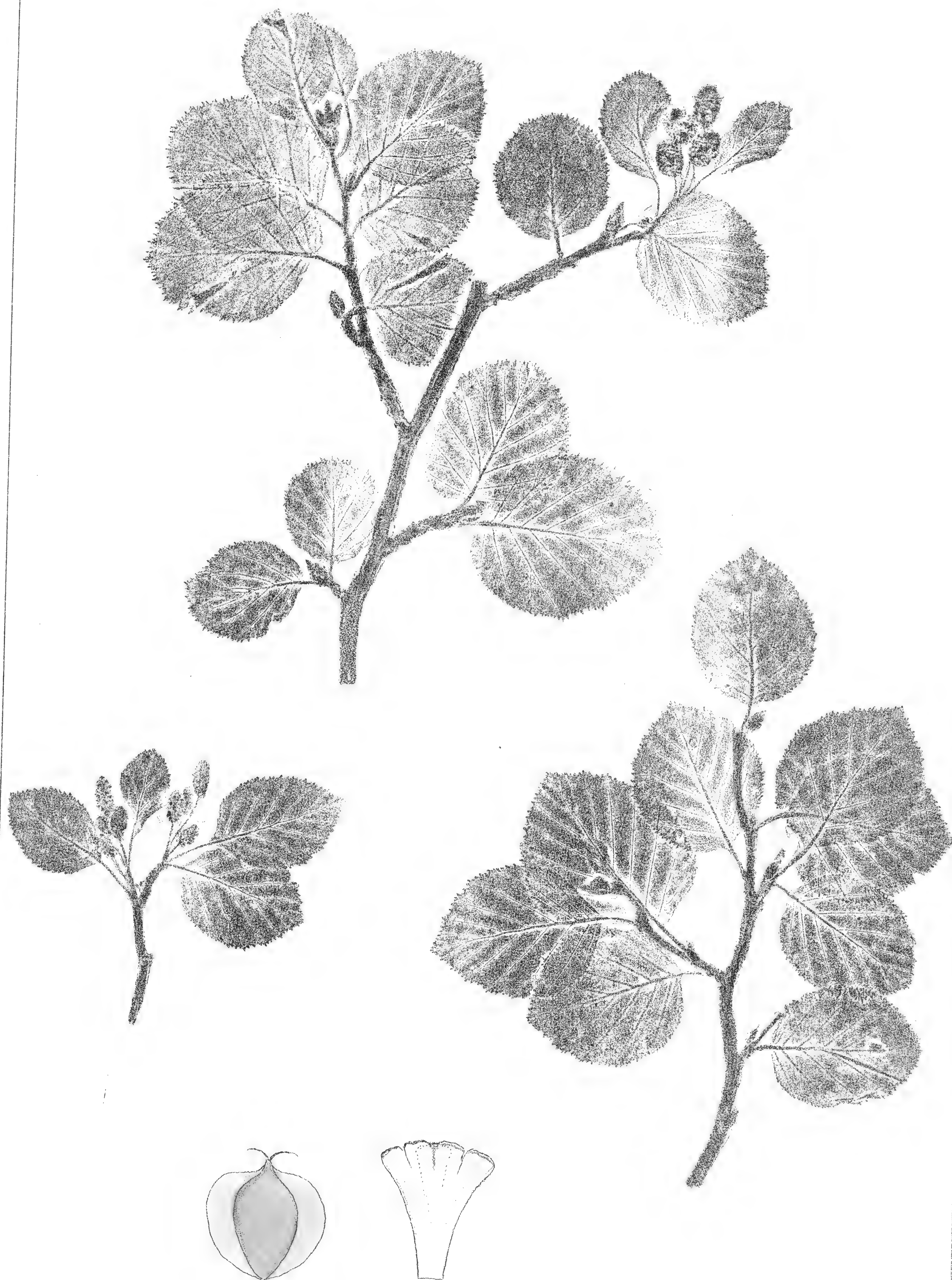
B. NANA. L. 5





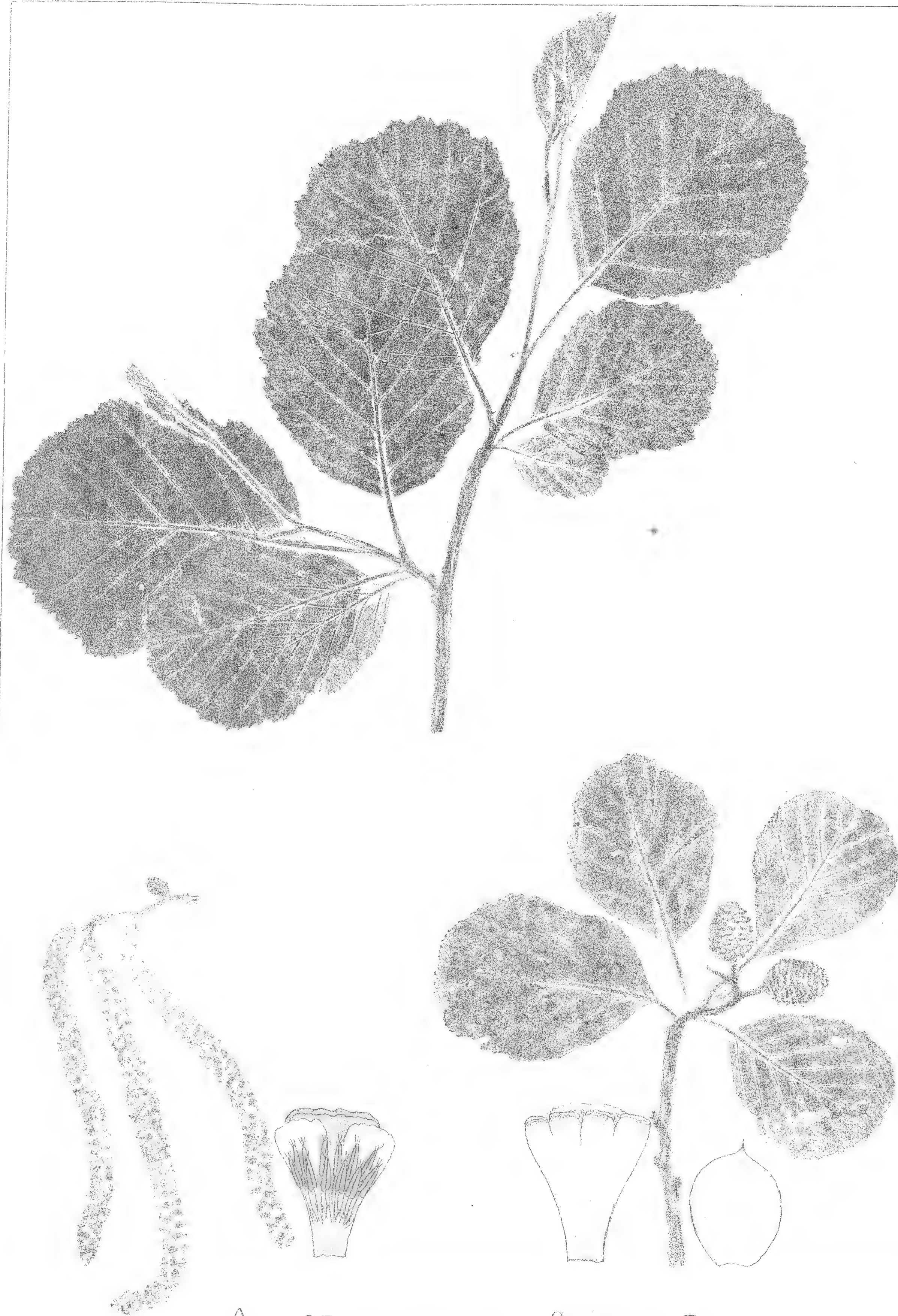
ALNUS VIRIDIS. D.C. 5



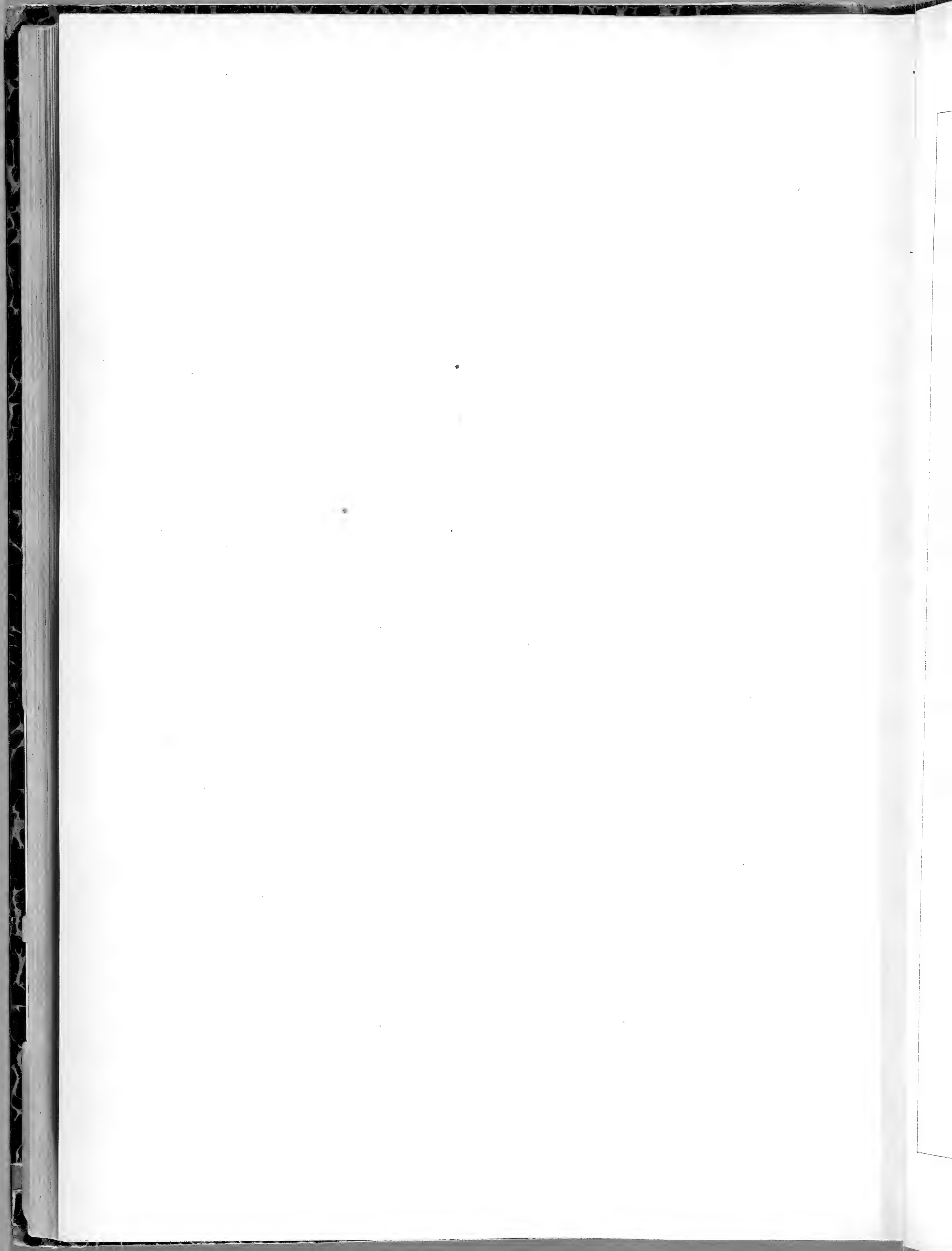


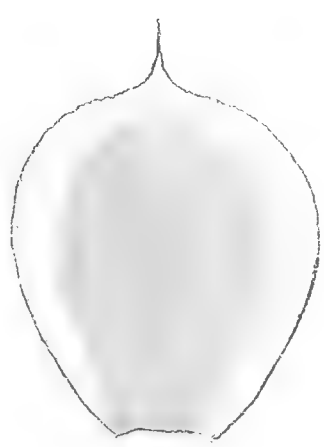
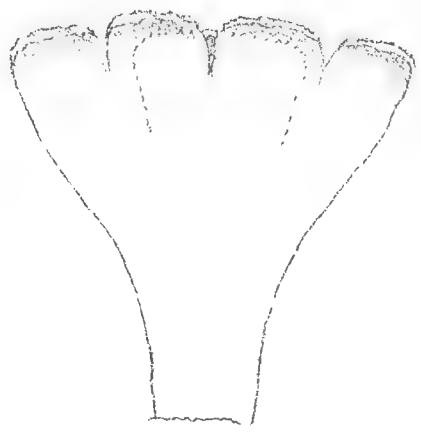
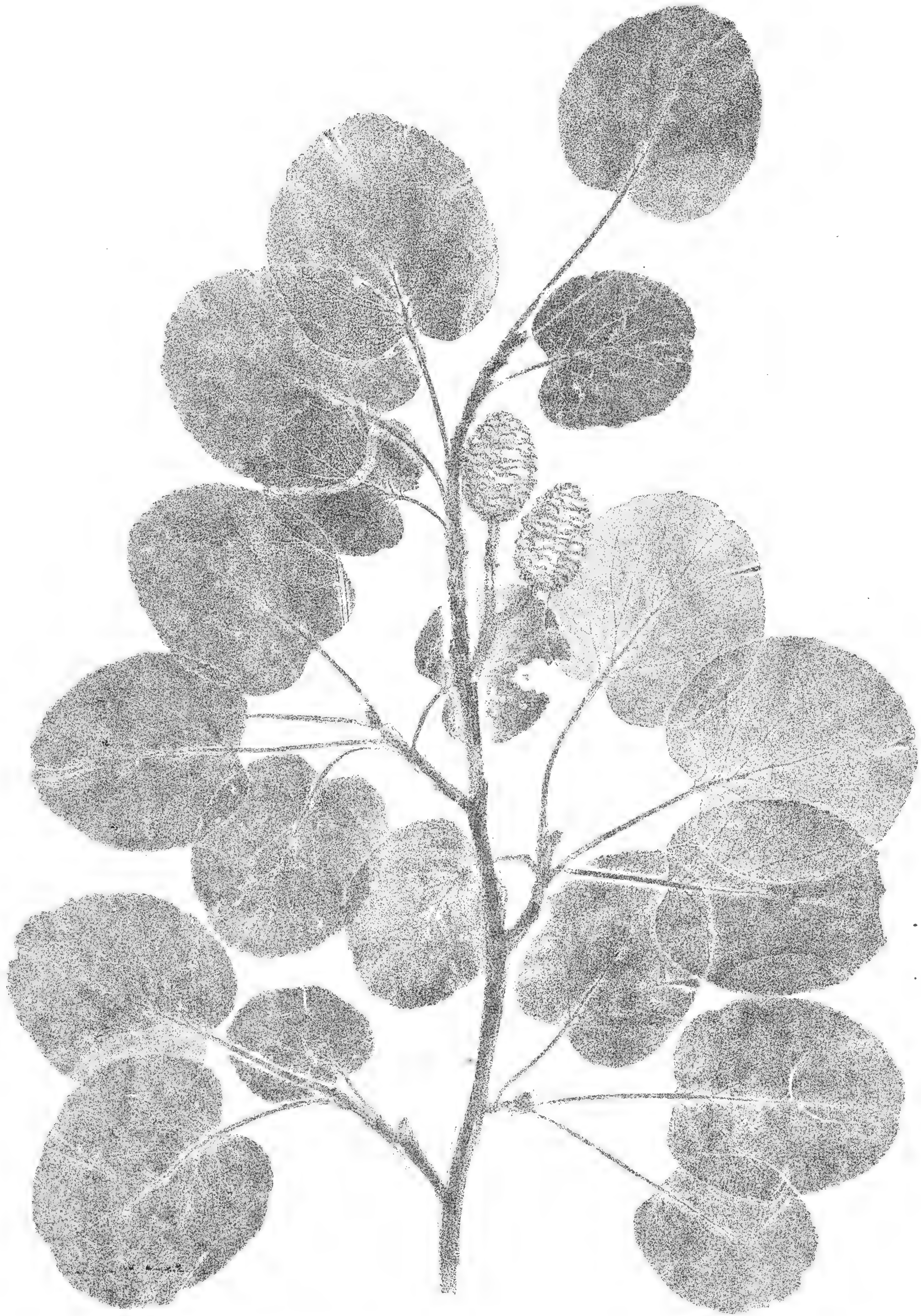
A. SUAVEOLENS. REQ. 5





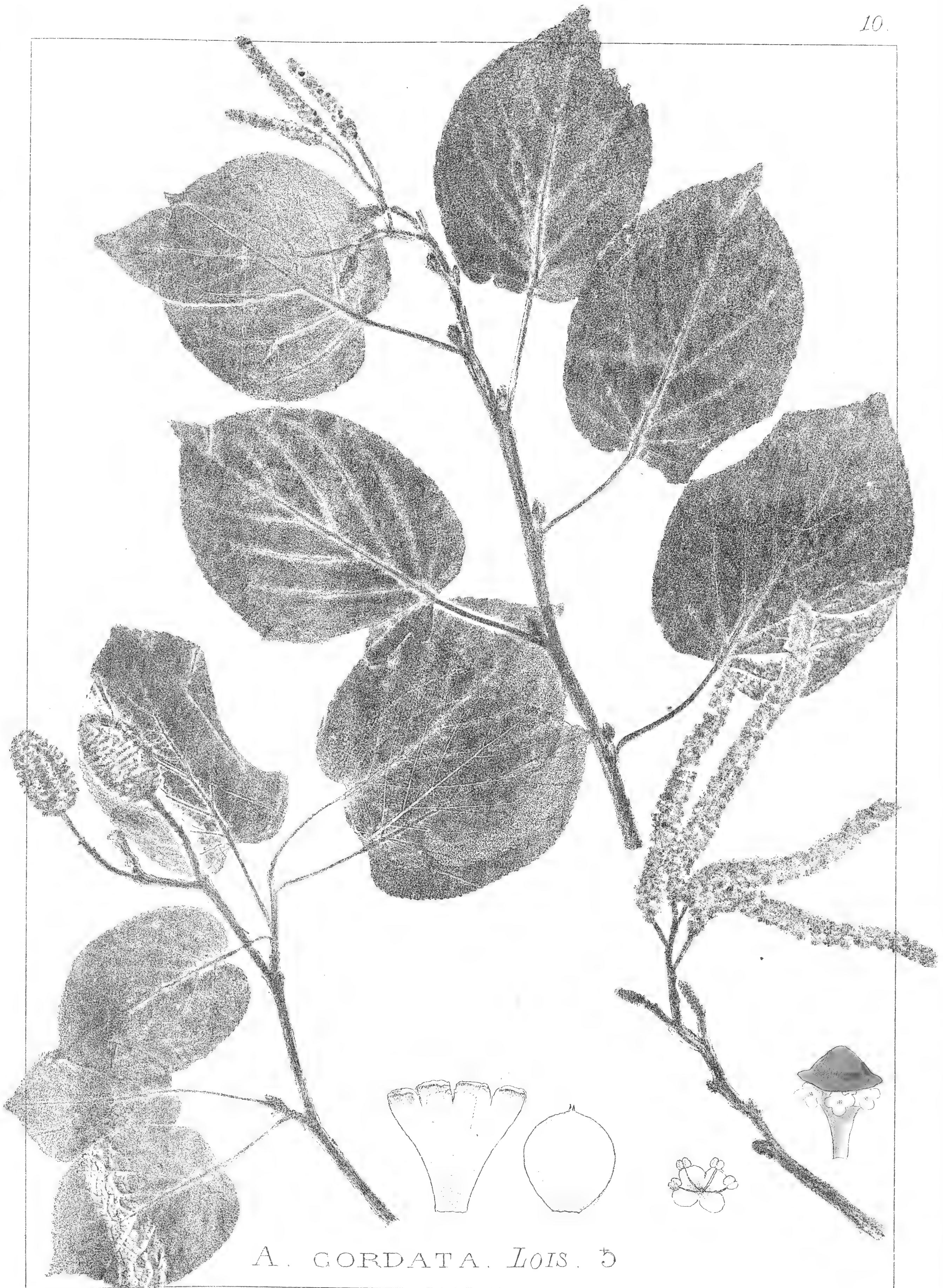
A. GLUTINOSA. GÆRTN. 5



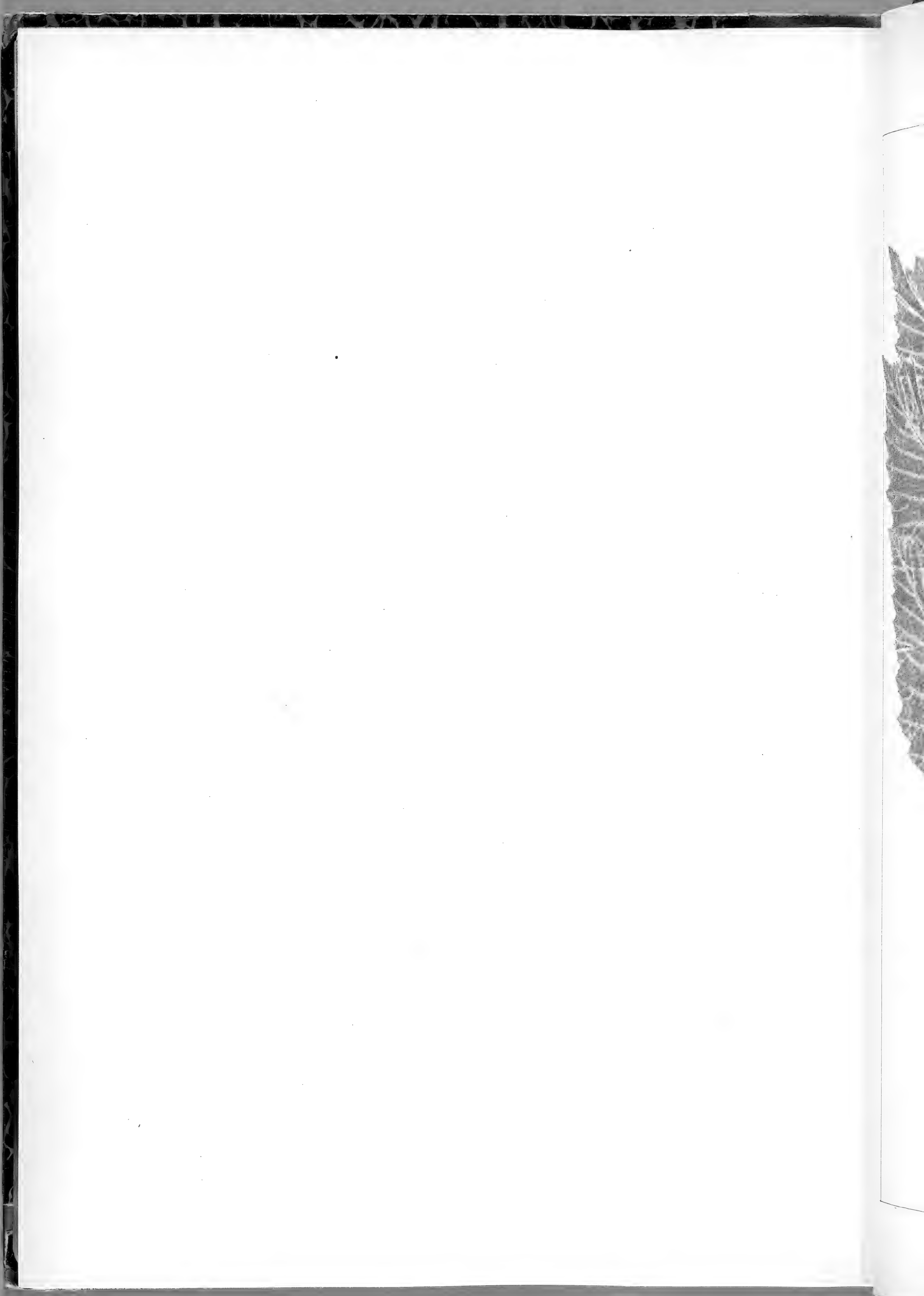


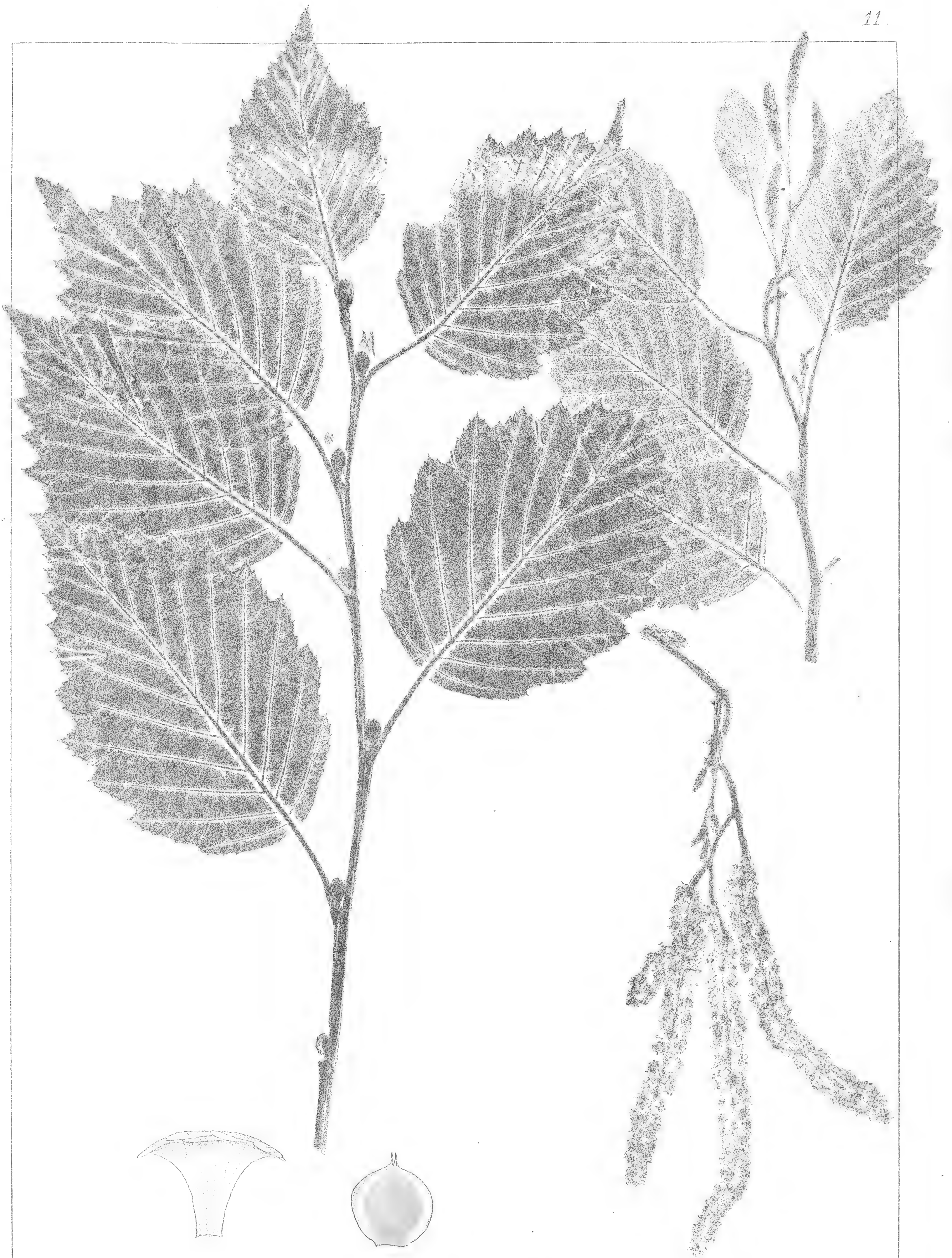
A. ELLIPTICA. REQ. 5





A. GORDATA. LOIS. 3





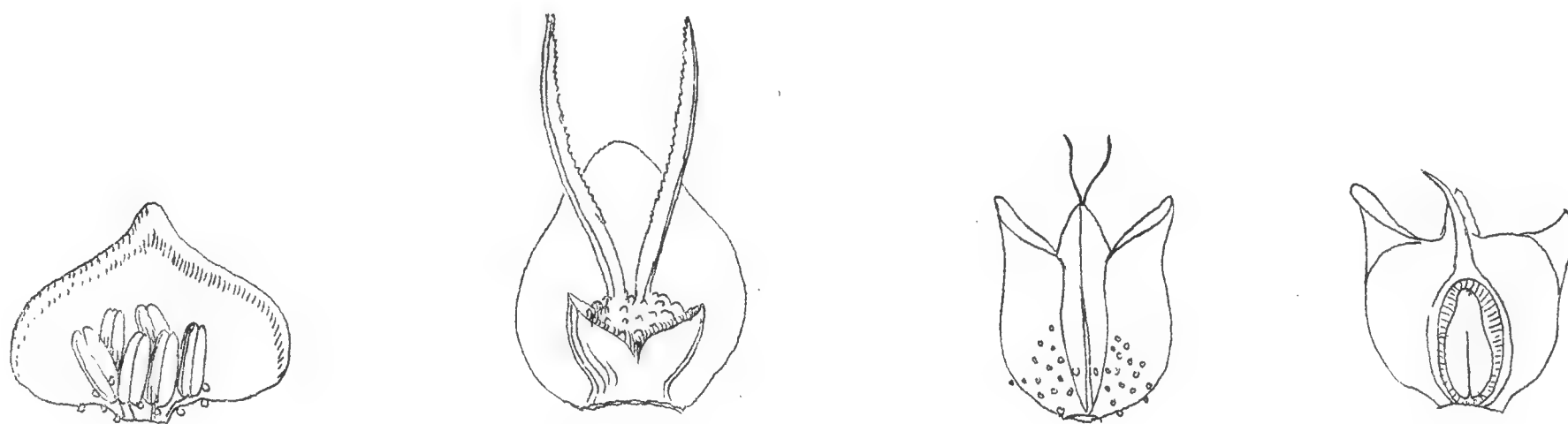
A. INCANA. D. C. 5

Fleurs m
lère parfois
adhérente à
embryon dr

GENRE UNIC

119^e Famille. — MYRICÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, solitaires à la base de bractées persistantes, en épi. Fleurs mâles : écaille florifère parfois munie de 2 bractéoles et portant à sa base 2-8 étamines à anthères extrorses. Fleurs femelles : écaille adhérente à la base de l'ovaire uniloculaire. Fruit sec, indéhiscent, uniloculaire, monosperme. Graine dressée, à embryon droit, sans albumen.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Myrica*. L.

E. Gale. L..... pl. 1.





MYRICA GALE. L. 5

Fleurs m.
filiculaires
ouvert à la



1^{er} GENRE.

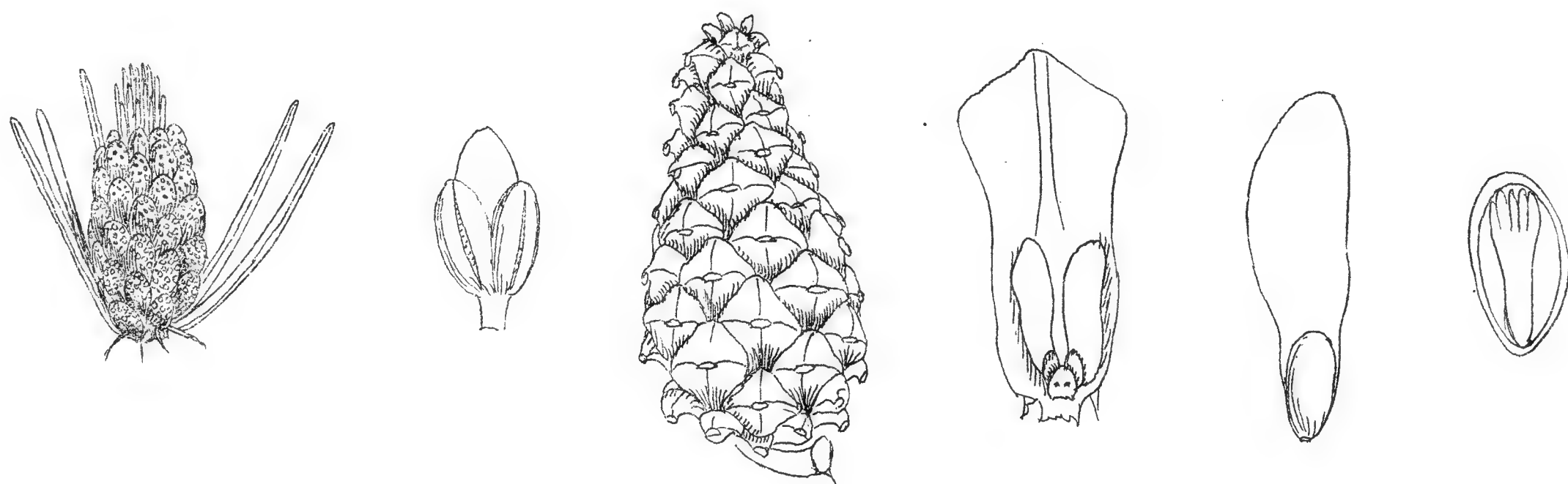
P. sylvestris
P. pumila
P. uncinata

2^e GENRE.

3^e GENRE.

120^e Famille. — ABIÉTINÉES.

Fleurs monoïques, rarement dioïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons composés d'étamines nombreuses à anthères bi-pluriloculaires. Fleurs femelles en strobiles; écailles nombreuses, à l'aisselle d'une bractée, et formant un carpelle ouvert à la base duquel sont 2 ovules. Graines ailées, à embryon droit placé dans un albumen charnu.



1^{er} GENRE. — *Pinus*. L.

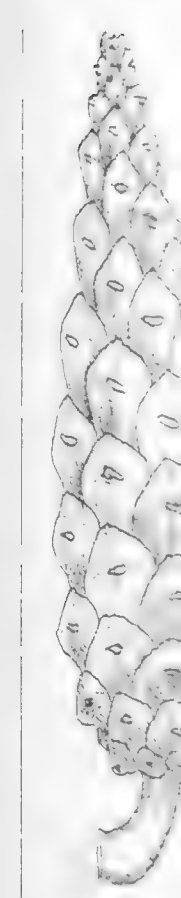
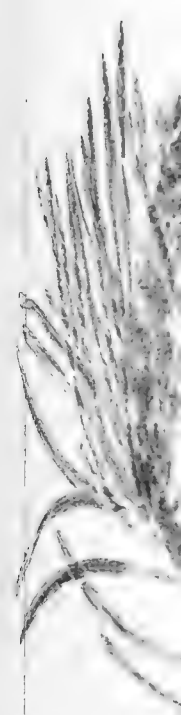
<i>P. sylvestris</i> . L.....	pl. 1.	<i>P. Laricio</i> . Poir.....	pl. 4.	<i>P. Pinaster</i> . Soland	pl. 7.
<i>P. Pumilio</i> . Hæck.....	2.	<i>P. halepensis</i> . Mill.....	5.	<i>P. Cembra</i> . L.....	8.
<i>P. uncinata</i> . Ram.....	3.	<i>P. Pinca</i> . L.....	6.		

2^e GENRE. — *Abies*. Tourn.

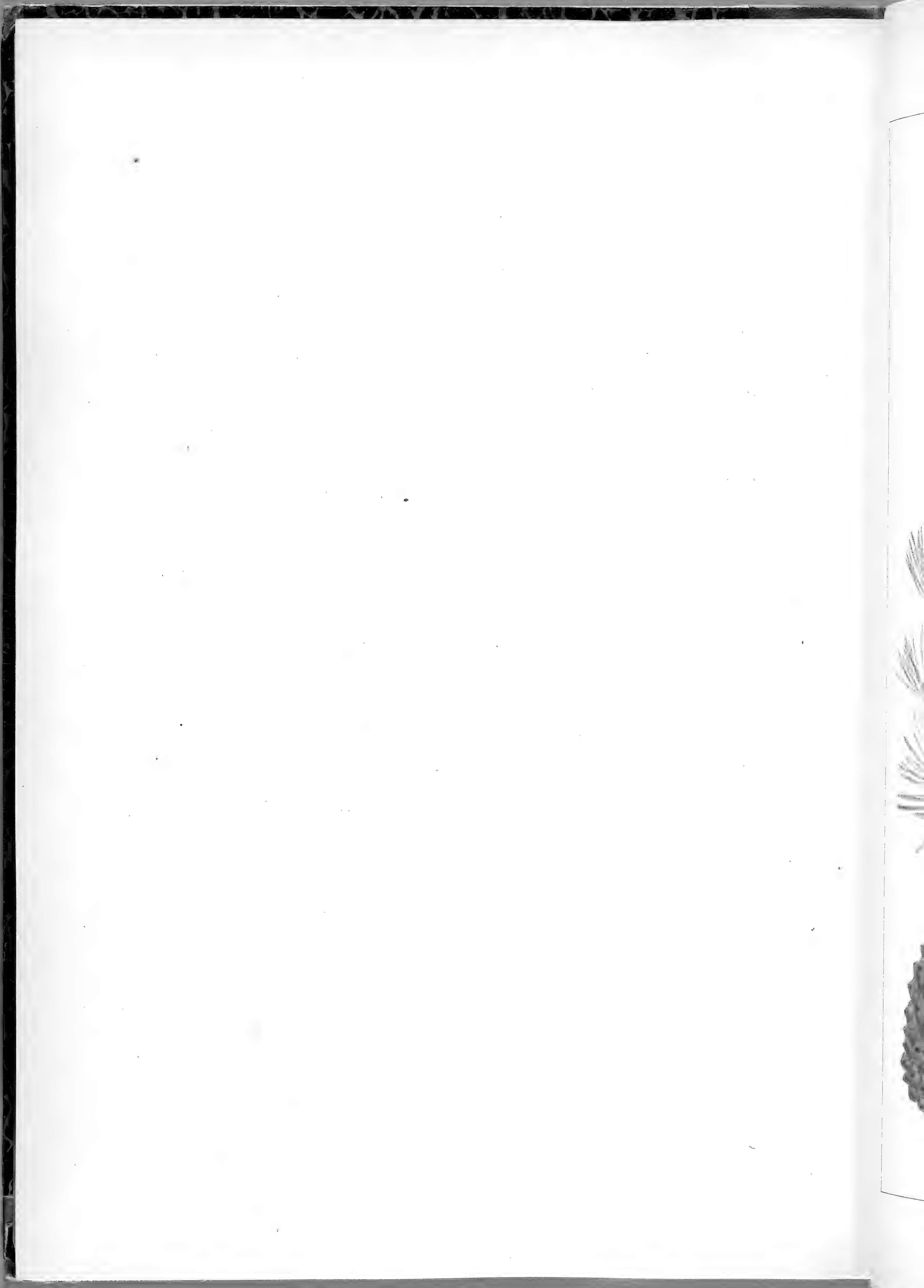
<i>A. pectinata</i> D. C.....	pl. 9.		<i>A. excelsa</i> . D. C.....	pl. 10.
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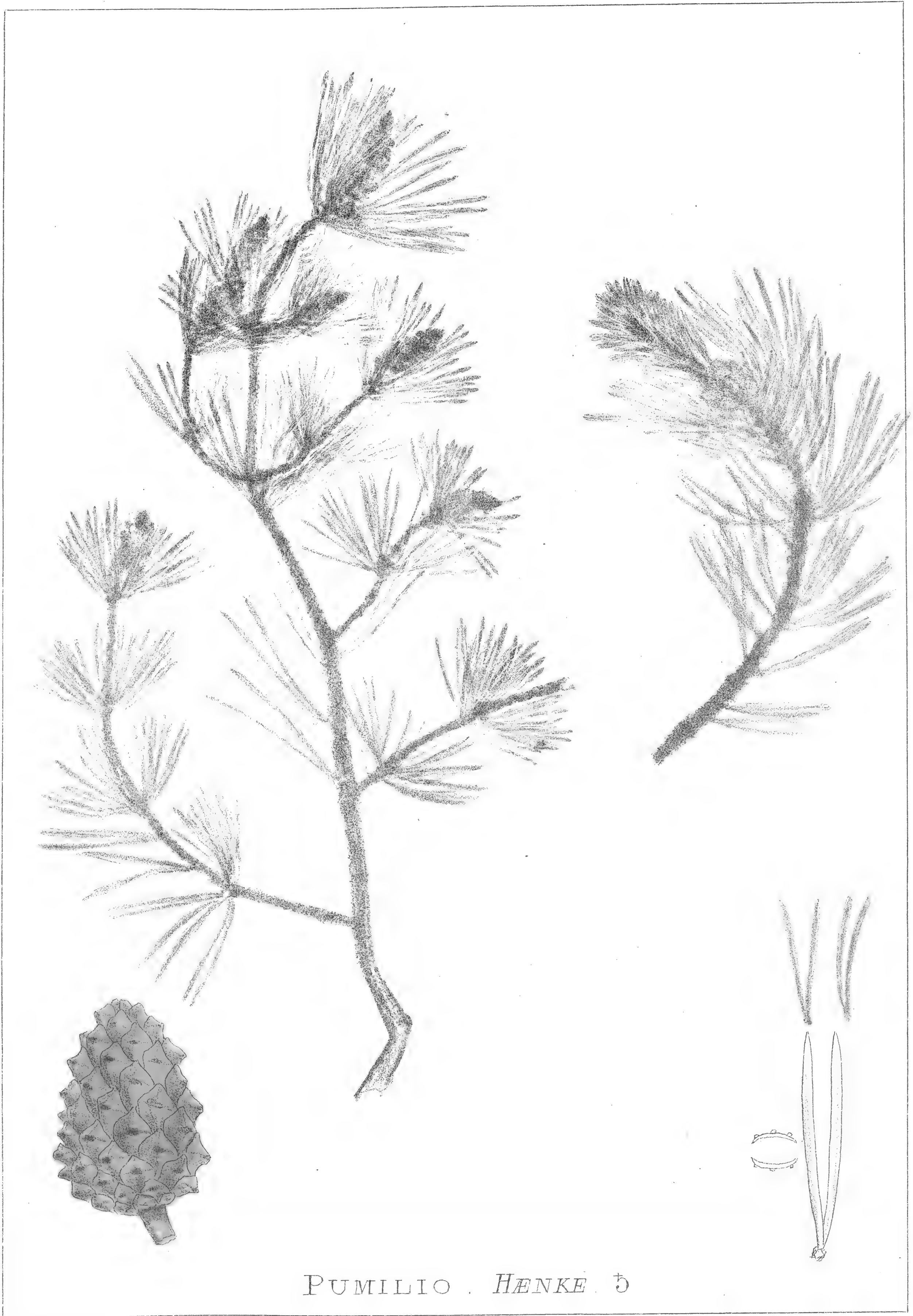
3^e GENRE. — *Larix*. Tourn.

<i>L. europæa</i> . D. C.....	pl. 11.
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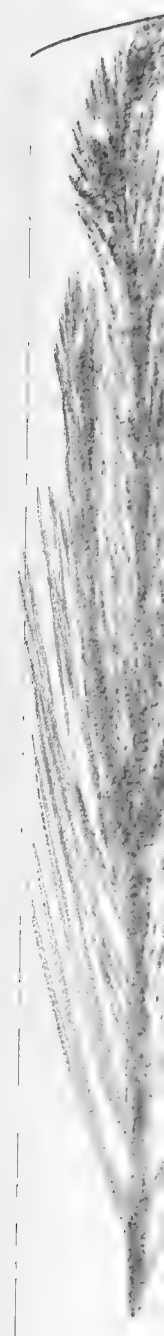


PINUS SYLVESTRIS. L. 5





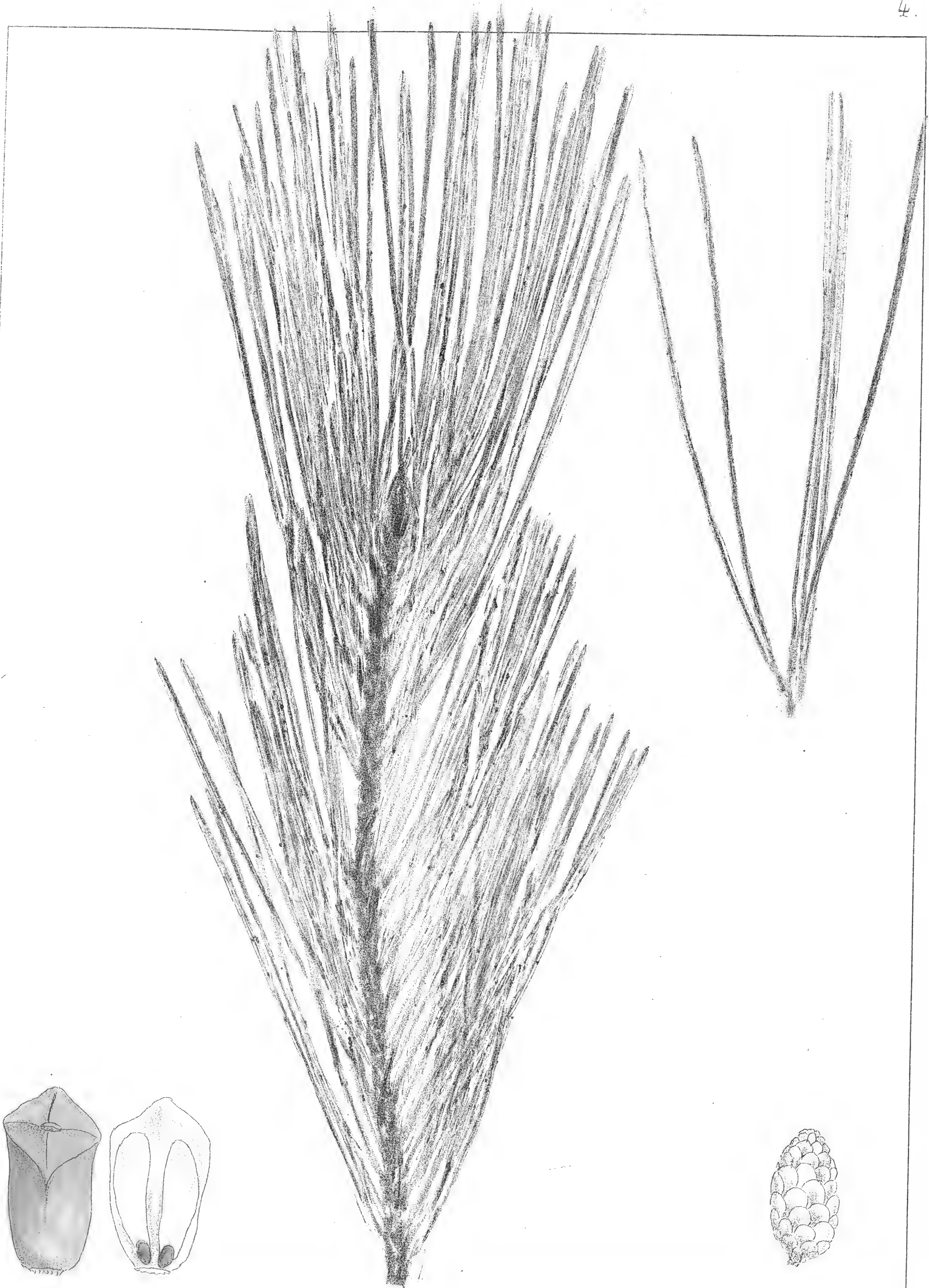
PUMILIO . HENKE . ♂



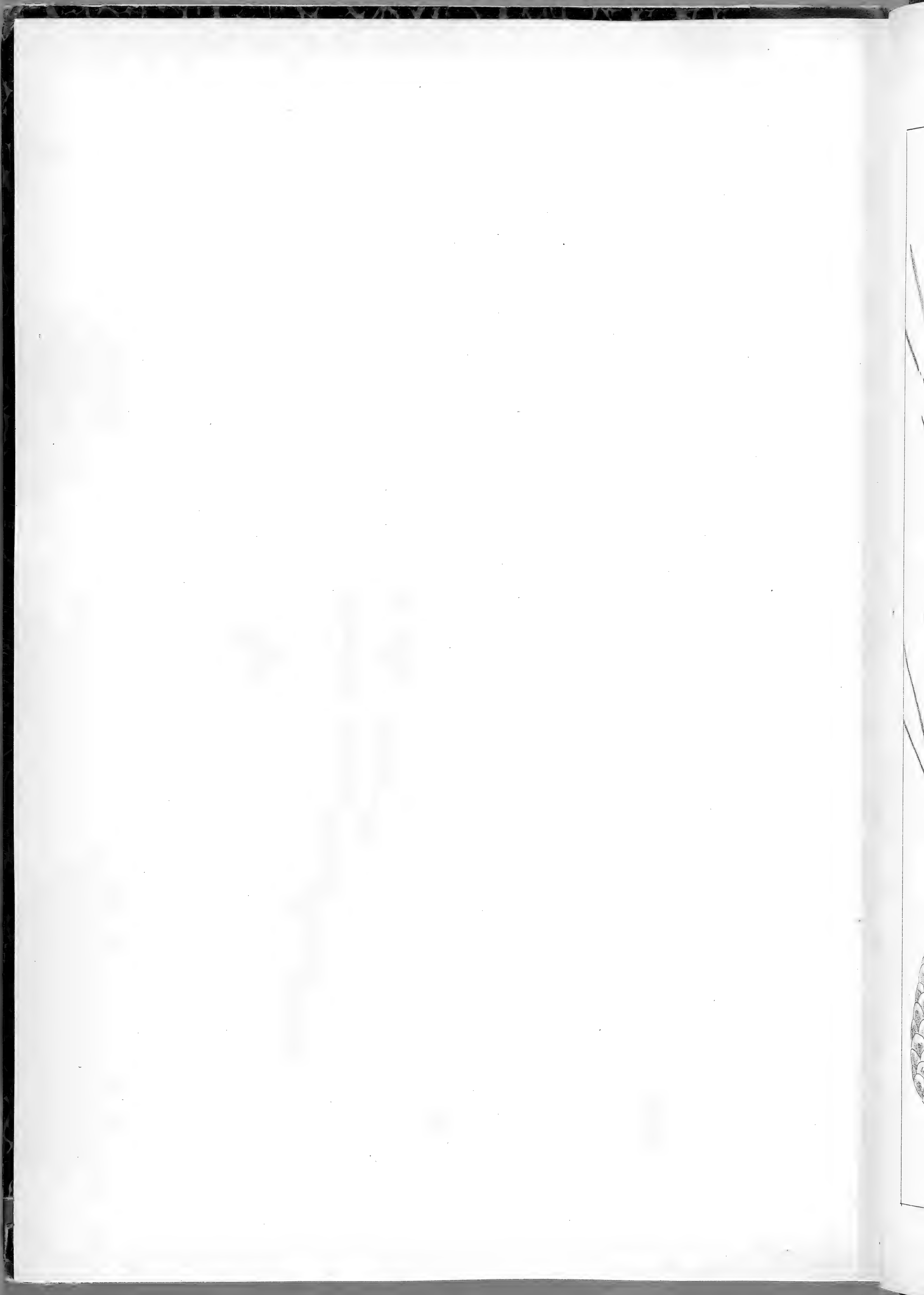


P. UNCINATA. RAM. 5





P. LARICIO. POIR. ♂





P. HALEPENSIS. MILL. 5





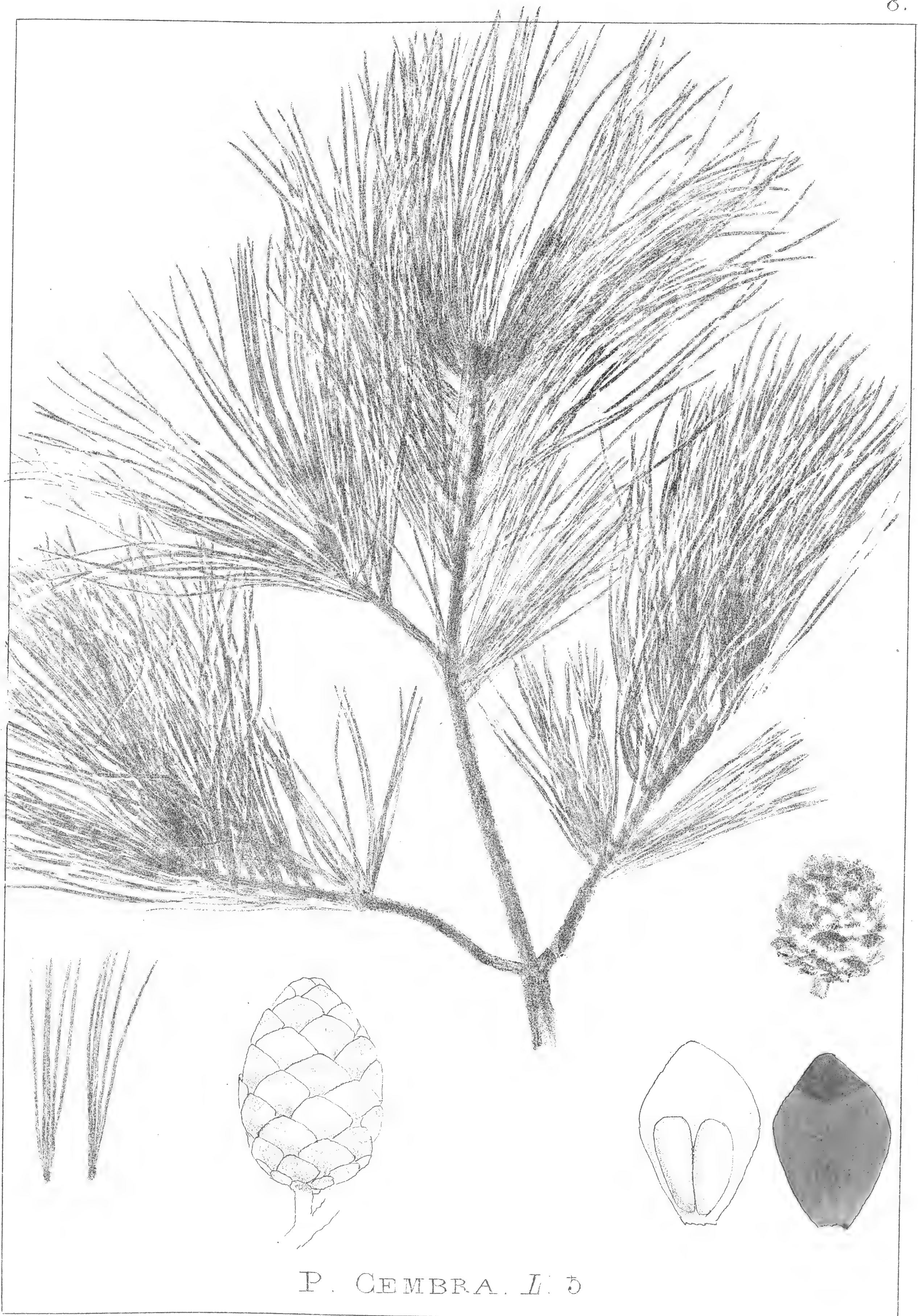
P. PINEA. L. 5





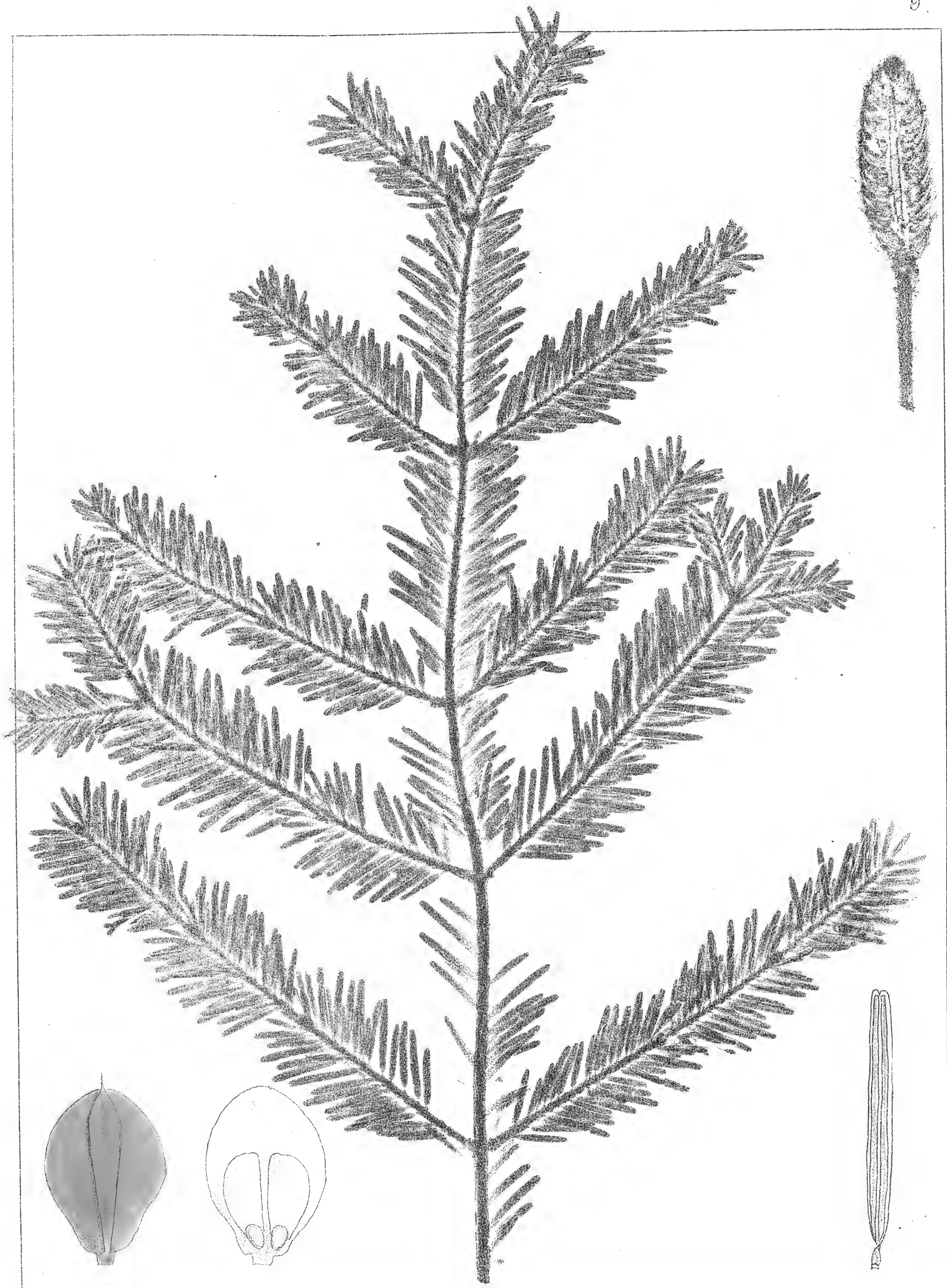
P. PINASTER. SOLAND. 5



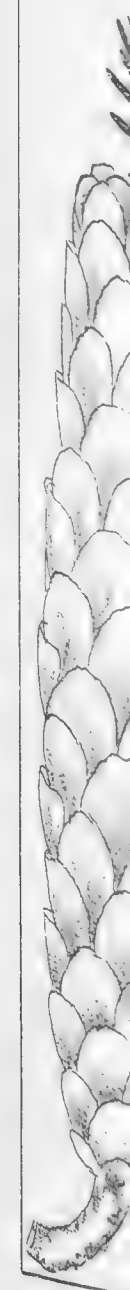
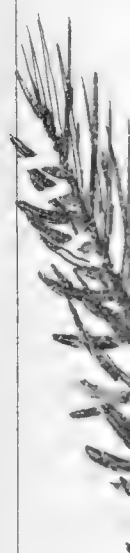


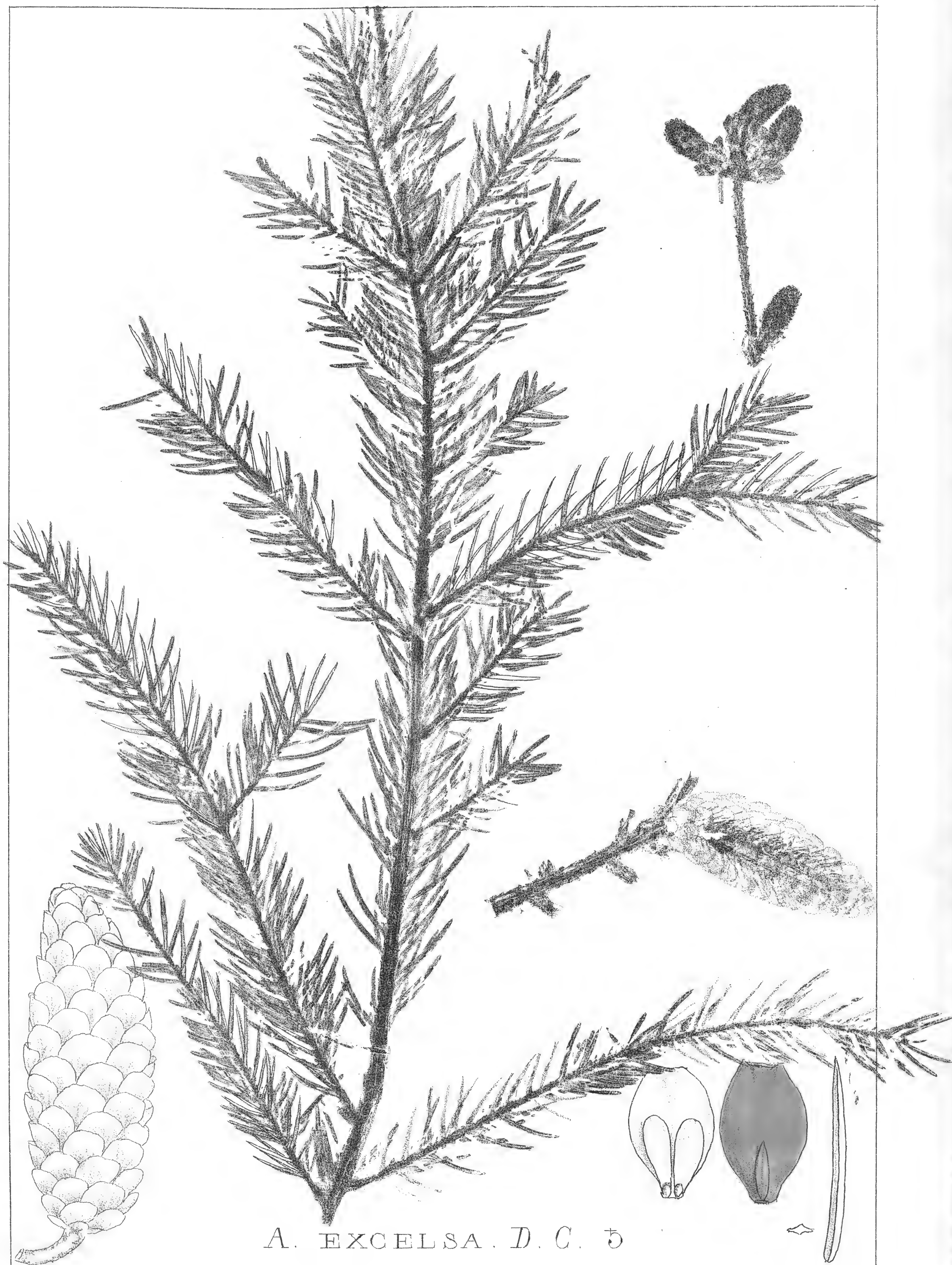
P. CEMBRA. L. 5

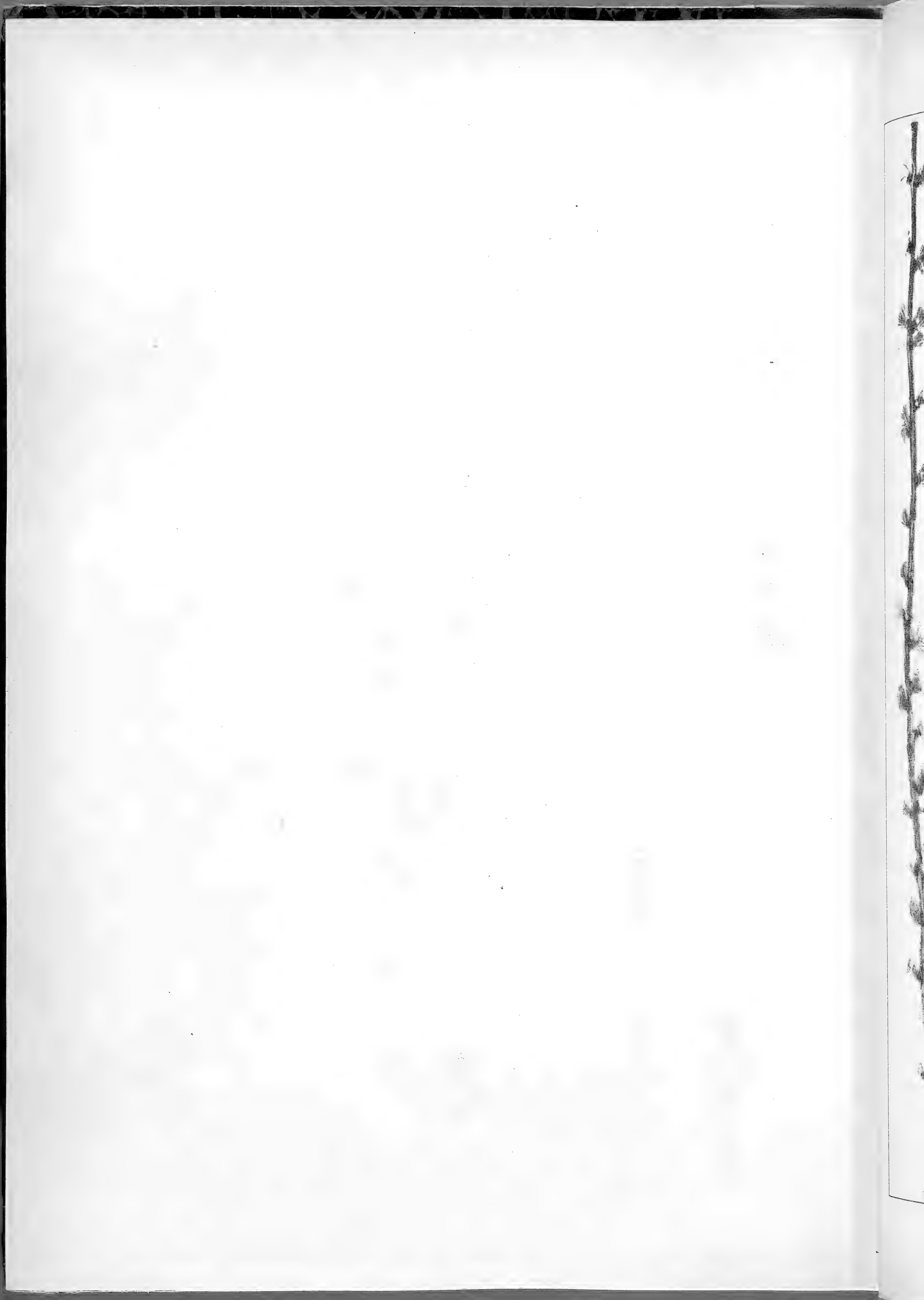


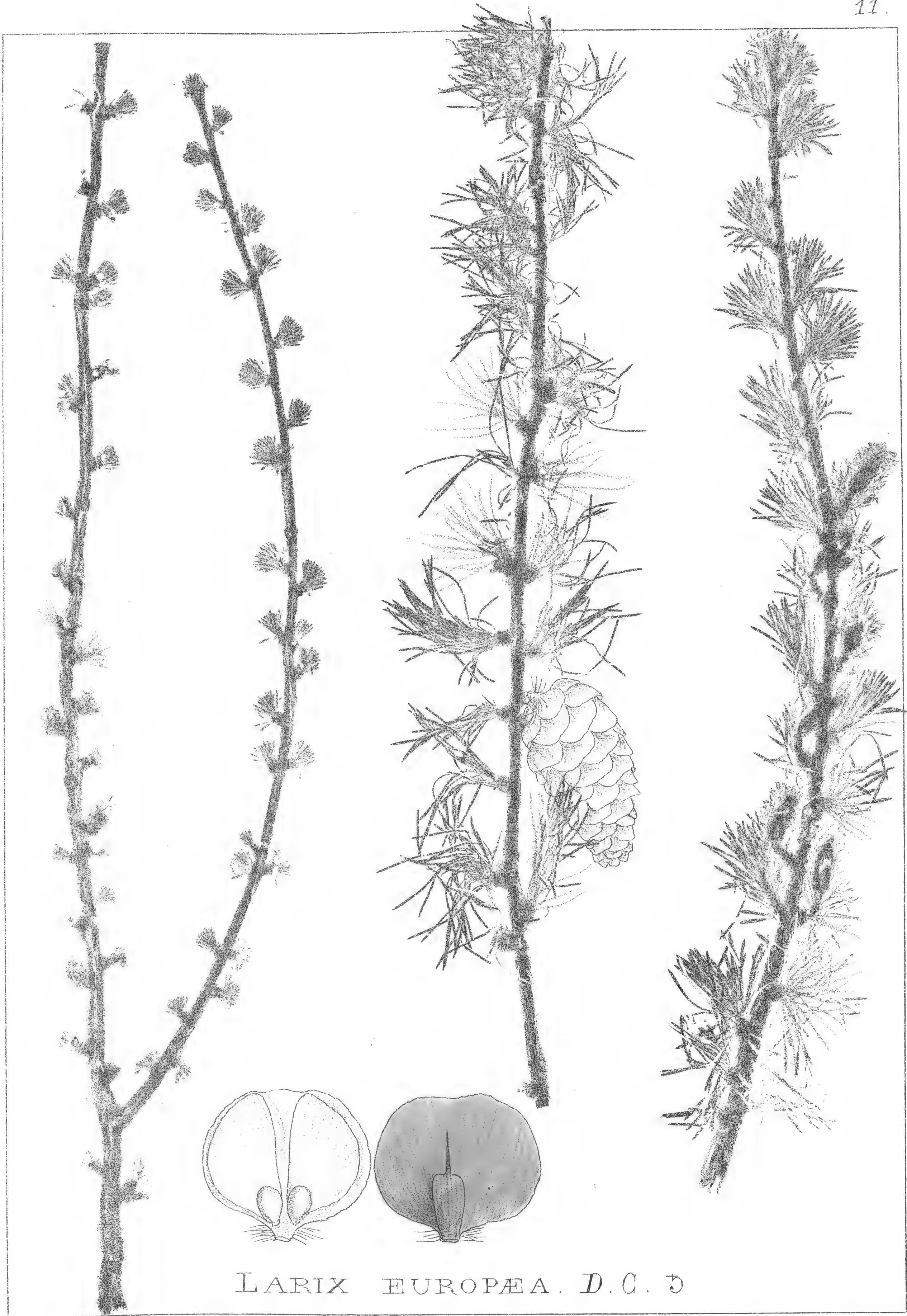


ABIES PECTINATA. D. C. 5









LARIX EUROPÆA. D.C. 5

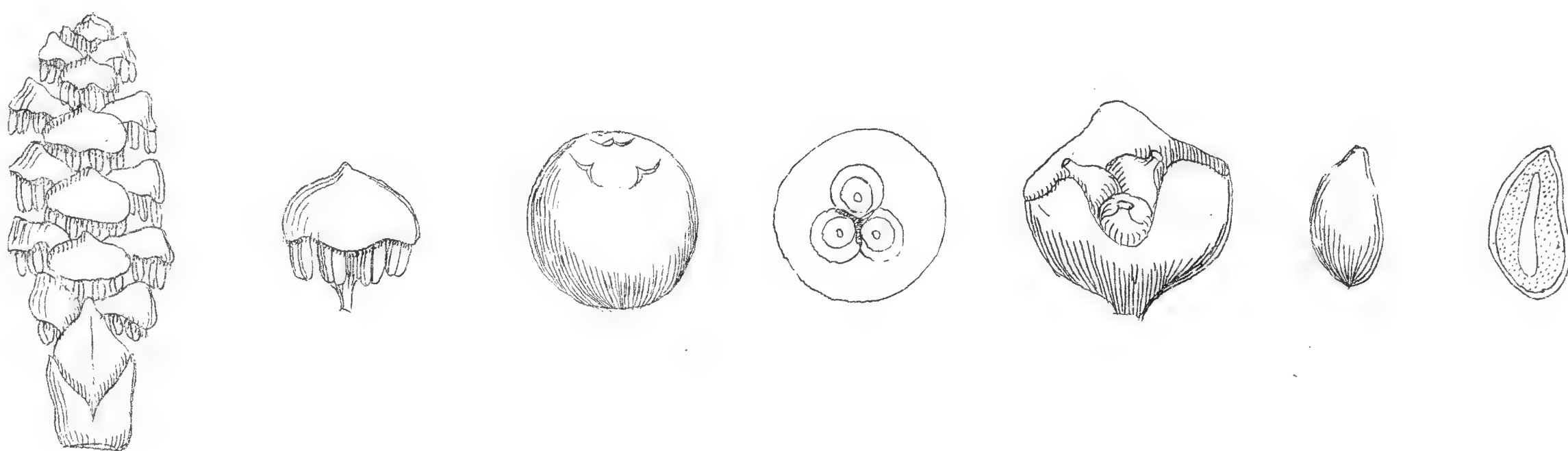
Fleur
formés
Strobile
aile, à



GENRE
J. co
J. al

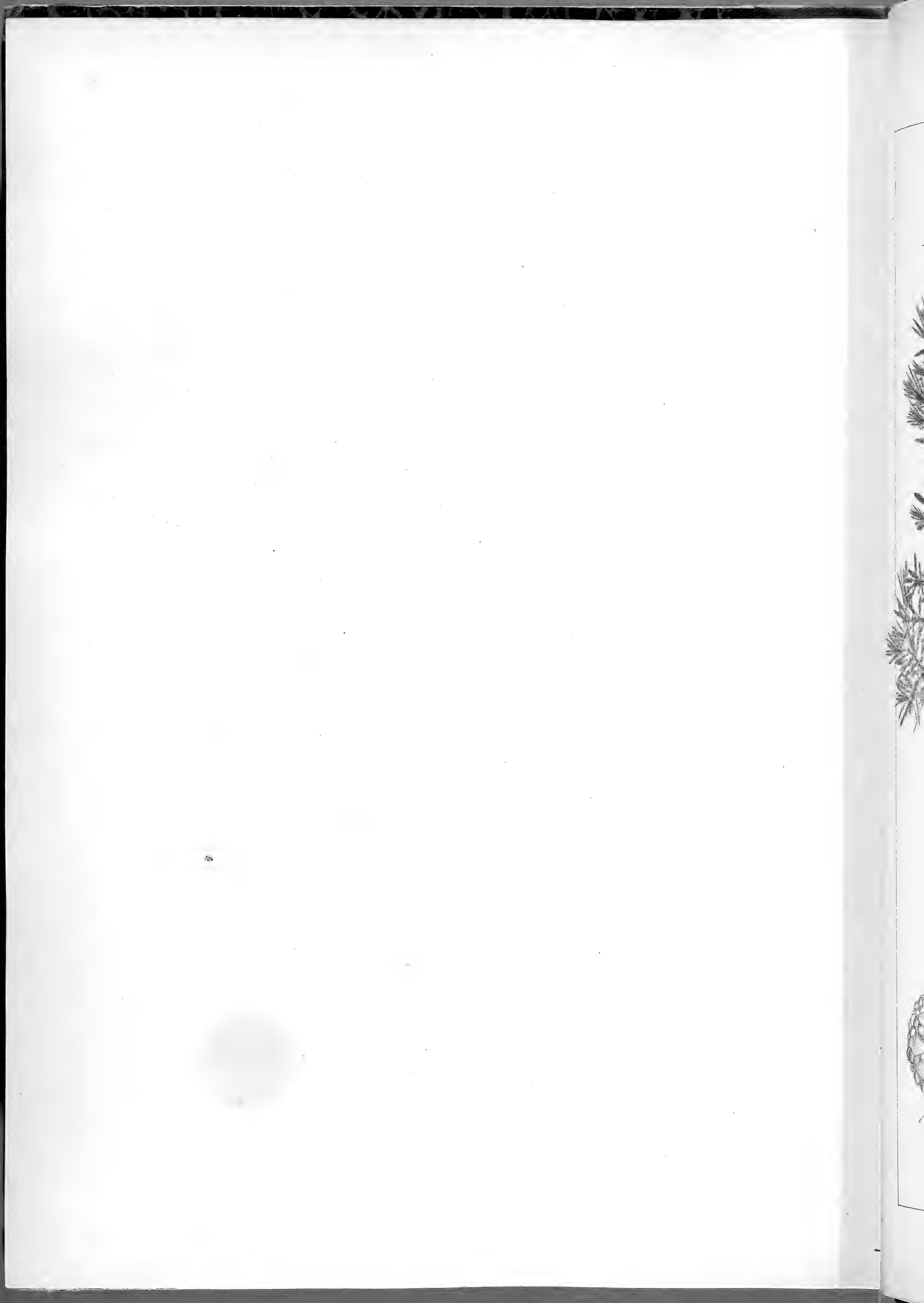
121^e Famille. — CUPRESSINÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques, Chatons mâles : étamines nombreuses, à anthères 3-12 loculaires. Chatons femelles formés d'un petit nombre d'écaïlles dépourvues de bractée et ayant à leur base 1 ou plusieurs ovules dressés. Strobiles ordinairement globuleux, ligneux ou charnus, à écaïlles libres ou soudées. Graines le plus souvent sans aile, à embryon droit dans un albumen charnu.



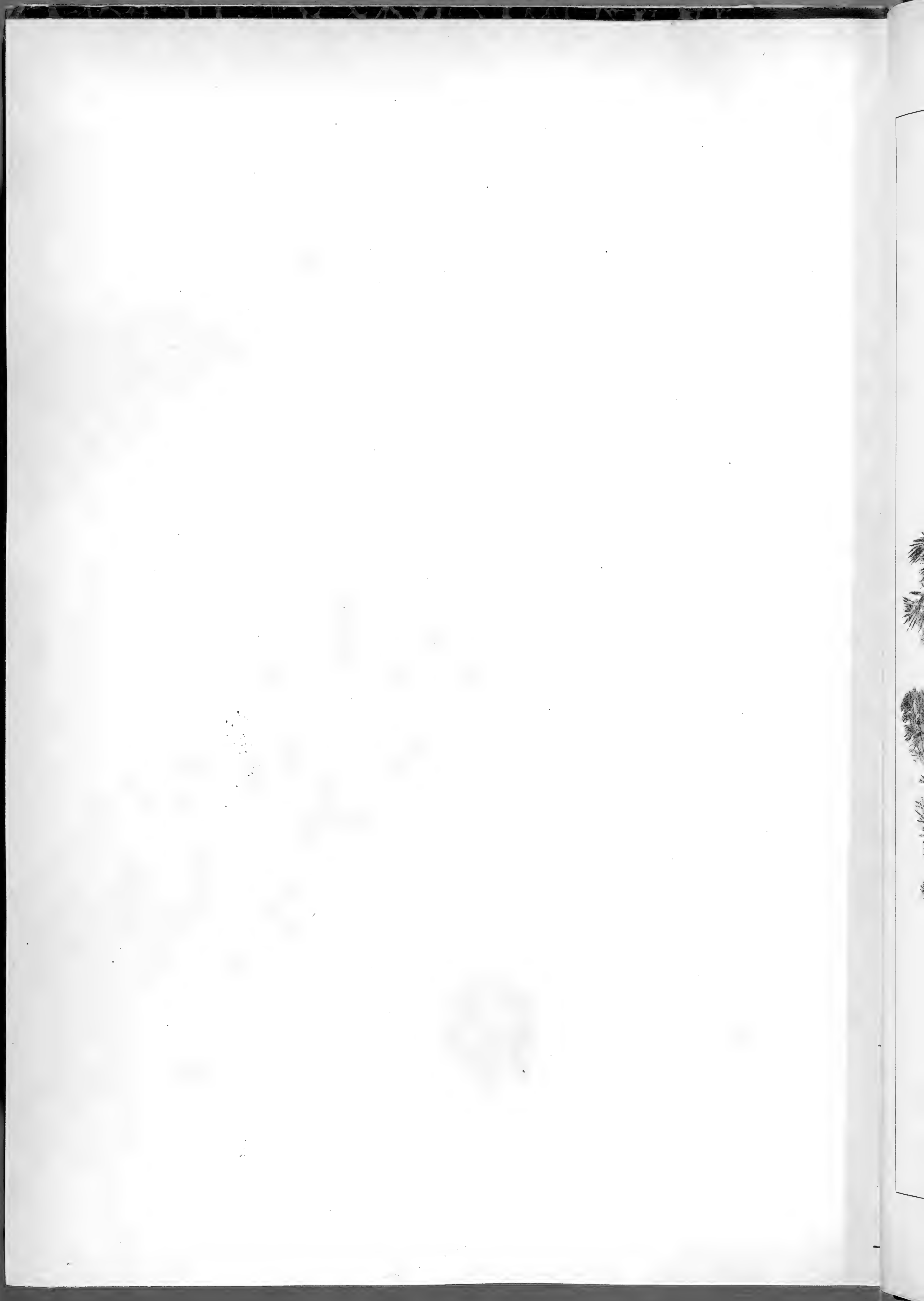
GENRE UNIQUE. — *Juniperus*. L.

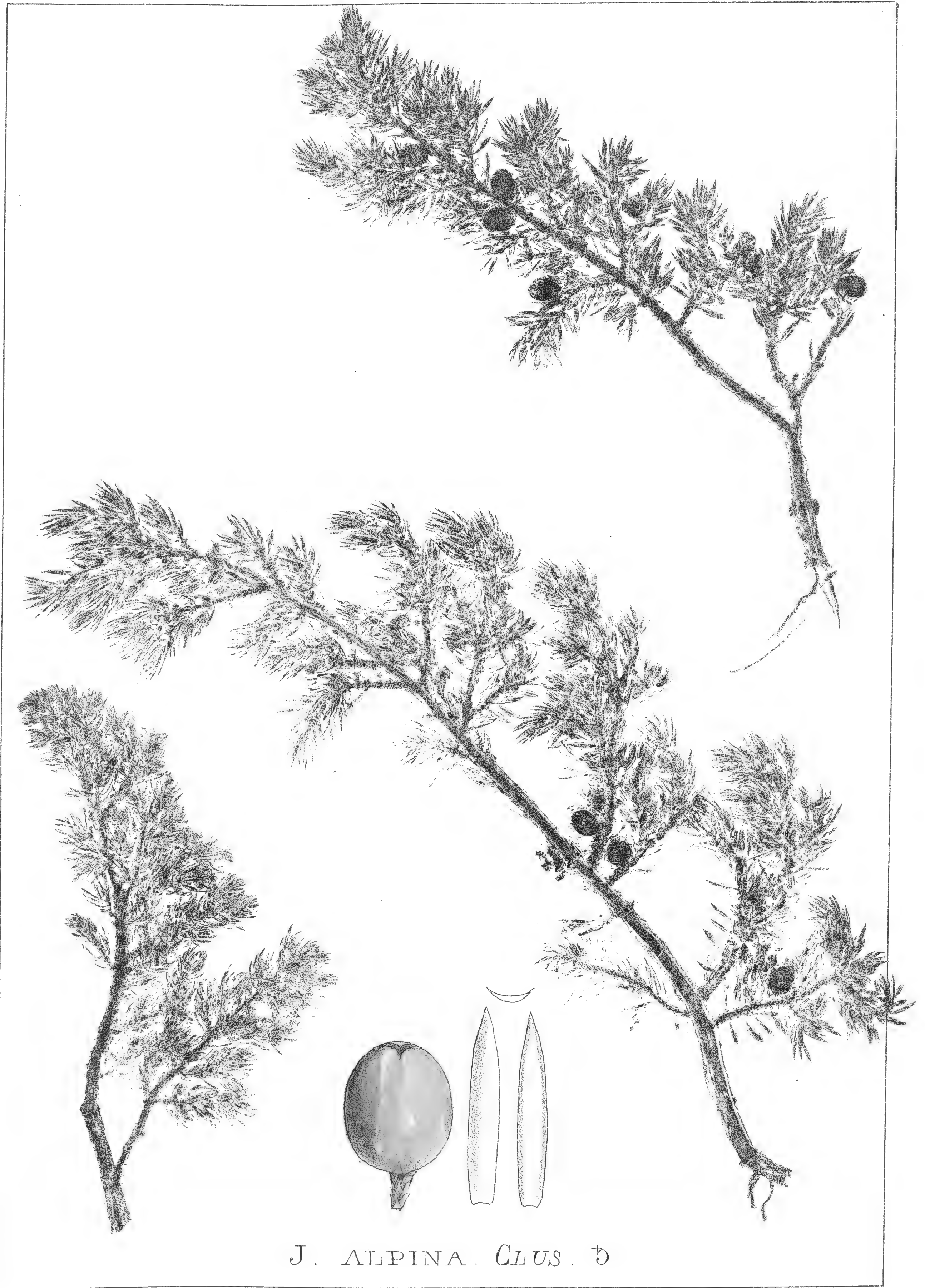
<i>J. communis</i> . L.....	pl. 1.	<i>J. Oxycedrus</i> . L.....	pl. 3.	<i>J. Sabina</i> . L.....	pl. 5.
<i>J. alpina</i> . <i>Clus.</i>	2.	<i>J. phoenicea</i> . L.....	4.		



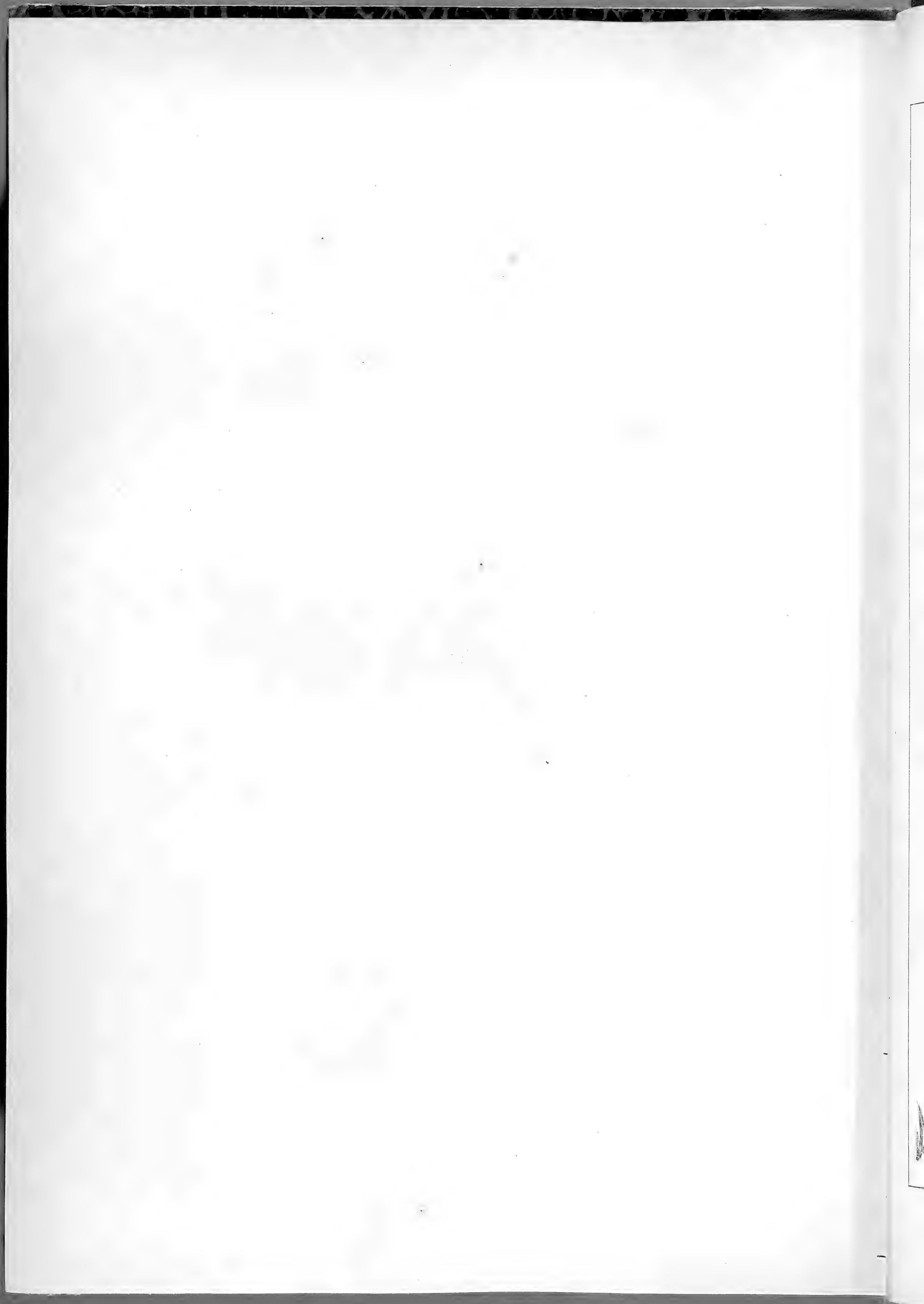


JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. L. 5



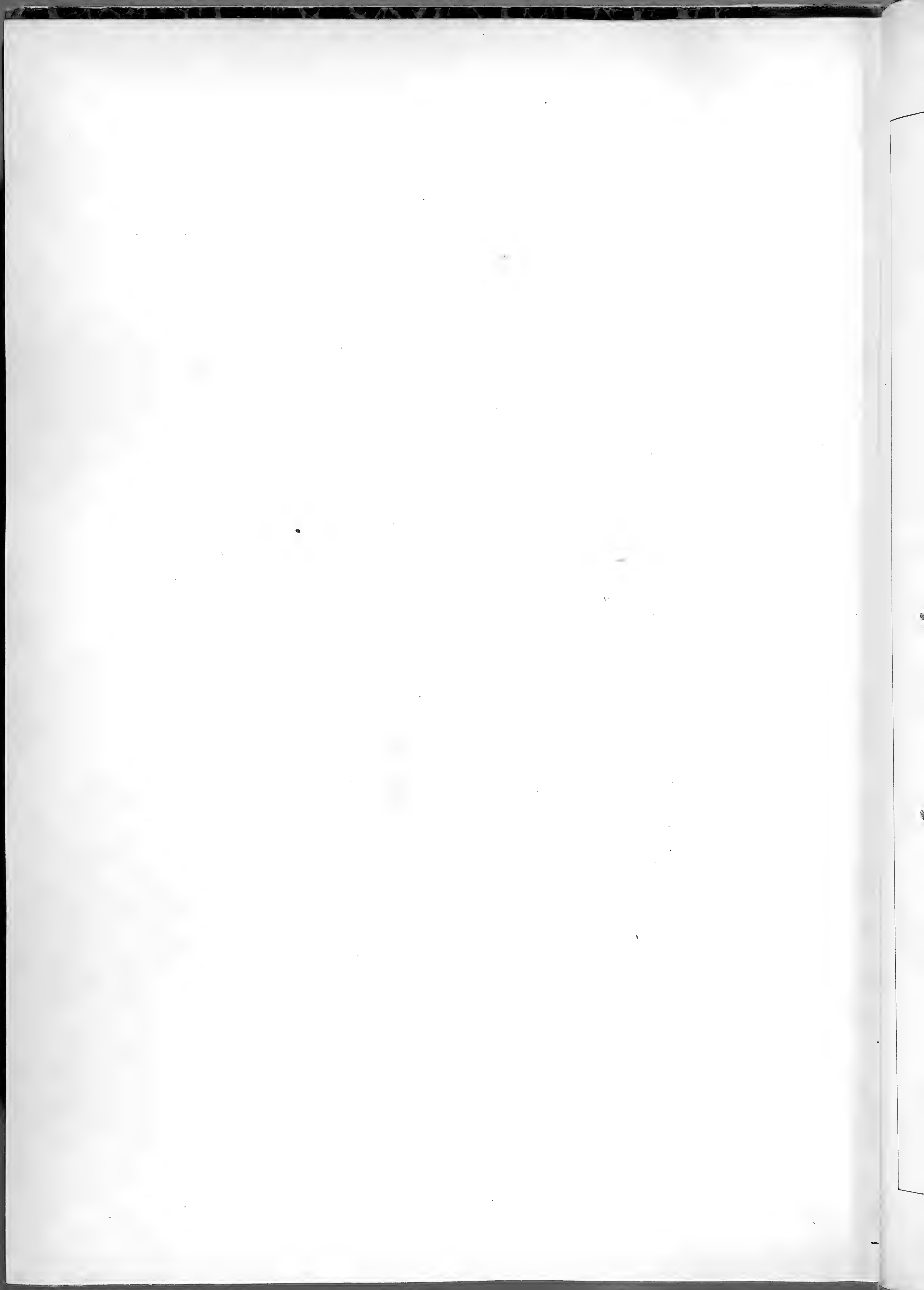


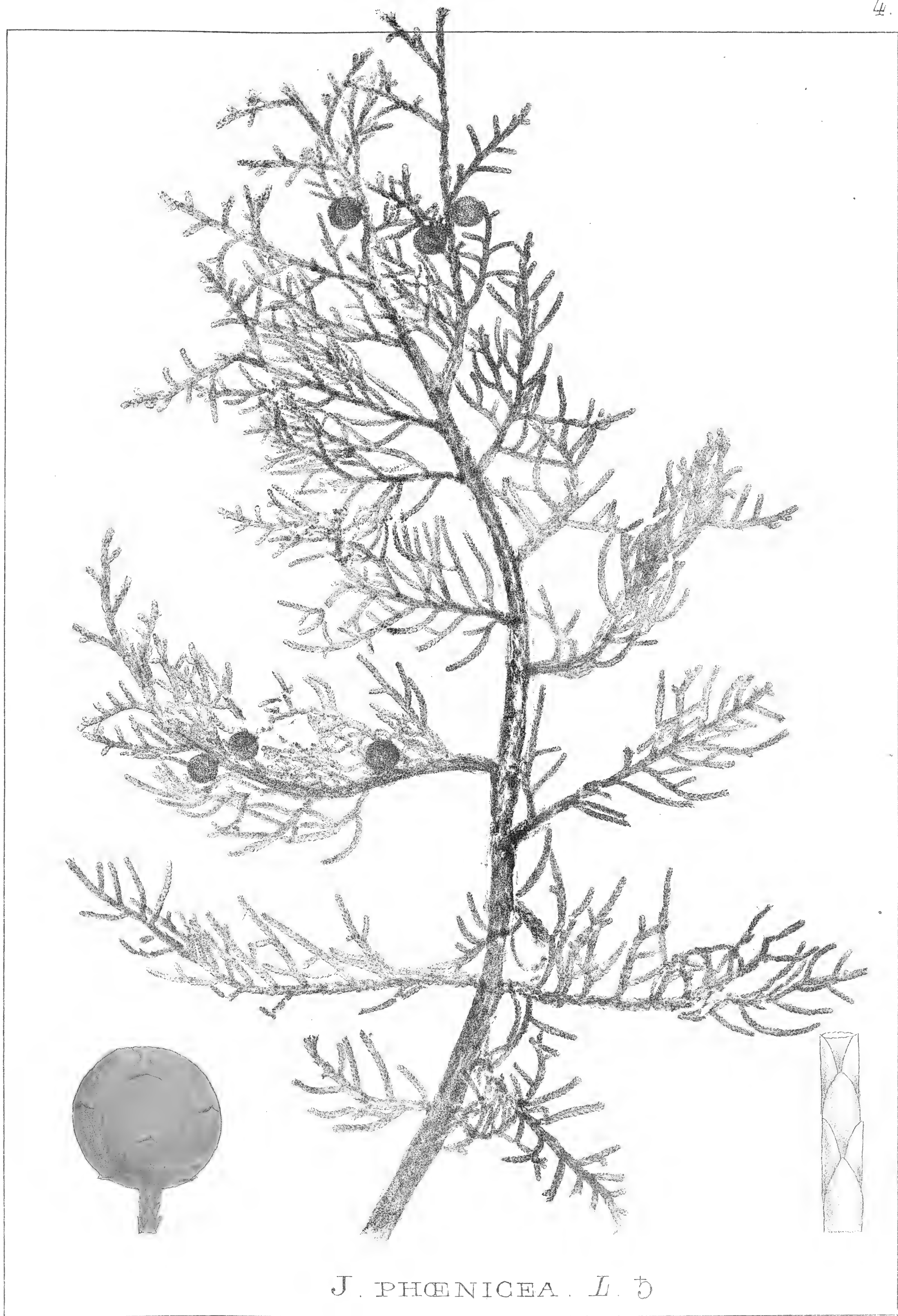
J. ALPINA. CLUS. 5





J. OXYCEDRUS. L. 5





J. PHŒNICEA. L. 5

卷之五
雜錄



J. SABINA. L. 5

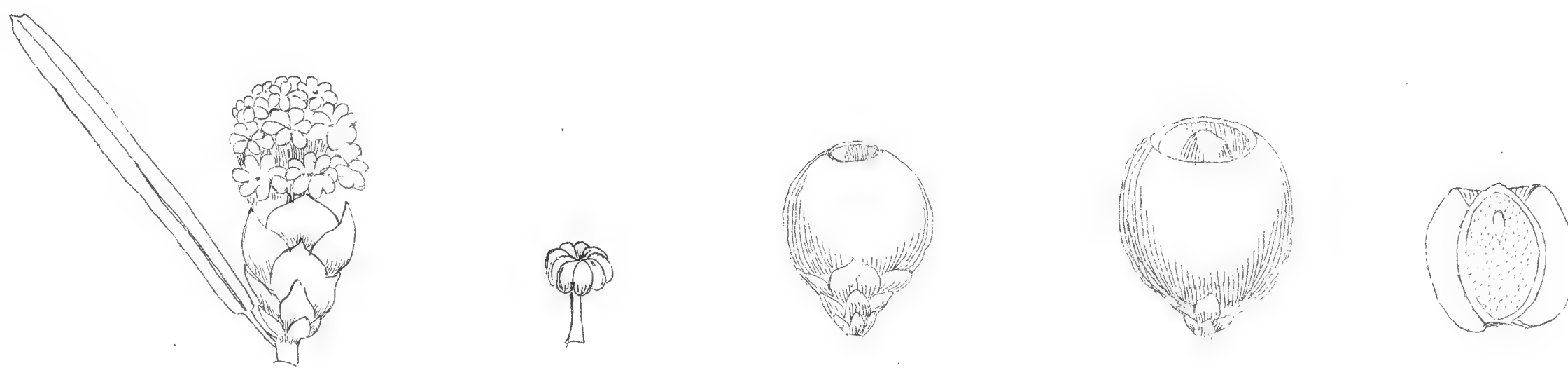
Fleur
naïvement



GENE

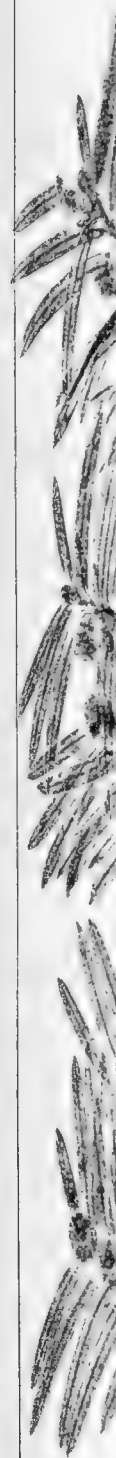
121° bis Famille TAXINÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons, à étamines nues le long de l'axe. Fleurs femelles ordinairement solitaires, à un ovule orthotrope, inséré sur un disque en cupule. Fruit à cupule charnue, à embryon droit.



GENRE UNIQUE. — *Taxus*. *Tourn.*

T. baccata. *L.*..... pl. 4.





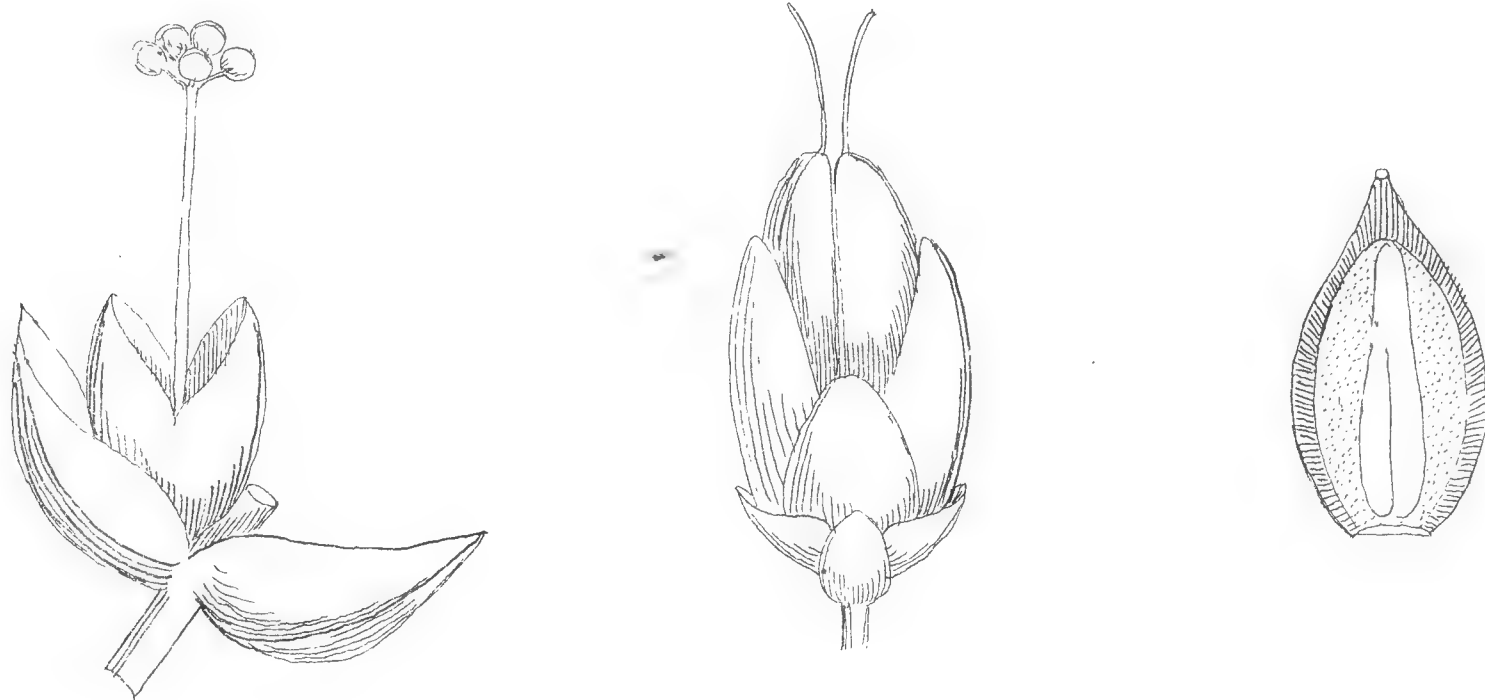
TAXUS BACCATA. L. 5

Fl
1 ou
nées,
l'acce

GE

122° Famille. — GNÉTACÉES.

Fleurs monoïques ou dioïques. Fleurs mâles en chatons : périanthe tubuleux, s'ouvrant en deux lobes ; étamines 1 ou plusieurs, à filets unis, à anthère 4-4-loculaire et s'ouvrant au sommet. Fleurs femelles solitaires ou géminées, nues ou munies d'un involucre à 2 folioles ; ovaire uniloculaire, devenant un fruit qui simule une baie par l'accroissement de l'involucre devenu charnu. Graine non ailée, à embryon droit dans un albumen charnu.



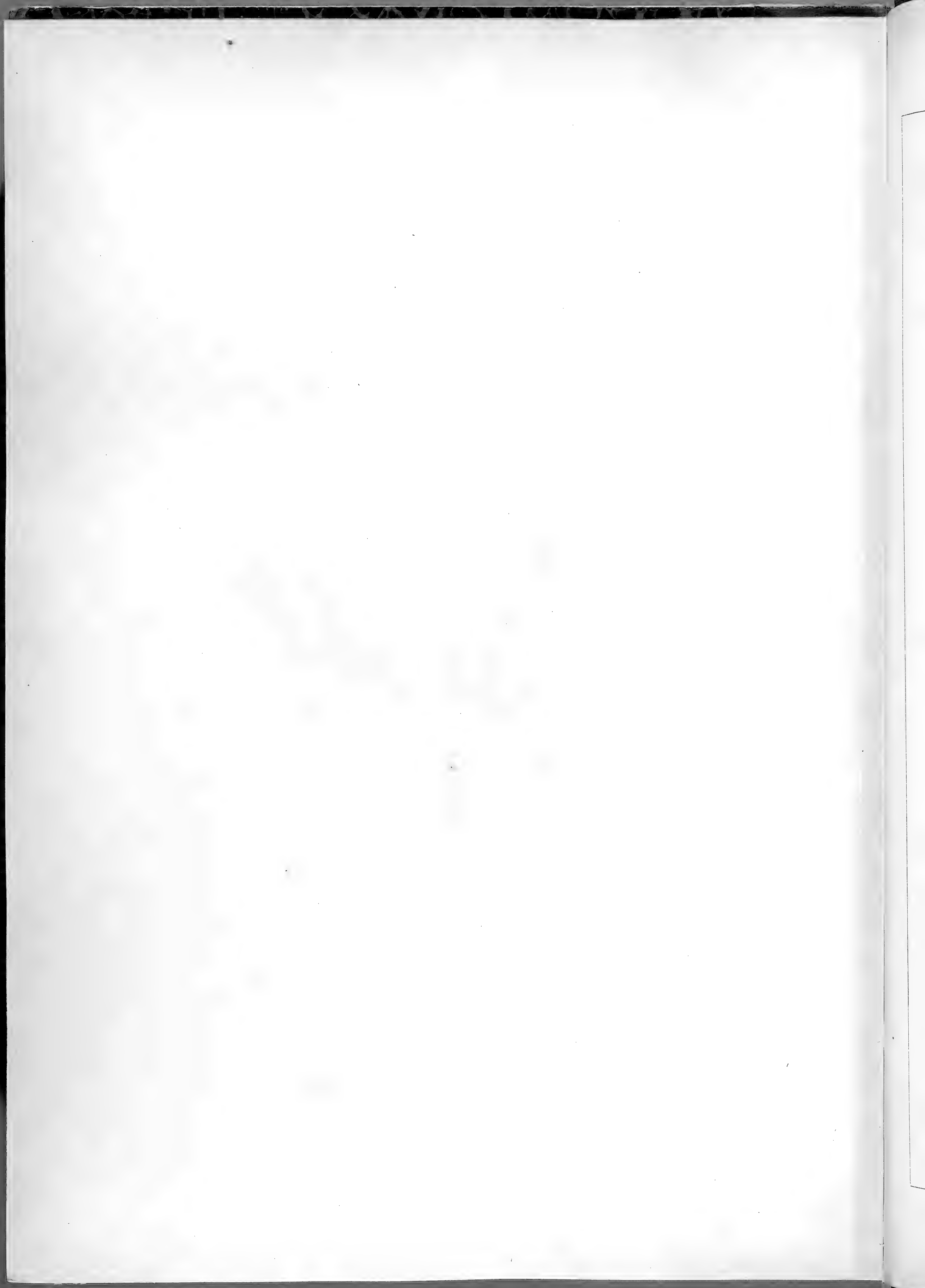
GENRE UNIQUE. — *Ephedra*. L.

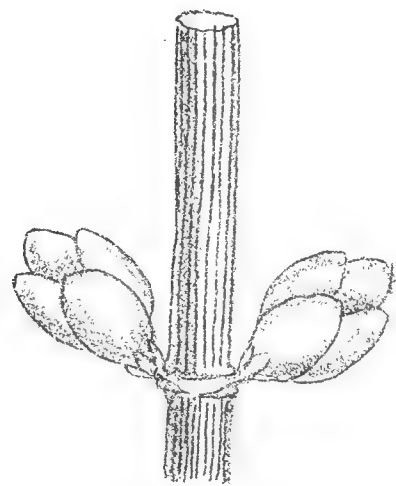
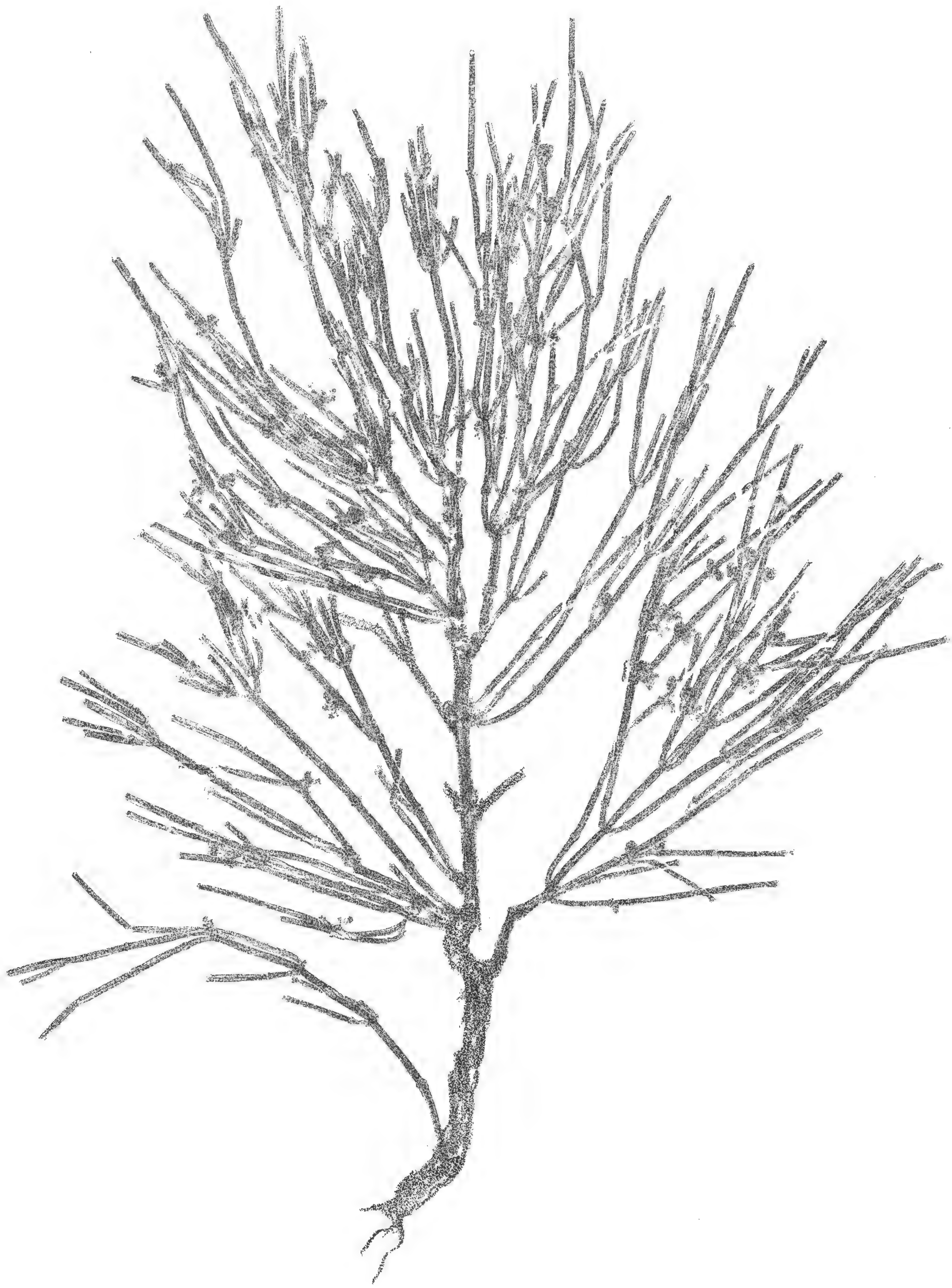
E. distachya. L. pl. 1. | *E. Villarsii*. G. G. pl. 2.





EPHEDRA DISTACHYA. L. 5





E. VILLARSII. G. G. 5

